

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR

OF

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

For the Year 1897.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1898.

[C.—8965.] Price 3s. 10d.

CONTENTS.

Subject.	Page.	Subject.	Page.
INTRODUCTORY LETTER	3	TABLES :—	
REPORT UPON THE WORK OF THE FACTORY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1897.		1. General Summary ; Map	204
Accidents and fencing	4	2. County Totals, (All Works)	205
Fire	36	3. Textile Factories (County and Industry).	207
Sanitation	41	4. Textile Factories (County, Age, and Sex).	209
Dangerous Trades' Committees	47	5. Textile Factories (Industry, Age, and Sex).	211
Lead poisoning	49	6. Non-Textile Factories (County and Industry).	212
Phosphorus poisoning	59	7. Non-Textile Factories (County, Age, and Sex).	216
Anthrax	59	8. Non-Textile Factories (Industry, Age, and Sex).	218
Bottling of aerated waters	60	9. Workshops (County and Industry)	222
Vulcanizing of india-rubber	62	10. „ (County, Age and Sex)	226
Brass works	62	11. „ (Industry, Age, and Sex)	228
Mercurial and other poisoning	63		
Mortality in factory and workshop industries.	63	APPENDICES, 1897 :—	
Overtime	66	1. H.M. Inspectors of Factories	232
Employment of children and young persons.	70	2. Inspectors' districts [Map, page 231]	235
Protection of Children Acts	72	3. Laundries, docks, &c., warehouses, Non-textile Particulars.	239
Outworkers	72	4. Factories and workshops under Special Rules.	240
Laundries	73	5. Certifying Surgeons. Examination of children and young persons.	241
Truck Acts	73	6. Notices received by Inspectors	242
Fish-curing	74	7. Factory overtime	244
Cotton Cloth Factories Acts and Order	84	8. Workshop overtime	246
Textile Particulars	86	9. Local Authorities	248
Non-textile Particulars	88	10. Accidents : degree of injury, age, sex.	249
Lady Inspectors	89	11. Accidents : industry, age, sex	250
Industrial developments	116	12. Accidents : industry, causation	252
Prosecutions	119	13. Accidents : 1895-6-7	254
Appeal cases	120	14. Notification of lead, arsenic, and phosphorus poisoning, and an- thrax.	255
ORDERS AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE in 1897.	121	15. Prosecutions : offence and penalty	256
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON AC- CIDENTS TO OPERATIVES.	128	16. Prosecutions : offence and industry	262
SECOND ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, 1896.		17. Do. : do. (summary)	264
Introduction	143	18. Prosecutions : offence and district	266
Textile Factories	144	19. Do. : do. (summary)	268
Non-Textile Factories	153	20. Prosecutions : 1887-97	270
Workshops	181	21. Prosecutions : in detail	271-366

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, BART.,
M.P., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Home Office,
July, 1898.

SIR,

IN accordance with your instructions every effort has been made to complete the Annual Report of the Factory Department at the earliest possible moment. Now that statistics upon a more adequate scale are available, and form an important part of the Report, the difficulty of early issue is increased, especially as it involves the preparation of the Report at a time of year when the pressure of other Departmental work is greatest.

In the present Report additional statistics are given, and the number and detail of the Appendices have been increased. Accident-rates are given for non-textile as well as textile factories, and workshop accidents are distinguished from those occurring in factories. Accidents reported to the Inspectors only, are this year classified in the same way as those reported to the Certifying Surgeons (except as regards degree of injury, a detail for which a medical report is required). The numbers of places under the several codes of Special Rules, and of non-textile works affected by the Particulars section, are stated for each district, and totals for each Superintending Inspector's Division are given in several of the Appendices. In connection with prosecutions information is given as to penalties, and workshops are separated from factories. The form and arrangement of the Appendices have been further amended in order to facilitate reference to them.

The results of the Second Annual Return of persons employed—relating to 1896, but collected and tabulated in 1897—are presented in a form differing in material respects from that adopted last year. An important feature in connection with the textile industries is the fuller separation of the spinning and weaving processes.

As usual, accidents and their prevention are leading subjects in the Reports furnished by the Inspectors. Means of escape in case of fire, the enforcement of the 1896 Truck Act, and the commencement of non-textile Particulars, have demanded much of the attention of the staff. The year has been marked by three important reports of Departmental Committees, two concerned with Dangerous Trades, and a third with Cotton Cloth Factories. Three processes were certified as dangerous and brought under Special Rules.

Within the Department advances have been made, by amendment of forms and registers and instructions, in the direction of the more effective organisation of the work of the several districts, rendered possible by the provision of local offices and clerks. One result of this is to show even more clearly than before the disproportion between the present staff and the enormous and increasing amount of detailed work of widely diverse character for which it is made responsible. One change, which though very necessary has cost much in time and trouble, is the practice, commenced in 1897, of appointing Certifying Surgeons for definite areas, and not merely for lists of factories. It will take seven years to complete the scheme, but out of the 2,003 appointments of the kind, 177 became vacant during the year, affording opportunity for revision.

The Factory Department has been deprived of the valuable services of Mrs. Tennant, who resigned her appointment as Lady Superintending Inspector in May 1897. This branch of the inspectorate is now under the direction of Miss Anderson, whose Report as Principal Lady Inspector forms part of this volume.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WHITELEGGE.

REPORT UPON THE WORK OF THE FACTORY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1897.

In 1897 there were reported to the Factory Department 40,000 accidents, and 1,200 cases of poisoning by lead, &c. In addition there were received 220,000 formal notices of other kinds, and 180,000 Annual Returns. Prosecutions numbered over 3,500, notices to sanitary authorities 5,000, and inquests attended by the Inspectors 686. The factories and workshops under inspection were no fewer than 200,000, employing 4,500,000 persons. These totals do not include the very considerable number of places which, though not strictly factories or workshops, come under the supervision of the Factory Department; nor, of course, do they take into account the multiple and widely dissimilar points which call for inspection. In 1897 there were many important special enquiries, and many matters connected with Special Rules for dangerous trades, Orders, non-textile Particulars, and the 1896 Truck Act called for special inspection and report.

Accidents.—The number of reported accidents continues to increase, notwithstanding the prevention of many more by the constant advance in fencing of dangerous machinery and appliances. The increase is not confined to any particular locality or industry, although as will be seen presently it affects one section of the working population (male adults) far more than the rest. To a large extent it would seem to be due to better observance of the requirements of the Acts,—to fuller statistics, without necessary increase in number of casualties; or, in other words, to transfer from the unrecorded to the recorded class. Changes in the numbers of persons employed have also to be borne in mind.

Details are given in Appendix 10 as to degree of injury, in Appendix 11 as to industry, and in Appendix 12 as to causation.

Accidents reportable only to the Inspector, and not to the Certifying Surgeon, are now classified in the same way as the rest, except as to degree of injury.

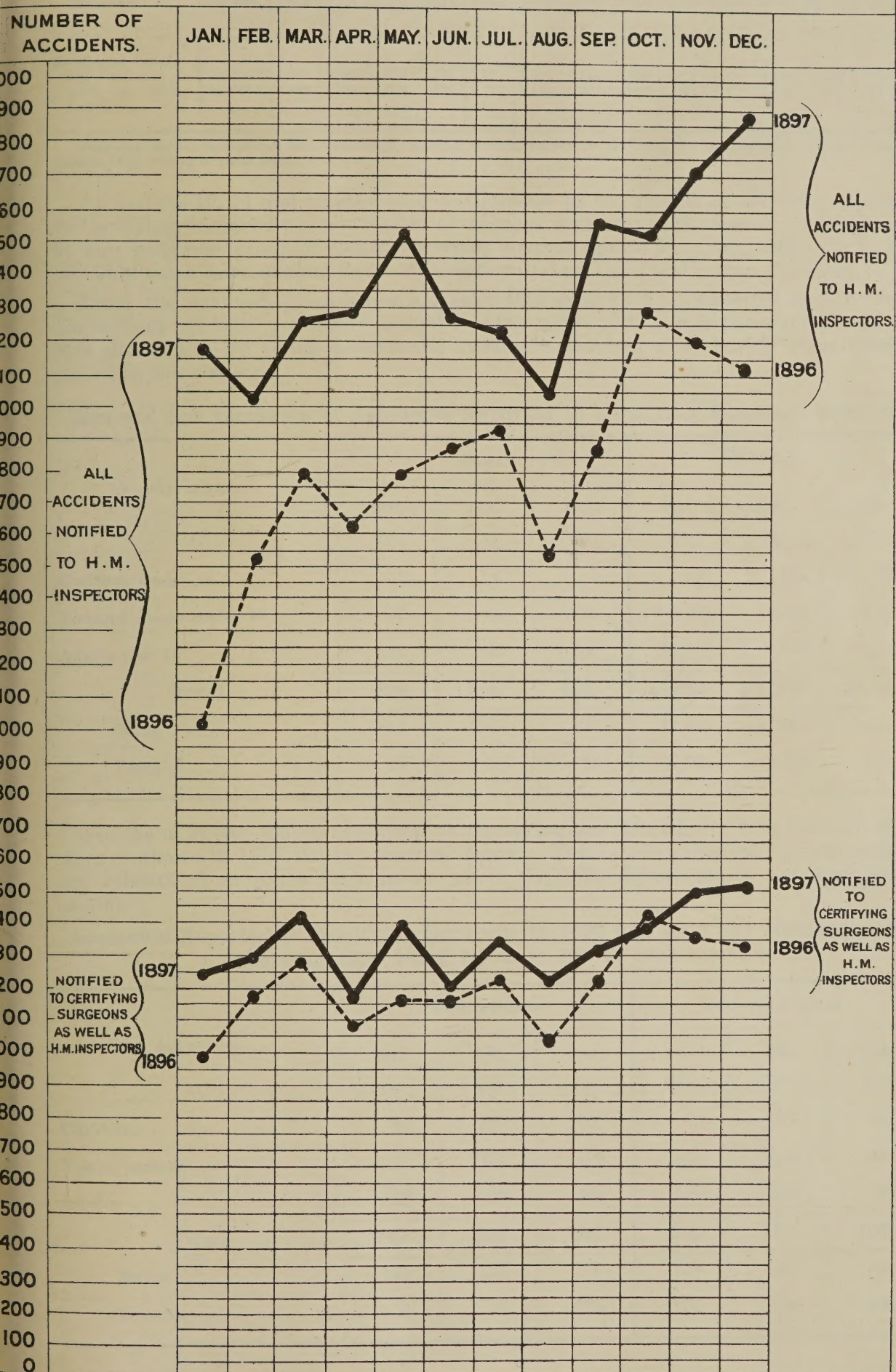
An attempt has been made to distinguish accidents occurring in factories from those occurring in workshops. The results for 1897, which must be taken with some reserve, point clearly to an enormously greater liability to accident in factories than in workshops, after making allowance for the numbers concerned.

Accidents in Factories and Workshops respectively.

Class of Works.	Second Annual Return, 1896, Number of		1897. Number of Accidents.	
	Places.	Persons Employed.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Factories	79,279	3,743,418	655	39,739
Workshops	81,669	655,565	3	77

As in former years, a comparatively small record of accidents in August was followed by a marked increase during the later months of the year. In 1897 the December total was the highest of all, but it has been more usual for the maximum to be found in November or October.

MONTHLY CHART OF ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.- UNITED KINGDOM: 1896 AND 1897.



Monthly Totals of Reported Accidents, 1896-97. (See Plate.)

Accidents.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year.
All notified to H.M. Inspectors.	In 1897	3,173	3,020	3,253	3,285	3,536	3,263	3,251	3,045	3,557	3,524	3,712	3,875	40,474
	In 1896	2,016	2,524	2,794	2,614	2,795	2,872	2,933	2,538	2,864	3,292	3,199	3,116	33,557
Notified to Certifying Surgeons as well as H.M. Inspectors.	In 1897	1,245	1,295	1,413	1,166	1,397	1,206	1,347	1,219	1,312	1,382	1,498	1,507	15,987
	In 1896	989	1,173	1,284	1,082	1,157	1,155	1,225	1,040	1,215	1,428	1,353	1,332	14,433

Note.—Accidents in factories and workshops reported to H.M. Inspectors of Mines are not included. There were 210 such in 1897, twenty of them fatal.

Appendices 10, 11 and 12 show that the increase in the number of accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons was not limited to the more severe or to the less severe kinds, nor to any particular group of causes for which separate figures are given, although it was certainly much more marked under the heading of burns and scalds than elsewhere.

From the summary given below it appears that so far as fatal accidents are concerned the increase has been practically limited to adult males, although in the non-fatal class it was shared also by young persons and by females; children alone having a diminishing record in this respect.

Age and Sex Incidence of Accidents Reported to Certifying Surgeons, 1895-97.

Age and Sex.	Fatal.			Non-Fatal.		
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Children <i>under 14</i> ...	4	6	5	220	237	267
Young Persons <i>under 18</i> ...	73	84	81	5,103	4,931	3,585
Adults <i>over 18</i> ...	581	506	369	10,004	8,669	6,159
Total ...	658	596	455	15,327	13,837	10,011
Males ...	644	585	431	12,985	11,457	8,231
Females ...	14	11	24	2,342	2,380	1,780

For the most part the changes noted in comparing the 1896 figures with those of 1895 were continued in 1897, but in a lessened degree. This is seen more clearly if percentages are substituted as in the Table below, where the 1895 figures are in each case taken as 100.

Accidents Reported to Certifying Surgeons in 1896 and 1897, the corresponding numbers for 1895 being taken as 100 in each instance.

Age and Sex.	Fatal Accidents.			Non-Fatal Accidents.		
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Children ...	80	120	100	82	89	100
Young persons ...	90	104	100	142	138	100
Adults ...	157	137	100	162	141	100
Total ...	145	131	100	153	138	100
Males ...	149	136	100	158	139	100
Females ...	58	46	100	132	134	100

Some of the increase in 1896-97 is of course to be accounted for by the addition of accidents occurring in places (*e.g.*, docks) which before the operation of the 1895 Act were not under the Factory Acts at all. These will no doubt become more fully reported year by year, as are those concerning which the duty of reporting is not new. If improving observance of the requirements of the 1895 Act as to reporting accidents be the main cause of increase, as it probably is, we may expect further advance of the same kind, but in still less degree, for the next few years.

As regards the accidents (usually of minor degree) reportable only to the Inspector and not to the Certifying Surgeon, under section 18 of the 1895 Act, it is clear that in 1897 the record is far more complete than it was in the previous year—prior to which they were not reportable at all. The increase was no less than 28 per cent., comparing 1897 with 1896, whereas the accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons increased by 11 per cent. only.

The next Tables show that there has been an increase under each of the groups of accidents reportable before the 1895 Act came into operation, and, further, that a very large number of accidents were reported in 1897 which, under the older Acts, would not have been brought to the knowledge of the Inspectors. Comparing 1897 with 1895, 203 more fatal accidents were reported, but 142 were of a kind made reportable by sections 22-23 of the new Act.

Reported Accidents and their Causation, 1895-97.

Cause of Accident. (1)	Fatal.			Non-Fatal.		
	1897. (2)	1896. (3)	1895. (4)	1897. (5)	1896. (6)	1895. (7)
1. Machinery	272	280	177	13,921	12,658	9,183
2. Molten metal	25	21	37	615	535	341
3. Explosion	26	17	31	369	336	230
4. Escape of gas, steam, or metal	18	20	16	422	308	257
5. Other causes	317	258	194	24,489	19,124	0*
All causes	658	596	455	39,816	32,961	10,011

* Not reportable prior to 1896.

Note.—Before January 1st, 1896, accidents caused by machinery *not* moved by power were only reportable if they were fatal. Hence, in order to make the statistics of 1897 and 1896 more comparable with those of 1895, only *fatal* accidents of that kind have been included under "Machinery," and the non-fatal have been placed under "Other causes."

Reported Accidents and their Causation, 1895-97, the 1895 Figures being taken as 100.

Cause. (1)	Fatal Accidents.			Non-Fatal Accidents.		
	1897. (2)	1896. (3)	1895. (4)	1897. (5)	1896. (6)	1895. (7)
Machinery	154	158	100	152	138	100
Molten metal	68	57	100	180	157	100
Explosion... ..	84	55	100	160	146	100
Escape of gas, steam, or metal...	113	125	100	164	120	100
Other causes	163	133	100	—	—	—
All causes	145	131	100	398	329	100

Note.—The fatal accidents from "Machinery" include those from machinery not moved by mechanical power, whereas the non-fatal accidents do not.

For certain other groups of accidents, to which special attention has been given, separate statistics are available.

Reported Accidents due to Certain Causes, 1897.

Connected with								Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
Shuttles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	135	137
Hoists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	381	417
Cranes and other lifting tackle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1,317	1,376
Grindstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	380	383
Circular saws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,000	1,007
Bottling of aerated waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	137	137

In the following tables "accident-rates" are stated for all factory industries, upon the basis of the Second Annual Return (of persons employed in 1896), and the accidents reported in 1897. It is not suggested that the data of either kind are yet complete enough to warrant precise conclusions as to the liability to accident in the different branches, nor, of course, do the dates strictly correspond, but the broad indications may be accepted as trustworthy.

Accident Rates, 1897.—Accidents reported to H.M. Inspectors, per 1,000 Employees of each specified Age and Sex.

INDUSTRY.	Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				All Ages.			
	Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)
All Textile Factories	0'1	0'0	5'0	2'1	0'1	0'0	10'7	4'8	0'1	—	5'6	2'5	0'1	0'0	6'2	2'7
I.—Cotton	0'1	0'0	6'5	2'4	0'0	—	12'1	6'2	—	—	5'9	2'0	0'1	0'0	7'6	3'3
II.—Wool	0'1	0'0	3'8	2'0	0'3	—	11'1	5'6	0'7	—	5'9	5'6	0'2	0'0	5'0	2'7
III.—Worsted	0'0	—	4'8	2'5	0'1	—	7'7	3'1	0'2	—	5'3	4'5	0'1	—	5'5	2'8
IV.—Flax	—	—	1'6	0'7	—	0'1	9'3	2'6	0'3	—	4'1	2'3	0'0	0'0	3'5	1'1
V.—Silk	—	—	0'6	0'5	—	0'2	5'4	2'4	—	—	12'2	1'2	—	0'0	1'9	1'0
VI.—Lace	0'1	—	2'3	1'7	—	—	9'7	0'5	—	—	8'3	—	0'1	—	3'4	1'3
VII.—Hosiery	0'1	—	2'0	0'2	—	—	5'4	1'9	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	2'4	0'7
VIII.—Other Textiles	0'1	—	5'6	2'9	0'3	—	11'4	4'5	—	—	5'5	1'3	0'2	—	6'8	3'1
All Non-Textile Factories	0'2	6'0	12'7	1'6	0'2	0'0	23'5	3'2	—	0'5	9'0	0'9	0'2	0'0	13'8	2'0
IX.—Gas	0'3	—	9'9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'3	—	10'5	—
X.—Electricity	1'0	—	10'8	43'5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'9	—	11'8	74'1
XI.—Flax Scutching	—	—	1'1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1'3	—
XII.—India-rubber	—	0'2	9'6	0'5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	0'1	10'8	0'9
XIII.—Wood	0'2	—	13'5	19'9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'3	—	15'7	23'2
XIV.—Leather	0'0	—	4'3	3'0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	5'9	6'4
XV.—Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet	—	—	16'3	10'5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1'0	—	24'5	8'5
XVI.—Clay, Stone, &c.	0'1	—	2'0	0'6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	2'4	0'8
XVII.—Glass	0'0	—	20'2	4'3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	18'3	4'0
XVIII.—Metals, Extraction of,	1'1	—	15'8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1'1	—	16'4	—
XIX.—Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	0'4	—	20'9	5'5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'3	—	22'3	7'4
XX.—Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	0'1	—	17'7	11'1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	20'5	15'2
XXI.—Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	0'1	—	15'3	5'3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	17'1	6'6
XXII.—Chemicals, &c.	0'4	0'1	13'7	1'7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'4	0'2	14'1	2'0
XXIII.—Furniture, &c.	0'1	—	4'2	0'3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'0	—	4'5	0'2
XXIV.—Food	0'2	—	5'0	1'7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'1	0'0	5'6	2'0
XXV.—Drink	4'3	—	5'3	11'8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'3	—	5'7	11'1

Accident Rates, 1897.—Accidents reported to H.M. Inspectors, &c.—*continued.*

INDUSTRY.	Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				All Ages.			
	Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)
Non-Textile Factories — <i>continued.</i>																
XXVI.—Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars ..	—	0·1	3·5	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	40	07
XXVII.—Print, Bleach, Dye Works ..	0·1	—	4·0	0·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	48	10
XXVIII.—Clothing	0·0	—	2·9	0·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	—	37	05
XXIX.—Shipbuilding, &c. .. .	0·4	—	37·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·5	—	393	20
XXX.—Vehicles, Harness, &c. ..	0·0	—	4·3	0·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	—	47	08
XXXI.—Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	0·0	—	3·7	3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	—	41	37
XXXII.—Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	0·1	—	4·3	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	58	23
XXXIII.—Explosives	0·3	—	7·8	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·3	—	84	31
XXXIV.—Miscellaneous	0·3	0·1	9·5	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·3	0·0	107	26

For 1896 the accidents reportable (under the 1895 Act) to the Inspector *only* were not classified according to industry, so that corresponding rates cannot be stated, and in 1895 such accidents were not reported at all. But a basis of comparison for the three years can be found in the accidents reportable to Certifying Surgeons, the definition of which has not been materially modified by the 1895 Act, except by the addition of those occurring in docks, laundries, warehouses, &c. (section 23, 1878). In the following table the rates for 1895-6-7 are calculated upon the common basis of the numbers of persons employed in 1896, the central year of the three in question :—

Accident Rates, 1895-6-7.—Accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons, per 1,000 Employees, irrespective of Age and Sex.

INDUSTRY.	FATAL.			NON-FATAL.		
(1.)	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
TEXTILE :—						
I.—Cotton	0·0	0·1	0·0	4·0	3·8	3·7
II.—Wool	0·1	0·1	0·1	3·2	3·2	2·8
III.—Worsted	0·0			3·1		
IV.—Flax	0·0	0·0	0·1	1·7	2·4	1·6
V.—Silk	0·0	0·1	—	1·1	1·4	0·9
VI.—Lace	0·0	0·0	0·0	2·2	1·4	1·0
VII.—Hosiery	0·0			1·0		
VIII.—Shoddy	—	0·1	0·1	0·8	3·6	5·0
IX.—China Grass	—			—		
X.—Hemp	0·1			3·1		
XI.—Jute	0·1			4·7		
XII.—Horsehair	0·5	—	—	2·9	1·6	1·3
XIII.—Cocoanut-fibre	—			1·6		
XIV.—Elastic	—	—	—	1·3	—	—
Total Textile	0·0	0·1	0·1	3·3	3·5	3·1

Accident Rates, 1895-6-7.—Accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons—*continued.*

INDUSTRY. (1.)	FATAL.			NON-FATAL.		
	1897. (2.)	1896. (3.)	1895. (4.)	1897. (5.)	1896. (6.)	1895. (7.)
NON-TEXTILE :—						
XV.—Gas	0·3	0·3	0·2	1·9	2·0	1·8
XVI.—Electricity	0·9			3·6		
XVII.—India-rubber	0·1	0·1	—	3·0	3·1	1·0
XVIII.—Wood	0·3	0·1	0·1	9·8	5·0	3·5
XIX.—Leather	0·1			3·3		
XX.—Furniture	0·0			2·6		
XXI.—Vehicles, Harness, &c. ...	0·0			2·1		
XXII.—Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet	0·6	0·0	—	7·0	1·5	1·2
XXIII.—Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	0·0			1·3		
XXIV.—Clay, Stone, &c.	0·1			0·9		
XXV.—Glass	0·1	0·1	0·1	1·9	0·7	0·4
XXVI.—Metals, Extraction of ...	1·1	0·8	1·2	7·5	2·7	4·3
XXVII.—Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	0·3	0·2	0·1	7·5	6·8	5·4
XXVIII.—Metals, Galvanizing, Finishing, &c.	0·1			11·8		
XXIX.—Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	0·1			6·4		
XXX.—Chemicals, &c.	0·4	0·3	0·2	3·6	2·8	2·2
XXXI.—Food	0·1	0·1	0·1	2·3	1·9	2·1
XXXII.—Drink	0·2			1·7		
XXXIII.—Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars	0·0			0·6		
XXXIV.—Print, Bleach, Dye Works	0·1	0·2	0·1	2·8	2·6	2·3
XXXV.—Clothing	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·1	1·1	0·9
XXXVI.—Shipbuilding, &c.	0·5	0·6	0·5	4·3	3·6	2·2
XXXVII.—Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	0·1	0·1	0·1	3·4	3·1	2·3
XXXVIII.—Explosives	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·8	4·5	11·4
XXXIX.—Flax Scutching	—	0·2	0·2	0·8	4·1	6·6
XL.—Miscellaneous	0·2			4·2		
Total Non-Textile ...	0·2	0·2	0·1	4·4	3·8	2·5
Total Textile and Non-Textile	0·2	0·2	0·1	4·1	3·7	2·7

* Not classified separately from certain accidents reported under s. 23 (1895) from places for which the number of persons employed cannot be stated.

NOTE.—The Industries included in 1895 and 1896 in Classes XVIII, XIX, XXIV, XXVII, XXIX, XXXVII, and XL, agree only approximately with those placed in the same Classes in 1897.

Mr. Graves.—"The number has increased greatly in consequence of the additional inspection and instruction. Very few firms understood clause 1b until they were specially instructed. In some classes of works, particularly shipbuilding yards, a literal interpretation means the reporting of a great number of trivial accidents. Those reported from one large yard amount to about 70 a month, usually caused by jagged edges of plates, falls, articles falling on workmen, blows from hammers, &c."

Mr. Hine.—"The total number of accidents reported to me this year has increased by nearly 400, though I am glad to say the increase is principally in those reportable to me only, that is, such as are not caused by machinery or explosion, &c. These accidents are to a large extent very trifling, and in many cases were not incidental to the work carried on in the factory, dock, or other place in which they occurred. As examples of what I refer to, I will name two or three which have been reported to me.

"A hansom cab was overturned on a dock side which caused injury to a man employed on the dock; another man also employed on the dock was bitten by a horse standing there; a man slipped whilst walking down some stairs and sprained his ankle; a boy was burnt by gunpowder during the meal-time in a foundry whilst celebrating the 5th of November.

*Cleaning
machinery
in motion.*

"Of the 600 or 700 non-fatal accidents caused by machinery there are far too many through cleaning machinery whilst in motion. I do not refer to children, as no accident has occurred to one this year in my district, nor to young persons only, but to women and men. I have just been interviewing a man who was cleaning a travelling crane without stopping it, though he had plenty of time to do so thoroughly when standing, and I could quote numerous other similar cases by referring to my register. Another cause is through taking fencing off machinery for cleaning purposes or otherwise and neglecting to replace it. An accident occurred on a wood planing machine a few weeks since entirely owing to this. A new and expensive guard had been provided and had been affixed; yet for some reason, not that it did not meet all its requirements, it was taken off, and the result was the man lost part of his hand.

"On the very same day or nearly so I received a complaint that a man in another part of my district had met with similar injury on a planing machine without this guard.

Mr. Sedgwick.—"Many accidents were caused by the persons injured cleaning machinery whilst in motion, and this notwithstanding rules being affixed and verbal instructions being given prohibiting such being done. The reasons given by the persons injured for such a dangerous proceeding being generally of the most trivial character. For instance, a boy lost part of his hand in the gearing of a shoe-heel attaching machine. He started to clean early because he wished to try a bicycle. A youth had his hand severely lacerated whilst cleaning a leather-cutting press. He wished to get the cleaning done early so as to be able to attend a football match. Both these accidents happened on Saturdays. Ample time is, as a rule, allowed for cleaning after the engine has stopped. Still, cleaning machinery whilst in motion is persisted in at the cost of probable mutilation. Females in the hosiery factories and other textile factories are the principal offenders in this respect, and several accidents have been caused thereby.

"Two singular accidents came under my notice quite recently. A firm of paper-box makers have in use an American "bitting" machine. This machine is worked by power and the action is given it by the operator pressing a lever with the right foot, at the same time placing the corner of the box on a kind of saddle or anvil shaped like an inverted letter V, using both hands to do so. The head of the machine then descends with a die which fits into the anvil, and a piece of calico is pressed on the corner of the box to strengthen it. Both accidents were caused by the girls trying to remove one of the calico slips from the anvil. The head of the machine descended, and the result was that each girl lost the end of the forefinger of her left hand by reason of the finger being placed on the anvil. This was certainly clearing if not cleaning the machine, but the pressing of the lever by the foot seemed in both cases an involuntary movement caused by the force of habit, so that when the hands were extended towards the anvil as if placing the box, the foot followed the motion of the hands. As both hands must hold the box in position when the "bitting" is done, there appears to be no other method of giving action to the machine than by the lever before-mentioned."

*Planing
machines.*

Mr. Wilson.—"The other prosecution was instituted against a firm for failing to fence the knives of a hand-feed wood-planing machine, in consequence of which neglect a man lost his entire left hand. Twice previously the firm was asked to provide a suitable guard, but failed to do so. The hearing lasted 7½ hours, and was defended by counsel from Edinburgh. Ultimately, the sheriff held that the knives in question were undoubtedly dangerous, that they should have been fenced, and inflicted a substantial penalty with costs. The decision has assisted very materially in spurring on occupiers to procure and fix in all hand-feed planing machines efficient guards. There are now very few machines of this description unprotected, and these I expect will be fenced within the next month or two.

Mr. Blenkinsopp finds that accidents from wood-planing machinery are becoming numerous, the guard commonly in use being easily detached and frequently thrown aside by the workmen. He describes, with photographs, an improved form of guard for this purpose, and also a method of fencing large change wheels of lathes, where there is room to pass by, by means of a door on a hinge, which cannot be detached and laid aside, and is the more likely to be kept closed since it is in the way when open.

Mr. Crabtree.—"The proper guarding of *planing machines* was, and is still, a source of some difficulty. Many guards have been devised, some good ones; but I find them being constantly flung aside, hung in some dark corner, or placed on some dusty shelf. 'They hinder our work,' say the men, and they will not use them. The commonest form of guard, that which covers the part of the cutters not in actual use, is obviously inadequate, and is the indirect cause of many accidents. I recently found a form of guard in operation which has several good qualities which are worth noting.

"The cover is divided into 3 or 4 parts according to width of planing table, and these parts work telescopically by aid of a knob. Hence, in a moment, the guard may be moved close up to the guide or removed any distance from it. In case of face-planing the guard completely covers the cutters, and for edge-planing it covers the part of the cutters not in use. The height of the guard above the table may be adjusted by means of a balance weight. Another strong point in favour of this guard is to be found in the fact that when once it is affixed it is not likely to be flung aside as so much worthless material.

"In fencing wood-working machinery it is essential (1) that the guards may be adjusted without difficulty, and (2) that they may not easily be detached from the machine by the indifferent workman."

Mr. Pendock.—"It is usual, I find, in many places to look upon belting which is anything less than two inches wide as more or less harmless, and not (except under very exceptional circumstances) requiring to be fenced. And when an Inspector has the hardihood to suggest protection of some sort, he is promptly met by the rejoinder: 'Oh! but that is absurd! If anything fell against that belt it would simply knock it off, and if anything caught in it, the belt would merely be broken, and there the danger ends.' Three serious accidents which have recently come before my notice, would, however, seem to point to a different conclusion. For in each case the arm of an unfortunate operative has been pulled out of its socket by belting under 2 inches wide. In fact, in one case the belt was only $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width, and the arm was that of a powerful full-grown man. Of course when one comes to consider it, it is easy to under-estimate the strength of a narrow leather belt (such as is used on the smaller lathes, fans, boot-finishing machines, &c.), for in contrast with the heavier kinds it appears as nothing. But let anyone test such a belt for himself, and he will be astonished at the strength that must be exerted in breaking it. The strength of an ordinary pair of driving reins will give him some idea.

"Some authorities give a breaking strain of 600 lbs. odd as the breaking strain of leather belting (per *inch* of width), and even with due allowance for lacing, &c., it is evident that small belting is much stronger than is generally believed.

"With respect to the dangers of such belting I find that this depends mostly upon—

"(a) The speed at which it runs;

"(b) The width of the pulleys; and

"(c) The tightness with which it is laced.

"(a) The difference in the degree of danger between a slow-moving belt, and the same sized belt moving at a high velocity is so obvious as to need no explanation.

"The descent of a whip (which is a piece of leather) will inflict greater or less injury according as the descent is rapid or gentle.

"(b) I find from experience that a narrow belt running on a *narrow* pulley is comparatively much safer than a narrow belt running on a *wide* pulley (say 4 to 6 times its own width). In the one case the belt is easily thrown off the pulley, and the other it is *not*.

"(c) Generally speaking, belts running at a high speed are laced much tighter than slow-moving belts, and this fact tends to increase the danger; because loose skirts, coat-sleeves, &c., are "nipped" and held fast by tight belts, whilst any similar thing getting into a slack belt could more easily be disengaged.

"In the districts of Kettering, Rushden, Wellingboro', &c., &c., where I have lately been officiating, and where belts of this size are very extensively used in boot factories, I have insisted upon their being thoroughly fenced in all places where there is the least danger of contact with them."

Mr. Prior describes an automatic strap-cleaner.

Mr. Wright.—"I would call attention to the serious accidents in this district to persons when engaged in putting heavy, high-speed running belts on to the pulleys when running at full speed. This work is done daily in cotton and woollen mills. In my opinion, if any belt over a certain width and weight and travelling beyond a certain speed is to be put on to a pulley the speed should be slowed down and the engine well under control before the work is done."

Mr. Rogers.—"Accidents frequently happen when belts are being put on by hand, and while we instruct occupiers that it is illegal to approach dangerously near rapidly revolving shafting, still, in the absence of a convenient and reasonably cheap method of putting belts on mechanically, it is often done by hand. Where this practice is carried on the speed of the shaft should be lowered before it is approached.

"I send herewith sketches of a belt-lifting appliance which appears to act very well at the Linotype Company's factory here. I am indebted to Mr. Place, the manager of the company for sketches of the design, which was, I think, obtained from Switzerland. It is not patented.

"As will be seen from the sketches, the 'lifter' A, which is made of wood, is fixed to a loose collar or boss on the shaft and hangs when not being used alongside the revolving pulley. Figures 1 and 2, Plate I., shows the 'lifter' as applied to a shaft and pulley. Figure 3 is a pole,

with hook at the end, the use of which will be easily understood on referring to Plate II., Figure 3. Figures 1 and 2, Plate II., show the fitting with the belt off the pulley, and resting on the 'lifter.' To throw the belt on the pulley, the end of the pole is hooked on the peg projecting from the 'lifter,' which is then made to follow exactly the curve of the pulley rim until the belt obtains its grip."

*Fencing
machinery.*

Mr. Jackson.—"I am pleased to report a steady improvement in the fencing of the machinery in this district, both as to mode of fencing and also as to the condition in which the guards are maintained. Much of this is, no doubt, due to the heavy responsibility placed upon the employer by the new Workmen's Compensation Act of last year, many of the manufacturers now regarding our visits in a more friendly light and showing greater willingness to carry out any suggestions made to them.

"The fencing of the change wheels of lathes and of the bevel wheels on drilling machines have received particular attention, and I am now pleased to say I seldom find any of these wheels ungarded.

"By pointing out the obligation imposed upon users of chaff-cutting machines driven by power, under the new Chaff-cutting Machines Act, which comes into force in August next, I have succeeded in getting most of the knives on these machines covered with a movable box.

"In one case proceedings were taken under Sec. 82 (1878) for having neglected to fence the change wheels of a lathe, whereby a boy received severe injuries to his right hand. The attention of the firm had previously been called to these unfenced wheels, both verbally and by circular. The amount of the penalty (£10) was, by order of the Secretary of State, paid over to the injured boy."

Mr. D. Walmsley.—"Nine fatal accidents occurred in factories during 1897, and only one of these was caused through unfenced gearing, or machinery, the fencing in this case having only just been removed for repairs. Of the 960 reported accidents very few were serious, and more than half of them were non-machinery accidents, and of a trivial character. With the constant and steady increase of automatic machinery, a decrease of accidents can scarcely be looked for, but with a constant and efficient inspection of such machinery, serious accidents should become more rare; and if the large army of workers could only be prevailed upon to use more caution when near gearing and powerful moving parts of machines, serious accidents would be very few. I believe that nine out of every ten severe accidents are due to indiscretion of the injured persons."

Mr. Sedgwick.—"I am pleased to report that in this respect a change for the better has taken place since my last report. The exposed and dangerous parts of machinery are gradually being efficiently fenced, and many of the special visits made are at the request of occupiers when putting down new machines. At such times any suggestions made by me are, as a rule, promptly acted upon. In the shoe and hosiery and kindred trades new machines are constantly being introduced, and in many cases with the dangerous parts unfenced; or in some cases a fence has been affixed only partially giving protection. In this connection, I think the time has now come when (as the dangerous parts of the machines are fairly well known) the makers of such machines should not be allowed to send out from their works machines the dangerous parts of which, whilst capable of being securely fenced, are not so done. In many cases the purchasers have no knowledge of the dangers which their workpeople are subject to, and even the persons who are to work such machines, in many cases, have only a vague idea as to the dangers likely to arise whilst engaged operating with the machines. It may not be expedient to cover every pair of toothed wheels, nor each separate shaft and flywheel of a machine, but in many cases this could be done by the makers without in any way impairing the utility of the machine, yet at the same time securing practically the immunity of the worker from danger to life and limb."

*Set bolt
heads.*

Mr. Clark.—"It has come within my observation that accidents are frequently caused by the projecting heads of set bolts on the spindles of drilling and boring machines where set bolts are used to fix the tool in position. These projections are apt to catch the clothing of the persons in charge of the machine, with serious and sometimes fatal results. To safeguard against accident from this source, the screw holes in the spindles should be countersunk, so that the set bolt heads cannot project at all when screwed up.

"In the case of existing machines not provided with this safeguard, and where the diameter of the spindle is too small to allow of it, the same result can be obtained by fixing a collar round the spindle; the collar being provided with a hole for the reception of the set bolt head. I have frequently recommended this course, as I consider it is the best means of preventing these dangerous projections.

"Amongst this class of accidents are cases where the clothing of persons has been caught by the revolving tool of the drilling machine; and they unfortunately do not appear to be preventable. The result in either case is the same; the person whose clothing is caught being violently whirled round the tool or spindle, and receiving more or less serious injury thereby, unless he is fortunate enough to escape through his clothing giving way."

*Flax
scutching.*

Mr. Neely.—"In the case of the rollers, the cause of so many terrible accidents, I think we have succeeded in very greatly minimising the chances of accidents by insisting that larger landing boards and consequently larger feeding boards be provided for these machines, the object being to cause the person attending the machine to stand so far back that his hands cannot possibly reach the rollers. The owners were quite anxious to carry out the suggestion on the merits of it being pointed out to them, and on visiting these mills this year I was very pleased to find that about eighty per cent. of the rollers were supplied with larger landing and feeding boards."

Mr. Law describes two guards for platen machines :—

Platen machines.

“ The ‘Lifto’ Protector consists of a light brass casting which is attached firmly by screws to the bottom, or movable, platen, and in the same plane with it—and at the right hand of the operator it stands out in front of the platen edge by about 4 inches, and for about half the width of the platen. When the platen is full open, the guard is nearly horizontal and presents no obstruction to the right forearm of the operator until the two platens are nearly together, when, if he is late in feeding and likely otherwise to get caught, the ‘Lifto’ catches his wrist and lifts his hand out just at the proper time. It is merely an extension forward of 4 inches of the right hand half of the bottom platen.

“ The ‘Pallister’ Guard consists of a light brass rod stretching the whole width of front edge of platen, with two thin rods at its extremities, which, near the top edge of the bottom platen, pass through two small brackets attached to its lower side. The other extremities of these side rods are connected with the sliding arrangement for closing the platens. The guard acts as follows:—When full open, and until quite three-quarters closed, the guard lies below the edge of the bottom platen. At or about this position, and just when the operator is likely to get caught if his hand were between the rapidly closing plates, the brass rod stretching the whole width of the machine shoots up and knocks the worker’s hands out of harm’s way. On the platens re-opening the guard retires in opposite order.”

Mr. Hoare.—“ Referring to the appended schedule of accidents, you will see, I am sorry to say, there has been a large increase over 1896. I cannot account for this ; more care is, no doubt, used in reporting, and more hands stop away over the three days for trifling accidents. I am quite certain that fencing is in better order than when I took charge of the district, for I find masters both willing and anxious to safeguard their hands.

“ Very few of the accidents in factories arise from want of fencing, excepting perhaps cog-wheels of lathes ; it is very difficult to get these securely fenced, and then to get the workers to keep such fencing in its place, or ask to have it repaired before an accident happens.

“ A clause is much needed in any new Act, forbidding any worker working on a machine with a provided guard off or broken, under a penalty.

“ Several accidents have happened in boot works by workers allowing their fingers to follow leather between rolls ; I find this can be easily prevented by raising the feeding board, or table, level with the top of bottom roller, and having a flat board fixed in front of the top roller meeting the feeding board at right angles with a gap of half an inch.”

Reported Accidents, Norwich District, 1897.

Parts causing injury.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Parts causing injury.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	1	129
Bottle bursting		1	Mangles		2
Circular saws		19	Miscellaneous	5	20
Cranes		5	Moulding machines		5
Cutting press		18	Planing machines, iron		3
Drilling machines		12	Planing machines, wood		5
Engines		1	Printing machines		10
Escape of Metal		3	Punching machines		2
Falls from staging	1	0	Rollers		12
Fans		2	Sausage machines		1
Fixed and moving parts of machinery		8	Screwing machines		2
Grindstones		3	Shafts		5
Knives		3	Shuttles		1
Lathes		36	Slotting machines		4
Lifts		1	Stamping machines		4
Looms		3	Steam hammers		1
Machine cleaning in motion		9	Washing machines		1
Machine feeding		3	Winches		3
Machine testing		2	Winding machines		2
<i>Carried forward</i>	1	129	Totals	6	212

	1896.	1897.
“ Total reportable to H.M. Inspector and Certifying Surgeon ...	135	218
“ Minor casualties reportable only to H.M. Inspector, viz :—		
“ Articles falling	29	72
“ Falls from staging, &c.	9	5
“ Other causes	223	401
“ Total number of accidents reported	396	696 ”

Moving
carriages
of spinning
mules.

Mr. Fearon.—“There have been a number of accidents that it has been my duty to investigate caused by young persons and children being caught and crushed between the moving carriages of spinning mules and of twiners and the uprights supporting the floor of the room above, in mills built before 1896. Some of them have been of a serious nature, but all could have been prevented by the use of a safety collapsible creel. This simple, but most effective, arrangement provides that length of the creel of the twiner just opposite the fixed upright is hinged, but kept in position by a strong spring. If anyone is caught the length of the top of the creel is pressed back, and the person caught is not hurt.

“This last cause of accident was considered sufficiently serious to warrant a special paragraph in the 1895 Act, as to the position of self-acting machines in *new* mills, but we have no power to prevent this common accident continuing to happen in old mills.”

Dr. Fort (Certifying Surgeon, Oldham), points out that “lifter weights,” weighing about 50 lbs., supported by a hook screwed into the top sooner or later become loose and fall off. He suggests that in place of the screw a bolt should be passed right through the weight, and securely fastened by a fixed head beneath. Mr. Dawson informs me that he has often advised such an arrangement, with a set screw beneath ; and that he is advising the machine makers to adopt the plan.

Shuttle-
guards.

There have been 137 reported accidents, two of them fatal, from flying shuttles, and the distribution of these accidents is not without interest :—

DISTRICT.					No.	DISTRICT.					No.
Dundee ...	...	...	...	...	14	Salford ...	...	...	...	...	9
Glasgow ...	...	...	...	...	3	Manchester ...	...	...	...	...	4
Belfast ...	...	...	...	...	7	Bolton ...	...	...	...	...	9*
Preston ...	...	...	...	...	3	Ashton ...	...	...	...	...	2
Blackburn ...	...	...	...	...	20	Stockport ...	...	...	...	...	1
Leeds ...	...	...	...	...	5	Worcester ...	...	...	...	...	8
Bradford ...	...	...	...	...	16	Norwich... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Huddersfield ...	...	...	...	...	3	East Metropolitan	...	...	...	...	2
Burnley ...	...	...	...	...	12*	Bristol ...	...	...	...	...	3
Rochdale ...	...	...	...	...	14	Southampton ...	...	...	...	...	1
						Total ...					137

Dr. Whamond has been good enough to forward the following statistics of the accidents treated at the Memorial Hospital, Jarrow, during 1897 :—

IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.				
Wounds :					Wounds :				
Contused ...	...	...	...	17	Contused ...	...	...	...	500
Incised ...	...	...	...	7	Incised ...	...	...	...	213
Fractures :					Fractures :				
Simple ...	...	...	...	13	Simple ...	...	...	...	19
Compound...	...	...	...	6	Compound	...	...	...	9
Dislocations, sprains, &c.				15	Dislocations, sprains, &c.				419
Burns and scalds				10	Burns and scalds				100
Eye cases				2	Eye cases				441
Others ...				14	Cellulitis, &c.				166
					Others ...				253
Total				95	Total				2,120

I am indebted to Dr. Hill Griffith for the following statistics taken from the records of the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital. They show a material reduction within recent years in the number of cases of injury to the eye caused by shuttle accidents :—

Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.—Injury to Eye caused by Shuttle Accidents.

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1881	22	1885	9	1889	14	1893	8
1882	29	1886	11	1890	14	1894	8
1883	13	1887	4	1891	9	1895	11
1884	12	1888	6	1892	14	1896	4

Mr. Platt states that in the Burnley district out of 160,000 looms 95 per cent. are fenced, and Mr. Wright (Rochdale) that very few cotton power-looms are now unguarded, satisfactory progress having been made during the year. In Mr. Tinker's district (Bolton) all but about 1,500 out of 40,000 are guarded. Mr. Wilson (Dundee) obtained a conviction for failure to fence a jute loom; in this instance a woman had lost an eye in consequence of the omission.

Mr. J. T. Birtwistle.—"Considering that twelve months has expired since the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench as to the necessity for shuttle guards, little progress has been made in this district, a couple of prosecutions, however, near the end of the year appears to have had the desired effect; so many guards are now on order, the makers of some kinds can scarcely cope with the demand.

"Twenty accidents from flying shuttles were reported during the year, seven less than 1896; two are given as loss of eye, but, from subsequent investigation of the notices received in 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, it is probable that the number of serious accidents is considerably in excess of this number; notice is often forwarded and possibly investigation made before the full extent of injury is known."

Mr. John Law refers to a prosecution for neglecting to fence a shuttle of a loom whereby a person received injury, heard and dismissed by the Leeds Stipendary on August 31, 1897. "The shuttle flew out of a linen loom making about 120 picks per minute, and struck the girl in charge of same on the right temple as she was passing round the right end of her loom. She had her head turned partly round at the instant she was struck. In her evidence, the injured girl stated that the same shuttle had flown out twice to the right hand on the same morning when she sustained the accident. No shuttle guard was applied, but one was affixed immediately after the accident. After hearing evidence, the learned Magistrate dismissed the case. He held that that particular loom was not dangerous—giving his decision as a matter of fact only. At the time of the accident there were very few looms used by the firm which had guards attached, but on a recent visit I found a great number applied, probably two-thirds of those in use."

Power presses are still a fertile source of accidents, and special efforts are being made by H.M. Inspectors to obtain adequate protection in the varying conditions in which these machines are used. Power presses

Mr. Hoare.—"A great many accidents used to happen from the presses for making small tin boxes and lids, but after many experiments they are now few and far between."

Mr. Crabtree reports that "the fencing of power presses, which have been prolific of accidents in the past, has now become an established fact." He describes and illustrates by photographs the methods adopted.

Mr. Wolfe.—"Power presses continue to cause numerous accidents. Where treadles are in use I find accidents are more frequent amongst females than amongst males, the only cause, so far as I can see, being that the dress hides the movement of the feet, and so occasionally the foot is placed unwittingly on the treadle. Where only one hand is necessary for the work the substitution of hand levers has proved the best remedy. A firm of thimble manufacturers some 10 months ago, on account of a succession of small accidents, changed the whole of their power presses from treadles to hand levers, and I believe have not had an accident since."

Major Roe.—"The most dangerous of these machines are those fitted with treadles, and I have endeavoured to get these treadles replaced by hand levers, and there are not now very many in my district which have not been altered. In one case, however, a hint that I should apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under Sec. 4 (1) of the Act of 1895 produced the desired

result, which had not been obtained before. The hand lever should be fitted to work *downwards*, for if made to lift *up*, the worker can use his or her knee instead of hand (unless a board is fitted to prevent this). One accident this year was so caused. With a shield or guard on the left to prevent the left hand being put under the dies and the right hand operating the lever, accidents can hardly occur. The shield may be of any shape or material, so fitted that the metal may pass under it, but not the fingers. The danger of the treadle press is that both hands being free, and the feet actuating the machine, it is put in motion inadvertently when the hand is under the dies, and another danger is that frequently a notch is cut out of the foot of the frame of the machine, and the treadle catches in this notch, causing a second stroke without the worker's knowledge. This notch is cut to enable the treadle to be held down by it when the stroke is desired to be continuous."

Mr. Butler.—"The large number of fingers and thumbs crushed between the dies of power presses is too well known for much comment, but in many instances these accidents would be preventable by some judicious arrangement on the part of the occupier or engineer in charge. Dies are sometimes made fenceable and safe by reversing them, shortening the stroke, or using a press where the finished box is pushed through, instead of being ejected from the top. I have seen some very pretty and simple mechanical contrivances for releasing and ejecting the box after being operated upon. But in nearly all cases it is absolutely necessary to provide some kind of guard to prevent fingers getting between the dies at all, and I submit drawings of two guards universally in use in this district. In some factories, in addition to the wire guards, a brush for oiling and two wire rods, one hooked at the end for extracting bad tins, are provided. When this is done a stop is inserted beneath the treadle. Of course, consistent supervision is necessary, but in one factory at least the use of these tools has been so effectually carried out that I venture to recommend it."

Mr. Hilditch.—"I have remarked in a previous report as to the number of accidents in this section occurring at steam brick presses. The majority of presses are not provided with an automatic feeding arm, occupiers strongly objecting to its use, alleging that it marks and bulges the brick out of form. I have followed up this matter rather closely, and, judging by other presses in use on similar goods and fitted with feeding arms, I fail to find any ground for the alleged objection. An automatic feeder has been made for these presses which, I am informed, is giving every satisfaction, and is also a good safeguard against accidents, as the operator cannot get his fingers near the descending plunger."

Circular saws.

Special attention is also being given to the fencing of circular saws, which were the cause of no less than seven fatal and a thousand non-fatal accidents reported in 1897.

Stopping machinery.

Mr. Erant and Mr. Buchan.—"Another subject which has claimed our attention is the need in many of the larger factories where the power is derived from one prime mover, frequently situated a considerable distance from some of the machines, of simple and effective means of either quickly stopping the engine or readily disconnecting portions of the machinery. Mechanical and electrical stop-mechanisms are fitted in some factories, in each case allowing the engines to be stopped very quickly in case of emergency from various points in the works, and, considering the small initial cost of such an apparatus and its efficiency combined with simple construction, it is surprising that any large factory with powerful engines for driving the machines should be considered as safely or properly equipped without such an attachment, which may be invaluable in saving life or limb, and prevent damage to valuable machines in case of breakdown."

Mr. Wolfe.—"Where work is carried on on more than one floor in a factory, I think it should be compulsory to have a lever and a fast-and-loose pulley on every floor, so that the machinery on any floor can be immediately stopped in case of an accident."

"The method sometimes used of replacing belts on pulleys, viz., by fastening the belt to the pulley, starting the machinery, and then pulling the rope off once the belt has passed well on to the pulley, is to be strongly deprecated. In one instance during the year this practice was the cause of a serious accident, for the man, failing to undo the rope in time, was caught and thrown round the shafting, and, in addition to severe bruises, had an arm broken."

Captain Bevan.—"Crank-handles for starting gas-engines have been adopted in many cases and are now provided by the makers of the engines. These handles obviate the necessity of removing the guard to the flywheel, to enable the man in charge to start the engine by pulling round the flywheel—a dangerous practice, which has often been remarked on in H.M. Inspectors' Reports"

Mr. Jackson.—"Of the 415 accidents from machinery moved by power from causes other than hoists, cranes, and circular saws, the following gives further particulars :—

59 from flashes in iron-mills,	84 from lathes drilling and shaping machines.
50 „ shears, viz., iron mills 43, other mills 7.	9 „ oiling and cleaning machinery in motion.
23 „ stamps and presses.	190 „ other machinery.

Mr. Calder supplies a tabular summary of the accidents in the Aberdeen district:—

Reported Accidents, Aberdeen District, 1897.

	1897.			1897.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.
<i>Classified according to Industries.</i>			<i>Classified according to Parts causing injury.</i>		
Aërated waters	—	2	Band saw	—	1
Aluminium	—	2	Belts	—	6
Bakers	—	6	Bottles bursting	—	3
Barrel making	—	1	Circular saws	—	16
Bobbin turners	—	1	Cotton beater	—	1
Brewers	—	2	Cranes	2	11
Brick and tile works	—	2	Engines	—	3
Calcium carbide	—	2	Escape of Steam	—	2
Cabinet makers	—	2	Explosion of Gas	—	4
Cartwrights	—	2	Knives	—	9
Comb makers	—	5	Lathes	1	6
Cotton spinners and weavers	—	4	Lifts	—	3
Distillers	—	2	Machinery — while cleaning in motion.	—	6
Engineers	—	43	Machinery — between fixed and moving parts.	—	18
Firewood cutters	—	1	Machinery—while feeding	—	1
Flax and Tow Spinners and Weavers.	—	7	Miscellaneous	—	1
Gas workers	—	1	Pinions	—	5
Grain millers	—	3	Pulleys	—	4
Granite polishers	1	5	Rollers	—	12
Ice manufacturers	—	2	Shafts	—	7
Joiners	—	3	Spindles	—	6
Jute spinners and weavers... ..	—	2	Stamping presses	—	13
Laundries	—	2	Steam hammers	—	5
Letterpress printers... ..	—	1	Waggons	—	2
Lithographers	—	2	Wood-planing machines?	—	6
Packing case makers	—	2			
Paper makers	—	19	Total	3	151
Preserved provision makers	—	6			
Rope makers... ..	—	1			
Saw millers	—	3			
Shipping wharves	2	1			
Tinplate workers	—	3			
Warehouses	—	1			
Wool spinners and weavers	—	10			
Total	3	151			

Minor Casualties reportable only to H.M. Inspector.

Articles flying or falling	30
Falls from staging, &c.	18
Other causes	40
Total	88

Mr. Calder.—"I have noticed, in the course of inspection during the past years, increased attention on the part of engineers to the fencing, before leaving their works, of various classes of manufacturing machinery. Such protection, however, is not always fitted with intelligence, for in several instances laundry folding and pressing machines have had their rows of side pinions elaborately fenced along the top and half-way down, while the intaking portions at the bottom are left entirely unprotected. In other cases costly fences were carefully cast and fitted to the *out-taking*, instead of the *in-taking*, portions of geared pinions, thereby affording no safeguard of any kind to the workers about them. *Inefficient fencing.*

"It is still possible to find drill spindle bosses and shafting collars with projecting instead of sunk pin heads, but occupiers are rapidly becoming alive to the advantages of having all dangerous parts of machinery properly fenced by the makers and often stipulate for this when placing orders.

"The fencing of prime movers, mill gearing and other machinery has been readily complied with, and I am glad to say that no accidents, fatal or otherwise, have taken place during the year owing to the absence of the statutory safeguards."

Mr. John Law.—"On the whole, I consider fencing to be fairly well done in this district, and in this connection I desire to add that, with very few exceptions, I have found employers willing to conform to the requirements. There are still some employers who do not recognise that it is their duty to fence machinery, or at any rate act thus, by leaving it to be pointed out to them by the Inspector. They seem to think that matters are right until the Inspector pays a visit and gives instructions. Possibly there is a knowledge that they should be done at once, but are left

undone, like other matters, till in some cases an evil day arrives—the result being an accident. How often are we told by employers when paying a visit that an alteration or extension of plant has been made since our last visit—and that they had been expecting and waiting for us to call, and instruct them how to provide the necessary protections.

“As in other matters, the choice of means to be adopted for fencing rests with the owner, and it only remains for the Inspector to suggest or recommend means which he knows have acted well in similar cases. This is, of course, not entirely satisfactory from the Inspector's view—and he is often pained to see that, after all, the safeguards applied are far from being absolute protections. For instance, a “V” guard is to be provided for 2 cog-wheels. This may be done clumsily, by not fitting well into the bite of the wheels—or it may be otherwise; it may have side-pieces thereon which effectively cover the bite on both sides—or not. The security from injury, of course, lies in these differences—which in themselves are small, but all-important, and so with other contrivances.

“A danger attending the provision of clumsy (or what I call cheap at first-cost) guards, is that the worker, knowing guards are provided, relies on them for protection, and to a certain extent releases his care, so far as they are concerned—sometimes with an unfortunate result.

“Circular saws and surface planing machines for timber are dangerous machines—and are responsible for numerous and very serious accidents. During the past year I have specially endeavoured by persuasion to get sawyers to adopt the steel-riding-knife behind their saws, for preventing the cut timber from catching on the saw-teeth, and being pitched over against the worker. I believe that this riding-knife is efficient, as far as it goes, and immensely superior to the wooden wedges which are screwed on the saw-benches—often several inches away from the saw—so common in the wood-box making factories in this district.

“Surface planing machine guards are in use in this district, but are far from being generally adopted. In this matter one must say that additions to the number who are supplied are slowly but continually being made. A great number of the accidents which occur happen to men who are not regularly employed thereon—but who resort thereto to save time by removing by power what they should perform by hand. Some little while ago I investigated an accident, where such a person attempted to remove a few shavings from a piece of wood 4 inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. His hand slipped from the wood—and all fingers were amputated; no guard being provided on the machine. Small pieces of timber like the one referred to are not suitable for planing on the surface of these machines—but if necessary, then some safe way of holding the timber should be devised and used to remove the worker's hands from the cutters. I have seen used a flat board with a transverse projection underneath at the back end, and a handle on top similar to a jack-plane—which is placed on the small piece to be planed, and used to push it forward, much in the same way that the jack-plane is used.

“In visiting a large colour-works in this district my attention was drawn to a grinding mill, of the same construction as the ordinary mortar-grinding machine where the pan rotates, which had an excellent guard affixed to the pan. It consists of a bar of angle-iron, 4 inch flanges, bent in semi-circular shape round the rim of the pan, with the angle turned to the pan-edge, the whole being fixed to the side-standards by set-screws, and supported in the middle by a stay to the floor. Its object is as follows:—In removing the material, usually of heavy nature, with the spade—the operator in stooping somewhat to raise the filled spade may get his knee in close contact with the pan, and suddenly receives a “chuck,” which may throw him into the pan and under the stones. By affixing an angle-iron guard this is prevented—and, further, the guard lends itself for use as a fulcrum where the material to be removed is extra heavy.”

Flax and jute machinery.

Mr. Wilson.—“These accidents still continue to be painfully numerous, and increase on the whole, but I think this is simply due to the fact that they are reported much more carefully than they used to be. I have spared neither time nor trouble in making myself thoroughly acquainted with the details of every machine employed in the flax and jute industries. At last I venture to hope every part or movement of any of these machines, which has proved itself capable of causing injury, has been noted and suitable fencing requested. By insisting on, as nearly as possible, the same standard of fencing in every textile factory, I have at last been gratified to discover a slight diminution of minor mishaps, such as lacerations, loss of a finger, &c. The careful study of accidents has revealed dangers in the most unlooked for places, and were it not that exactly similar mishaps occur in other factories with machines corresponding in every detail, one would never consider the accident-causing parts as really dangerous in the accepted meaning of the term.

“Where young persons and children of tender years are employed one cannot be too careful in protecting every movement where the slightest danger is to be anticipated. It is somewhat strange to be informed in the investigation of every accident that it was caused purely through carelessness. In the case of young people one cannot consider this a valid excuse for non-fencing. The indiscretion of children must, I consider, be presumed and guarded against.”

Workmen's Compensation Act.

At present the Inspector has no power to enforce the safeguarding of dangerous machinery except by satisfying a magistrate. Mr. Tinker thinks that the Workmen's Compensation Act will indirectly cause a material reduction in the number of preventable accidents, since the use of precautions will affect the rates of accident insurance. In support of this view he writes:—

Mr. Tinker.—“I will first take the question of fires in factories by calling attention to the time when the patent automatic sprinklers or fire extinguishers were invented, and ask what reply an Inspector would have got from an occupier of a factory, the said factory having been erected 25 or 30 years ago, if he had asked that automatic sprinklers should be fitted throughout the

factory. The reply would doubtless have been, 'What! Put us to the unnecessary expense of putting sprinklers in a factory which has been built so long, and never had a semblance of anything like a fire? Your suggestion is absurd; and surely you do not mean to carry it out?' Something else happens which gets the Inspector what he wants: the automatic sprinklers are proving a success; and down come the insurance companies, and say to factory owners: 'You fit your factories with the patent automatic sprinklers or fire extinguishers, and your premium on fire insurance shall be reduced 50 per cent.' The owner at once considers this proposal, and, seeing it will soon pay for itself, the order is given; and the result is to-day that nearly all the factories in this district are fitted with automatic sprinklers. You will, perhaps, ask what has this to do with accidents that will come within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Well! I will take accidents that happen in a cotton-spinning factory through the employees being caught by *carriage wheels and slips*, and by *scroll band pulleys*.—During last year, 8 adult males, 21 male young persons and 4 male children received injuries from foregoing causes. In 1893 I first took this matter in hand, having in the previous year received reports of 160 accidents from these causes; it is, therefore, gratifying to know that the number is reduced to 33. Yet to-day not more than half the scroll bands are guarded, and not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of the carriage wheels. When I have pressed for such guards, I have not only been grumbled at by managers, but taken to task by the press and the employers, and by the representatives of the operatives assembled in conference. Yet I am satisfied it is owing to the guards that the number of accidents is so much reduced, and in proof of this I may say that not one accident has happened on a machine where the wheels are guarded. I think I am justified in saying the insurance companies will fix a much smaller premium on machines with guarded wheels than on those that are not guarded, and the result will be, as sprinklers put out fire, guards will prevent accidents.

*Workmen's
Compensation
Act,
and pre-
ventable
accidents*

"*Shuttle guards*: In this district not more than 1,500 looms are working without shuttle guards. Yet what is the result? Why, that out of 38,000 looms fitted with guards, only one accident has happened for which the injured person could claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and in this case the shuttle guard did part of its work by knocking the shuttle down, thus saving what might have been a much more serious matter. Had not the injured person been sat down near the floor the accident would not have happened. The cause of the shuttle flying out was the spindle stud coming loose. On the other side, with the small number of looms not fitted with shuttle guards, one fatal accident has happened, and the firm recognised their responsibility in the case I took into court by pleading guilty, and also satisfied the representatives of the deceased by paying ample compensation. In another case, where the shuttle flew from a loom without guard, the injured person was away from work 25 weeks, and the firm paid her full wages all the time, and also all medical expenses. In the year 1894 I had to report 18 accidents from flying shuttles, some of them very severe. One girl, 16 years of age, was hit on the arm, the shuttle flying with such force that the iron tip was embedded in the bone and the sufferer had to be put under chloroform before the tip could be extracted. Nothing of this kind can happen on a loom with a good shuttle guard. Here, again, what will insurance companies' premiums be on shuttle-guarded looms compared with looms without shuttle guards?

"*Pinion, spur and bevel wheels*: I will now deal with accidents caused almost exclusively by cleaning machinery in motion, viz., Jack frames, intermediate frame and slubbing machines. The number of accidents that have occurred during the year just ended caused by the above is 51, 22 to female adults, 28 to female young persons, and 1 to a female child. But for the last paragraph in Sec. 8, Act 1895, which relates to dangerous machinery being notified to the occupier by the Inspector in charge of the district, a prosecution would have followed in the majority of the 28 accidents to young persons. Not one of these accidents could have happened had the wheels been covered. It may be said 'Why do you not declare the wheels as dangerous parts of machinery and prosecute, if the wheels are not guarded?' My reply is, 'I do not think a conviction would follow.' The magistrates would say, 'The wheels are out of the way, and in their opinion no one was to blame but the injured person.' A fresh aspect will, however, come on the scene after the 1st July next, when the insurance companies say, 'Cover these wheels, and we will insure you against accident at so much; let them remain uncovered, and the premium will be so much.' The covers will soon be on, and accidents of this kind will be almost *nil*.

"*Hoists*: The number of hoist accidents that have been reported is 11: 4 to adult males, 5 to male young persons, 1 to a female adult, and 1 to a female young person. Nearly all these accidents would have been prevented had the hoists been fitted with safety doors. Insurance will, in this case, as in the others, tell its own tale.

"I could go on with other machines in textile and non-textile factories such as grindstones, lathe pinion wheels, bevel wheels, drilling machines, and numerous others. I think, however, I have said sufficient to prove that when the Workmen's Compensation Act is understood by employers and insurance companies all wheels that can be guarded will be, and accidents will not be of anything like as frequent occurrence."

Grindstones were credited with three fatal and 380 non-fatal accidents in 1897, and thirty of the latter were in the Sheffield district. *Grindstones.*

Mr. Parkes.—"During the past month I have had to investigate about half-a-dozen grindstone accidents attributable in every instance, in my opinion, to soft rotten stone used in their manufacture. In the first case a stone weighing over half a ton smashed up, breaking the strong holding-down chains, several large heavy pieces being thrown on to the hearthstone where the men usually congregate. Upon examining the fractures I found the stone exceedingly soft, and an old crack extending right through the centre vertically. In case No. 2 the breakage was

Grindstones.

similar to that of No. 1, the stone was full of holes which were filled with brown clay; the outward parts of the stone showed this defect, but in a lesser degree. This stone also smashed on to the hearth in front of the fire. In breakage No. 3 the quality of the stone was shockingly bad—so soft that it could be easily crushed in the hand; there were also numbers of holes in the interior, filled with dark brown clay, the workman in this case being smashed against the roof and wall about fifteen feet away, his arm and nose being broken, and his throat nearly sawn through by falling upon a revolving pulley. In breakage No. 4 the stone was of the same soft rotten nature, totally unsuitable for revolving at a high speed. Such material would probably be rejected by an architect for common building purposes. In breakage No. 5 a piece—about one-third of the stone—simply became detached from the main body as if it had only been partly glued on. This stone had only just commenced to run. The quality of the stone used in all these cases must have been well known to the man who shaped the grindstone.

“In all the foregoing breakages the stones had practically only just been started—a fact which shows the original weakness of the material; no work had been done on three of them, but they smashed up before they had well started. Only a few seconds before men had been standing right in the path of the flying fragments. It must be remembered, the fire-places where the men usually congregate to dry and warm themselves and also to dry the bright and newly-ground work to prevent it from rusting, are generally within a few feet of the stones themselves; also that the only passage through the grinding-rooms runs straight in front of all the stones, and there may be as many as thirty grindstones running together in one room.

“Another fruitful source of accidents is to be found in the unscientific method of running the stones. No matter what quality is used, cheap or expensive, absorbent or non-absorbent, large or small, hard or soft, thick or thin, the rule-of-thumb is that they shall all run at the same speed—that is, the pulley driving them shall be half the diameter of the grindstone.

“There are other matters connected with the hanging or fixing of grindstones which need some attention. Unnecessarily large square holes are made in the centre of the stones, and this is, of course, more weakening to the stone than a round hole of the same diameter. There is no other excuse for this defect than that it is easier to chisel out a square hole than a round one. As a round axle only has to fit the hole and not a square one, strength is cut away from the centre of the stone unnecessarily.

“Two cases in point, out of many, showing the very low margin of safety there is may be mentioned. Some years ago an engine ‘ran away,’ or, in other words, went somewhat faster than usual, with the result that two men were killed by three or four grindstones smashing up at the same time owing to an extra speed being given them. I visited the factory where this unfortunate accident happened, in May last, and found that three grindstones successively had been fixed for running shortly before. After the surfaces had been made fit for a proper examination they were all found to have cracks in them, and were so dangerous-looking as to be pronounced unfit for use. The cracks, owing to the custom of sending the stones with rough surfaces from the quarry, are not so clearly visible until the grinders have ‘raced’ the stones, or, in other words, smoothed the sides and grinding faces. It is only then that the cracks are discernible, and if the grinder be indifferent or careless, he may not see them, or he may not think proper to spend the time necessary for a thorough examination. When it is remembered that the men work by the ‘piece,’ and that a day or more is probably spent in fixing a stone, it may be expected that only the gravest defect would deter them from using it. The ordinary workman would, as a rule, ‘chance’ a somewhat less dangerous looking stone. I have known many stones break, the flaws in which were acknowledged to have been seen by the workman—he thought it ‘would do.’ Another case showing upon what a slender thread a grinder’s life hangs occurred at one of the large cutlery works. A boy was killed by the breaking of a grindstone. The evidence given at the inquest showed that the engine started a little too quickly, owing, it was said, to the sticking of a steam-valve. The somewhat abrupt starting was not even noticed by some of the other grinders in the same building who were then using the same power, yet it was said the slight extra jerk caused the stone to break and a life was lost. In no other branch of industry is there left so little allowance for extra strains.

“In visiting another grinder’s ‘hull’ during the past year I found that shortly before my visit as many as five grindstones had been fixed and the faces smoothed for examination and working, but upon careful scrutiny all were found to be unfit for running, either through natural defects or cracks being visible, which defects might have been known at the quarry if proper search had been made.”

The first schedule of the 1895 Act requires that in tenement factories “except in pursuance of a special exemption granted by the Secretary of State, no grindstone shall be run before any fire-place or in front of another grindstone.” Two applications for special exemption were made in 1897. The first sought to make clear the meaning of the phrase “before a fire-place” by asking for exemption of the space outside lines drawn at right-angles to the wall, 3 feet from the centre of the fire-place on each side. It was decided, however, that the space outside those limits was already exempted by the terms of the schedule, and that in “front of the fire-place” must be regarded as meaning *immediately* in front—so that the prohibition extended only to the running of grindstones in the space bounded by lines drawn at right-angles to the wall at each edge of the fire-place.

The second application was for exemption in the case of certain small grindstones, the running of which behind others was represented as a common and convenient arrangement unattended with risk. This view was upheld by workmen and employers alike, and an Order was issued accordingly, the terms of which are given elsewhere.

Hoists caused no less than 36 fatal accidents in 1897, and 381 which were non-fatal.

Hoists.

Mr. Graves.—"The third was a hoist accident in a paper-staining works. A lad of about 16 years of age was employed to work the hoist, which is of a common type, consisting of a cage about 6 ft. square working in an internal well. It is steam driven by means of a clutch and worm. On the day of the accident, about 4.30 p.m., the lad ascended to the 7th floor with a joiner, who was about to do some repairs there. The room was dark, so they descended to No. 6, where both got off, the cage having come absolutely to rest level with the floor. Shortly after the lad was found at the bottom of the well 58 ft. below. On investigation, the cage was found to have ascended slightly, so that there was a space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. between the bottom of cage and floor of room. It is supposed that the boy walked backwards, pulling the door to after him; and, not seeing the altered position of the cage, fell down. I attended the fatal accident inquiry subsequently, accompanied by Mr. Newlands, and, though a considerable amount of expert evidence was given, no decision was arrived at as to what caused the movement of the cage. It was not possible for any other person to have touched the hoist ropes, as on all the flats the doors are solid, and can only be opened from inside the cage. I can only think that the belt must have been slightly too far over on the loose pulley, so that it tugged at the fast pulley till the cage moved. At the same time, I spent a considerable time in trying to achieve the same result, but the cage always came to rest at once. Under any circumstances, it is curious that, though the hoist has been in constant use for 20 years, such a thing has not occurred before."

Mr. Wilson.—"Once again these useful but dangerous appliances have claimed their victims one a little child of eleven, the other an experienced warehouseman.

"Wherever possible I use every argument in endeavouring to persuade manufacturers into adopting automatic appliances for their hoists, and in the case of new ones I am often successful. During 1897 there have been fitted automatic gates to seven different hoists in the district, not to speak of top and bottom gates which have been erected on old hoists working on two floors only. Except that of cost, there can be no real objection to automatic doors, and really in the long run the expense is as a trifle compared with the outlay in compensation that one serious accident would involve. There is, I find, a tendency to neglect the examination of hoist and elevator ropes from time to time, and, still more, the gearing for giving the vertical motion.

[Referring to the danger attending the use of chains for raising and lowering hoist cages, Mr. Wilson adds:—]

"Recently an example of that sort occurred here in an ironmongery warehouse. In placing a heavy weight on the cage, the suspending chain suddenly snapped, precipitating cage, load, and attendant to the bottom. The sudden jerk on the chain also caused the counterbalance weight to leave the grooves in which it ran, and it, too, fell, severing the unfortunate fellow's leg. On enquiry I found the chain had been in use for many years, and had never been annealed. The strange tendency wrought iron has to crystallize and thus become weak and brittle, when subjected to a series of jars or shocks, has been again exemplified. The jib of a crane, used for raising and moving stones, fell through fracture of a suspending link, killing a man who happened to be below it. The link when examined was found to be quite crystallized, although not very old.

Mr. Blenkinsopp [furnishes a sketch of the method of fencing a hoist at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, and adds,] "It will be observed that the bars go quite to the top of the opening in the lift shaft. Formerly this was not so, and a curious accident happened at one of these lifts; or, rather, an accident with a strange result. The lift was descending when a man stupidly put his head over the top bar to look up. The cage came on him at once, and pinned his neck across the top bar. This bar was bent nearly double, and was pulled out of its socket; the second bar was also bent, yet the man escaped serious injury, and is now at work again."

Mr. Wright.—"Considering the size of this district, a large number of accidents have occurred during the year, not all of them due to fencing, but want of care on the part of the injured person, better discipline among the workpeople, and management on the part of the occupier. It is very common practice in mills and factories in this district for five or six persons to be allowed to use the hoist; consequently it is no person's duty to keep the fencing doors closed when the hoist is away from a particular floor. For instance a person on number one floor wants the use of the hoist, the cage of which is at number two floor; he pulls the starting chain, the cage is then removed from number two floor, the fencing doors being left open at that floor; the person who had previously been using the hoist at number two floor, not knowing that it had been removed, comes along, either pushing or pulling a load into the hoist, as he thinks, instead of which he and his load fall down the hoist well; a very common occurrence. It should, in my opinion, be compulsory for every hoist cage to be fitted with an appliance to prevent persons on one floor from putting the hoist in motion when the cage is at another floor, also hoist landings should be satisfactorily lighted."

Mr. Fearon.—"Since coming to this district there have been five men seriously injured, due to the ropes and chains of hoists breaking; they were, fortunately, none of them fatal, but, considering the heights the cages fell, the wonder is that the accidents were not all fatal. All danger from this cause could be obviated by self-acting safety grips being fixed, so as to promptly arrest and sustain the cage in the event of the chain or rope breaking."

Mr. Johnson.—"Of the 68 fatal, no less than 31 are due to falls; 29 of these were in ship-yards and two from buildings under repair or construction. It is most regrettable that the heavy mortality from falls in ship-yards should continue, yet I fear, from the nature of the occupation, much of this is unavoidable. The workmen have unlimited material from which to build scaffolds, but, from familiarity with their work, continue to construct scaffolds too narrow, with too often fatal results; and, again, several deaths have occurred in ship-yards from men recklessly jumping across open parts of the ship's structure, instead of taking the safer but longer route."

Scaffolding

Unloading
at docks.

Mr. Maitland.—“We have lately been paying more attention to the loading and unloading of ships in dock, owing to several accidents which have occurred. Most of these were caused by sacks of grain or other articles slipping from the slings whilst being hoisted from the ship’s hold to the quay by means of a crane and steam winch and falling on the men engaged at the work. There was one fatal accident caused by an imperfect splice in the rope, which “drew” apart ; the sacks which were being lifted falling into the hold, and striking a man at work there. In giving their verdict in this case, the jury recommended that in future *spliced* ropes should not be used for this purpose. I have since noticed that when a ship uses her own gear the rope is generally of wire, or sometimes a chain is used. This seems better than a hemp rope, as less likely to fray and break.

“Another matter to which my attention has been called is the danger the men often run in loading or unloading, through the exhaust steam pipes of winches used on board ship not being carried high enough up—the consequence being that the men often cannot see the planks they have to walk on. I wrote to the Traffic Manager of the Bristol Docks about this, suggesting that all ships should be obliged to prolong these exhaust steam pipes by means of canvas or leather hose pipes, which could be carried up the ship’s rigging, or over the ship’s side, or else that the steam should be carried into the ship’s own funnel. He agreed with me as to the danger, and sent me a printed note which is handed to the captains of ships, advising them to provide some means—such as a tarpaulin sheet—for warding off the steam, but he said the Board had no means of enforcing this.”

Mr. Erant and Mr. Buchan.—“From enquiries into accidents at the docks, and the evidence given before Coroner’s Courts at inquests held, which we have attended, it is clear that they are due, in a great measure, to want of judgment, miscalculations, or disregard to personal safety, often the outcome of undue haste. And, to give you an idea of the speed with which the discharging and loading are done, we quote an example :—A steamship, arrived at 3 a.m. on a Tuesday morning, was at once rigged for discharging, which commenced at 5 a.m., and with a large staff of men about 2,500 tons of general cargo were discharged and a similar weight loaded before 3 p.m. on the following Friday, when the vessel sailed. Sometimes it is a sling which slips through being misplaced or too loosely applied, a pile of heavy bales falls, lifting or hauling tackle is wrongly applied or overstrained, another time a signal is misunderstood ; but it must be borne in mind that with modern hoisting tackle and machinery very heavy weights are quickly handled, and that in the discharging or loading of vessels the work has to be carried on in confined spaces, the foothold is frequently insecure, and necessitates many changes of position on temporary wooden stages or platforms or gangways, or even on the ship’s deck, from either of which a false step may lead to certain death, and especially when from atmospheric conditions everything is rendered very slippery. A significant fact, however, is that in those cases where vessels are worked alongside the quays on the estate of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who control nearly all the Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks, not one single accident in two years has been reported as due to the failure or fracture of a crane-chain, hook, or pin under their jurisdiction. This needs no comment when we add that the cranes and chains undergo a rigorous periodical examination and thorough test. Our attention has on several occasions been called to the great danger of either leaving portions of the hatchways uncovered after work has ceased for the day or of substituting a deck-plank for a mislaid hatch. Three fatal accidents have during the year occurred from this cause. It is a matter of surprise that so few accidents happen when work at the docks is carried on after dark, as the only available illumination for this purpose in the majority of tramp-vessels is that obtainable from a lighted carriage-candle in a lantern—oil-lamps of any kind are not permitted.”

Mr. Richmond furnishes the following table, relating to the Liverpool district :—
Fatal Accidents in 1897, Reported from Docks, Warehouses, and Buildings in course of Construction.

Causation.	Docks.	Ware-houses.	Buildings under Construc-tion.
Caused by—			
Falls	40	1	6
Goods falling	7	3	1
Knocked into hold by goods	1	0	0
Spur wheels of engine	1	0	0
Caught by flywheel	0	1	0
Caught by grab hooks	0	1	0
Crane hook breaking	0	0	2
Knocked down by crane	1	0	0
Carried round by winch	1	0	0
Entangled in hydraulic capstan rope	1	0	0
Handle of a 10-ton hand crane	1	0	0
Chain breaking	1	0	0
Platform knocked over by propeller swinging	1	0	0
Fell into hold through a plank breaking	1	0	0
Scaffold giving way	0	0	1
Run over by waggons	1	2	1
Crushed between plank and waggon	1	0	0
Firemen's gangway door closing on head	1	0	0
Charged by a bullock	1	0	0
Totals	60	8	11

Mr. Wilson.—"That several insurance companies will not insure builders against accidents amply proves, I think, how exceedingly hazardous this employment is. Nor can I wonder at accidents happening, for too little attention is given to the erection and construction of scaffolding, it being the rarest thing to find a guard rail on a narrow scaffold, though perhaps 70 or 80 feet from the ground. The number of accidents in proportion to those employed seems higher in Scotland than in England, this being partly accounted for by the height of the buildings in the former country. Tenements are run up here to immense heights, and the arrangement of scaffolding is different, being inside the walls, whereas in England the usual device is outside, and constructed, I consider, with greater care. Positively, one would think man was provided with wings, from the way he is embarked on the fragile scaffolds of towering buildings.

"The employers of dock labourers also find difficulty, at almost any figure, in insuring themselves against claims for compensation, and for the same reason. I have watched men unloading vessels, standing on a single narrow plank immediately above the hold and guiding the suspending rope of the rapidly rising load. The slightest slip or knock from the weight, and the poor fellow is hurled from his perch to the depths of the hold below. Why should the gangway, used for this purpose, not be supplied with at least one strong hand-rail? It may be said all first-class vessels look after this, but in the small colliers which ply about our coasts it seems the apparatus nearest at hand or cheapest is chosen.

Major Roe and Mr. Pearson mention fatal accidents caused by the bursting of defective hydraulic valves.

Mr. Maitland and Mr. Pendock made the following special report upon a fatal accident in a steam laundry at Westbury.

"This accident, which resulted in the death of an engineer, John Hopper, and a laundry-woman, Margaret Williams, was due to the bursting of a 'hydro-extractor' whilst rotating at full speed.

"A 'hydro-extractor' is a machine largely used in laundries for extracting the water from newly-washed clothes by centrifugal force, instead of squeezing the water out by means of rollers under pressure.

"There are many advantages attached to the use of this machine, the principal being that large quantities of clothes can be rapidly dealt with at one operation, instead of being put through singly (as in the case of the old-fashioned wringer), and also that there is far less risk of injury to the clothes under operation.

"A sectional diagram, showing the principle of construction, and a full description of the chief parts of the machine are given on pages 24 and 25, and from these it will be understood that the machine depends for its efficiency upon the amount of centrifugal force which can with safety be generated in the 'cage' or 'container,' for by this means the water is swished out of the clothes through the perforated rim of the container into a drain which leads from the outer shield.

"To accomplish this, the machines are driven at a high rate of speed, ranging from about 700 to 1250 revolutions per minute, according to the size and make of machine.

"As all machines in which centrifugal force is generated have a natural tendency to 'burst,' and the parts to fly off at a tangent (as in the case of grindstones, emery wheels, &c., &c.), it follows that great care should be taken in the construction and use of these machines, to see that the limits of safety are not over-reached; and in the particular case of hydro-extractors the safety appears to depend upon the following conditions:—

"(1) *Rate of speed.*

"(2) *Weight of load.*

"It stands to reason that if either the speed or the load is excessive, the tendency to burst will be excessive in proportion; and it is obvious, therefore, that both load and speed should be kept well within proper limits—such limits having been previously determined by experiment, or other well-recognised means.

"(3) *Construction—*

"(a) Suitability of design, and

"(b) Strength of materials used.

"It is evident that in the formation of a body rotating at a high speed, not only should there be a careful selection of materials used, but every care should be taken that the design should in all respects be consistent with the purposes to be fulfilled; and also that in the practical work of fitting and erection, &c., every joint and rivet should receive most accurate attention.

"(4) *Care in working and management.*

"Granted a machine properly constructed and properly arranged as regards speed, &c., it rests with the management to ensure that (a) the clothes, when being loaded, shall be evenly distributed over the base of the cage, so as to give it an even balance,—as far as possible—when starting. Neglect of this precaution leads to excessive 'wobbling' and sometimes 'bumping' of the cage, either of which conditions would tend to impair the soundness and rigidity of the parts affected; (b) it is also necessary that, when first starting the machine at each operation, the speed should be allowed to accelerate very gradually, as by this means it is easy to detect any unevenness of balance; which can at once be rectified by stopping the machine and readjusting the clothes.

"Another advantage of starting gradually in this way is derived through its allowing a fair quantity of water (which, of course, forms a large proportion of the load) to find its way out of the cage before the clothes become very tightly wedged against the wall (or rim) of the cage,—as is sure to be the case when the machine is fully under way. By the time the maximum speed is attained the load has thus been considerably lightened.

"If, on the other hand, the maximum speed is attained too suddenly, whilst the full load is still confined in the cage, there will be a dangerous increase in the centrifugal force operating to rend the cage asunder.

Insurance Companies and builders' and dock labourers.

Hydro-extractors.

DESCRIPTION OF HYDRO-EXTRACTOR.

References to Diagram I.

[NOTE.—The section shown in this drawing is purely diagrammatic. It is not drawn to scale, and cannot, therefore, be said to represent the various parts in their exact proportions. It is simply reproduced from a rapid hand-sketch made at the time, and is intended only to assist in giving a general outline of the construction of the machine.]

- A Outer casing, rivetted to frame F.
- B Brass top or cover of cage.
- C The perforated cage, otherwise "container" or "basket."
- D Circular cast-iron plate forming bottom of cage.
- F Pedestal or frame of machine (cast iron).
- G Guide-blocks or spring "buffers" for steadying the main spindle, and assisting it to the vertical position. There are four of these—one of each being placed "north, south, east, and west" of the spindle.
- N $\frac{7}{8}$ " nuts and bolts holding the pedestal down to the concrete foundation.
- P Vertical pivot or spindle on which the cage rotates.
- R Rivet heads.
- S Springs which force the blocks or buffers against the spindle.
- W Small flanged pulley which receives the motion from driving belt. The belt is made to approach this horizontally by means of guide pulleys not shown.

The machine consists of a cylindrical "cage," "container," or "basket" C, which rotates on a vertical (or spindle) P, in much the same way as a top rotates on its peg. This container C is made up of a circular cast-iron base plate D D, to which is rivetted the perforated sheet-metal rim C, on the top of which there is again rivetted an annular brass ring B, which forms the cover. The centre of this ring gives the necessary opening for putting in and removing the clothes.

The vertical spindle P, on which the bottom plate B is tightly fitted, is not made to revolve in rigid bearings, but is allowed a certain freedom of action, so that it can accommodate itself to any inequalities of motion which may arise under an ill-balanced load. Its lower extremity forms a "ball and socket" bearing with a "step" in the main frame just below the pulley W. It is kept in an upright position (when at rest) by means of the four guide-blocks or "buffers" G, which are pressed against the spindle by means of springs S S.

These buffers serve to steady the motion of the spindle P when it is inclined to "wobble," as it is almost sure to do when given a bad start, *i.e.*, if started with a jerk, or with the load unevenly balanced through being unequally distributed in the container C.

When once fairly started, the tendency is for the spindle to assume an upright position, and for the load to adjust itself as the speed is increased, so that when the maximum speed is reached there should be but little (if any) perceptible vibration—this self-righting principle being the same as in a toy spinning top.

The outer casing A is made to serve a double purpose, for it serves to collect the water which issues from the perforated cage, and also acts as a protection or shield to the revolving parts.

Diagrams II. and III.

These two diagrams represent perforated plates of exactly equal areas.

In Diagram I. the holes are half inch apart, and the plate contains 153 holes.

In Diagram II. the holes are two inches apart, and there are only 15 holes.

In other words, the holes in Diagram I. are four times nearer together than they are in Diagram II., and yet they are ten times more numerous—the areas in each case being the same.

It is clearly evident, therefore, that when the holes are set too far apart the efficiency of the plate in permitting the escape of water is diminished out of all proportion to the dividing distances—a fact which at first sight does not appear.

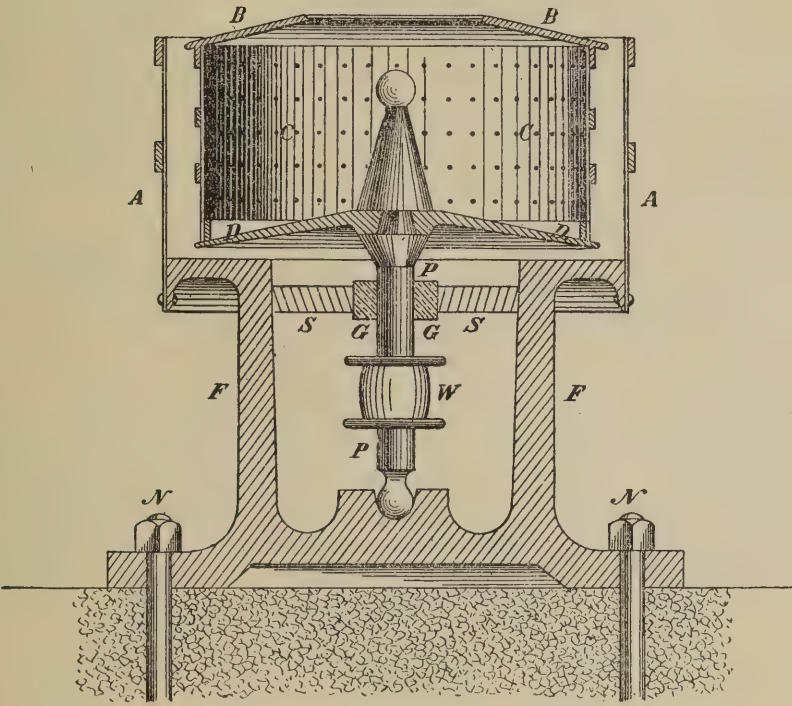
It could also be shown that *large holes* and *few* of them are not so effective as holes comparatively *small* and *numerous*.

WESTBURY LAUNDRY FATALITY.

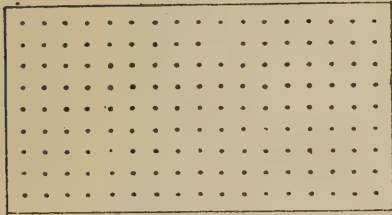
SECTIONAL DIAGRAM
SHEWING
INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF HYDRO-EXTRACTOR.

For Description, see preceding page.

— Diag. I. —



— Diag. II —



— Diag. III —



DIAGRAMS SHEWING TWO PLATES OF EQUAL AREAS—ONE THICKLY
AND THE OTHER THINLY PERFORATED.

WESTBURY LAUNDRY ACCIDENT.

TRACINGS TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

SHEWING THE

CAGE OF HYDRO-EXTRACTOR BEFORE AND AFTER THE
ACCIDENT.

— *Diag. IV* —

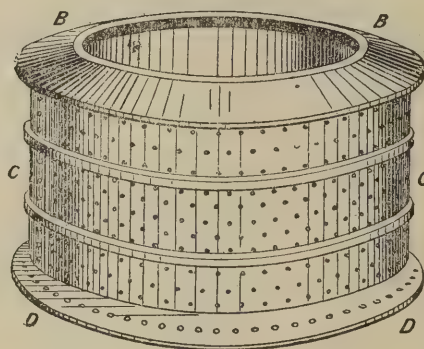
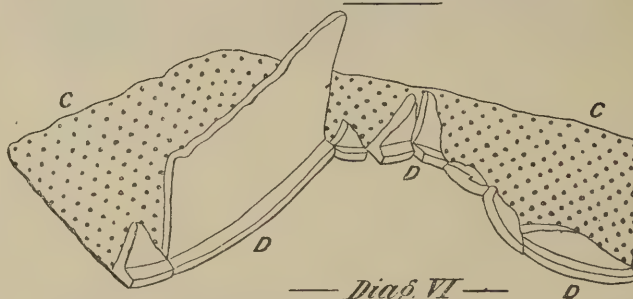


DIAGRAM IV. SHEWS THE CAGE BEFORE BURSTING.

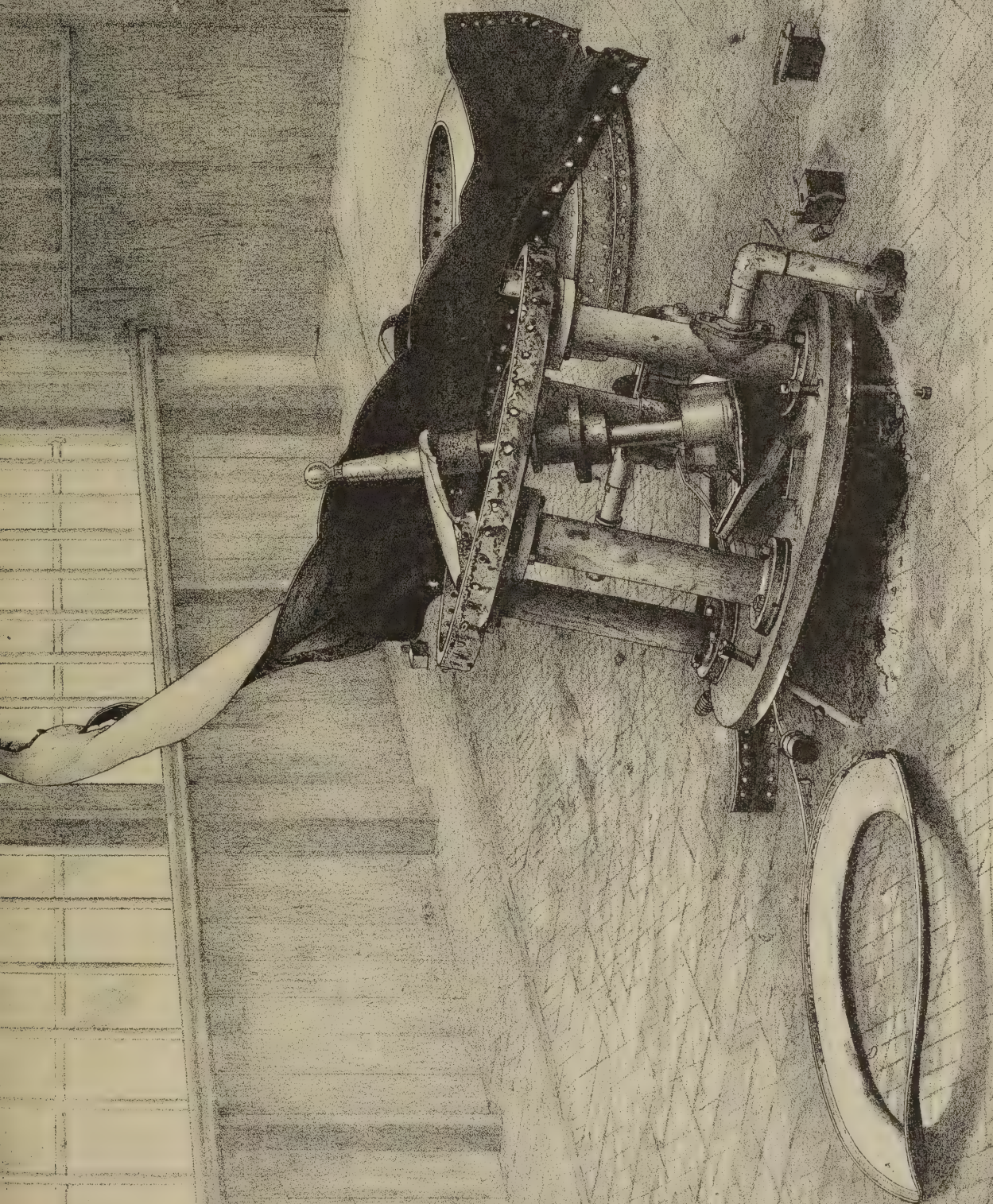
— *Diag. V* —



— *Diag. VI* —



DIAGRAM V. SHEWS THE BOTTOM CASTING AND PERFORATED RIM, AND
DIAGRAM VI. THE BRASS RING OR COVER AS FOUND AFTER THE ACCIDENT.



"With the foregoing remarks in view, it may be profitable to examine the evidence given at the inquest held in connection with the above case; and, from this analysis, it may almost be concluded that in every particular the precautions which practical knowledge and common sense would alike dictate as reasonably necessary had been violated or set aside; though it would be well to mention here that we are far from saying that such neglect was in any degree wilful or intentional on the part of the proprietors of the laundry or their management. *Hydro-extractors.*

"*Speed.*—It was impossible to get any exact evidence as to the actual rate of speed; but, from statements furnished by the managing director and the former engine-driver, it appears that the system of pulleys from engine to 'hydro' would give a speed ratio of 1:9—the engine speed being stated as 88 to 90 revolutions per minute. This would give a speed of about 800 revolutions per minute for the hydro.

"But the engine governors were apparently of a kind not to be depended upon, and they may have failed to arrest any increase in the engine speed as soon as they should have done. (Although not stated in evidence, this appears to have been actually the case.)

"If the engine increased its speed by 12 to 20 revolutions—through this, or any other defect, the 'hydro' speed would, of course, increase proportionately by some 100 to 180 revolutions per minute, an increase which, other things being equal, would itself account for the mischief done.

"There appear to have been no instructions issued by the makers as to the rate of speed for which this machine was designed, and, in fact, their representative stated at the inquest that no such instructions were necessary. The machine could be loaded as fully, and driven as fast as the motive power could be made to whirl it round. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the deceased man, Hopper (who was really in the makers' employ), should have left the machine (in relation to its speed) entirely at the mercy of the none too-sensitive engine-governors.

"*Weight of load.*—The manageress stated that she had no idea as to what weight the cage was intended to carry, but the practice was simply to fill it as full as it could possibly hold, without any reference to the nature of material under operation or the degree of its saturation when placed in the cage.

"The consequence was that the load varied considerably, sometimes consisting of light articles such as collars, lace, &c., and sometimes of table and bed-linen, the latter, of course, containing a large proportion of water. But, whether the load was light or heavy, the clothes were not allowed to "drain" before putting in, and the speed and other working conditions remained the same for all loads.

"The principal witnesses stated that at the time of the accident the machine was loaded with the heaviest and wettest goods that it could possibly carry, but none of them could give me even a rough estimate of the actual weight of the load when starting.

"Although the cage was very full, however, the clothes were not allowed to protrude through the opening at the top, so that it was not a case of fracture caused by the clothes being caught in the outer casing as it whirled round.

"It was stated that on one previous occasion a full load of similar character had been violently thrown out over the top of the cage, but, whether this was from *over* loading or *unevenly* loading, there was no evidence to say. The machine was thought not to have been in any way impaired by this occurrence.

"*Construction, &c., of machine, &c.*—There was abundant evidence of faults in the construction, and adverse opinions were expressed with respect to the suitability of design.

"The machine had been running 3 or 4 months, and during that time had given excellent results, but it had latterly caused the engineer some trouble on account of the 'buffer springs' (SS) 'sticking,' and these had recently to be strengthened and renewed. In effecting these repairs, the machine had frequently to be taken apart and put together again, in which process the cage (being heavier than one man could lift) would probably undergo a good deal of knocking about. It was stated, for one thing, that the deceased engineer used to 'test' the soundness of the joint by rapping it with his hammer.

"The cast-iron base-plate DD being only about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, and, not being of a material favourable either to severe tensile strain or to intermittent jarring, would be likely to suffer fracture when subjected to either of these conditions. It was therefore not surprising, when examining the débris, to find strong evidences of pre-existent flaws in the casting. Although this casting had been galvanised, and should for that reason have been impervious to moisture, there were little patches of rust visible in the fracture which bespoke the existence of an original flaw or crack in it. This evidence was accentuated by a dark streak extending along the bottom edge of the fracture for some inches in length, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in depth. This streak appeared to be greasy, and, as the underside of the cage was splashed and coated with oil, &c., it is reasonable to infer that the crack existed for some time previous to the accident.

"Such a crack would be amply accounted for by the jarring and 'bumping' of the cage at starting, to say nothing of the hammering when under repairs, and a crack of this kind once started would rapidly extend and lead to a complete destruction of the plate, especially so when under the influence of any unusual strain.

"That something of this kind actually occurred is morally certain, and it is for this reason, amongst others, that we consider cast-iron to be so unsuitable a material. (See concluding remarks.)

"Then, as to the *rim* of the cage; this, as elsewhere described, consisted of a perforated sheet-iron plate, bent to a circle and riveted to the cast-iron base-plate at *bottom*, and to the brass ring or cover at the *top*; the 'joint' (where the two ends of the plate met) being formed by dove-tailing and brazing the ends together. This joint had been perceived by both the maker and the manageress to 'gape' or open out a little, and for this cause a new cage had been ordered with a specially strengthened 'joint.'

Hydro-extractors.

"After the occurrence, it was found that the joint had completely given way, the dovetailing being entirely ripped apart. The representative of the makers gave it as his opinion that the failure of this 'joint' was the chief contributory cause of the accident, but we had strong reasons for dissenting from this view.

"Another debatable feature in the design of the cage was the unusual distance between the holes in the perforated rim. In most other machines these do not appear to be more than half an inch to an inch apart, but in this case they were nearly (if not quite) *two inches*—a very considerable difference. It was claimed by the makers that by lessening the number of holes they had increased the strength of the plate. But there is another side to the question: for it will be seen from diagrams II. and III. that in the one case the amount of dead space between the holes offers a much greater resistance to the out-rush of water than it does in the other. In other words, the larger the number of holes, the greater freedom for the escaping water. In one case, a considerable proportion of the water would escape in the earlier stages of the operation, that is, during the time that speed was 'getting up,' so that by the time the highest speed had been attained the original load would have perceptibly decreased in volume and weight. But in the other case the water would, through not finding a ready escape, be kept in the cage too long—so that when the maximum speed was attained there would still be nearly the maximum load to carry, every unnecessary pound of which would increase the tendency to burst the cage.

"*Working and general management of the machine.*—It transpired at the inquest that the deceased man, Hopper, was an engineer who had been supplied by the makers to take temporary charge of the machinery, whilst the regular man (who had met with an accident) was incapacitated: and he, being a man supposed to thoroughly understand machinery, had been entrusted with the entire management of it. But, whatever his qualifications, he appears to have been very reckless in his management. He persisted in running the defective cage some time after the manageress had expressed alarm at the 'gape' in the joint, and even continued to run it after the new cage had been delivered by the makers, and was waiting to be put in.

"In spite of a printed rule to the contrary, and the verbal protests of the manageress and her assistant, he also invariably tried to put the belt full on at once, and to thus get up speed with great rapidity, instead of gradually. In starting the machine immediately before the accident, he exerted so much force in this way that the belt came off and had to be replaced.

"It also appeared that he was equally careless in giving attention to the balancing of the cage for it so 'wobbled' and bumped that the manageress said the noise it made so jarred on her nerves that she purposely kept out of the way.

"The general conclusions arrived at by ourselves with respect to this case are given below, and we have reason to believe that these represent the general consensus of opinion—but it is only fair to say that there were some persons present in the interests of the makers who dissented from our views.

"1. The machine was of bad design and faulty construction.

"(a) It was insufficiently strong, both the cage and the general framework being too lightly built.

"(b) The joint in the rim of the cage was certainly defective.

"(c) The holes in the rim were (in our opinion) too far apart.

"(d) The bottom casting of cage was probably defective. (We are strongly of opinion that *cast-iron* is an altogether unsuitable material for this purpose, and it is certainly quite exceptional to find this metal used for such a purpose by any maker of repute. The only recommendation it appears to have in this connection is its cheapness as compared with steel or copper.)

"(e) There had been no reasonable test of the machine before sending it out. It had not even been "turned up" or balanced in a lathe. (The representative of the makers said that the cage was tested for balance by putting a few odds and ends in it and whizzing it round.)

"2. Sufficient care was not used in the management of the machine by the deceased man.

"(f) Having regard to its light construction, the cage was probably overloaded, *i.e.*, too many heavy articles were put in it, and these were in a very wet condition, not having been previously drained.

"(g) The speed was probably excessive, owing to an unsatisfactory condition of the engine governors.

"(h) Sufficient care was not always used in balancing it when starting.

"(i) Hopper's practice of getting up speed *suddenly*, instead of gradually, was an exceedingly unwise proceeding, particularly under the circumstances.

"(3) Non-seclusion of machine from rest of laundry.

"It is a highly fortunate circumstance that no more persons were killed by this occurrence, as the only division between the ironing-room and the wash-house was a very light glazed partition, and had the flying débris taken this direction it might easily have scattered death wholesale. The suggestion therefore arises as to whether these machines should or not be placed in a wall-bound shed to themselves.

"(4) Theory as to the immediate cause.

"Mr. Pendock's theory is that the cast-iron base-plate, being faulty to begin with, became weakened by the jarring and hammering when starting, and then when suddenly called upon to withstand the full strain set up by a heavy load revolving at an excessive speed, it gave way and parted into a number of fragments, which would each become a projectile travelling at a high initial velocity. (The periphery speed of the cage would be from a mile to a mile and a half per minute.) The parted casting (on which the load partially rested) would, of course, carry all before it, for it could find no restraining influence in a rim that already contained a faulty joint, or an outer shield that consisted of thin sheet-iron.

"As will be seen from the photographs, the force of the blow by which the cage first of all stripped the outer case from its rivets, then smashed a wooden trolley, and killed the unfortunate man in its flight of some 20 yards, must have been terrific, and the strain on the framework so great that the $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. bolts which held it down were dragged some 7 inches out of the concrete bed. *Hydro-extractors.*

"The explosion of a steam boiler containing a pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch could hardly have caused a more complete wreck."

"In view of the number of hydro-extractors in use, and the dangers which appear to attend their use, Mr. Pendock undertook further enquiry and presented the following report:—

Mr. Pendock.—"On November 10th, 1897 an accident occurred at the Bristol Sanitary Steam Laundry, Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, which caused considerable consternation in the locality, and is also of widespread concern to the users of laundry machinery generally throughout the kingdom.

"The accident, which was caused by the bursting of a hydro-extractor, resulted in the immediate death of two persons, and but for providential circumstances might have easily given rise to still greater fatality, as many of the employees had miraculous escapes.

"It so happened that I was in Bristol at the time, and assisted Mr. Maitland in making a full investigation of the circumstances, the results of which we have embodied in a specially detailed report, accompanied by sketches and photographs, which have already been presented to your notice.

"Having furnished you with a few preliminary details shortly after the occurrence, you gave me instructions to enquire more deeply into the subject, and to follow up the joint report of Mr. Maitland and myself on the Bristol accident by a further report on the whole question.

"I have therefore endeavoured to seek every kind of information which would open out the question in its widest bearings, and at the same time to obtain some light as to what remedies (if any) were applicable, and how such remedies could be applied.

"In the limited time at my disposal, and with but very little inroad on my ordinary duties, I have, of course, been unable to thrash out the subject to its fullest extent; but, mainly by visiting laundries and interviewing laundry engineers and experts, I have acquired from these sources a good deal of information of a very useful and practical kind; and it is upon this information, in addition to my own experience, that I venture to base the following remarks and conclusions:—

"The Westbury Accident.—It will be seen from a perusal of our report on this particular accident, that not only is it a painful object lesson in itself, but it opens out very wide possibilities of an alarming and far-reaching danger lurking unrecognised in many a hive of industry such as is every day springing up in our midst.

"I refer to laundries principally—though these are not the only places in which hydro-extractors are used by a long way. They are used in nearly all textile industries and their attendant trades, as well as in chemical works, sugar factories, curriers, &c., &c., but it is with laundries we are now chiefly concerned, as it is in these latter establishments that the machines seem to be less generally understood.

"The chief elements of danger.—In discussing the danger which lies in the use of hydro-extractors, it may be remarked at the outset that the bursting of these machines is no new thing to engineers and those who have had to deal with them largely.

"In the course of my brief enquiry I have heard of some half-dozen accidents, in addition to that at Westbury. Two of them were fatal, in one case a man was cut in two; but the remainder, fortunately, were attended with less serious consequences.

"The efficiency of a hydro-extractor depends upon the amount of centrifugal force which can with safety be generated in the revolving cage or basket, for it is by this means that the water is swished out of the clothes. This means that the cage has to revolve at a high rate of speed.

"Now, the chief source of danger in all bodies that rotate at a high speed lies in their tendency to burst, as is the case with grindstones, emery wheels, &c., &c. Hydro-extractors are no exception.

"Whilst in active rotation the contents of the cage and the components of the cage itself are each and all striving to leave the path of rotation and to fly off at a tangent to that path, and the force they thus exert is increased enormously with any substantial increase in the speed they revolve at.

"In one case the makers calculate that a pound avoirdupois when placed in a 2 ft. 6 in. (30 in.) cage and given a speed of 700 revolutions per minute would exert a force of 300 lbs. on the rim of the cage.

"The total pressure where the load is 100 lbs. would therefore be 30,000 lbs.

"But hydros are often called upon to carry a load much heavier than 100 lbs. at a speed sometimes attaining 1250 revolutions per minute, and another expert informed me that he should consider it a fair estimate to put the average working pressure at 42 lbs. per square inch on the internal periphery of the cage.

"Here, then, we have a pressure equivalent to that contained in many steam boilers where sufficient force is generated to supply the whole motive power of the laundry. And it may therefore be useful to institute a comparison between such a steam boiler and the machine under discussion—more particularly because (1) a steam boiler is admittedly a dangerous vessel when improperly constructed or improperly used, and (2) its danger is derived from the fact of its containing high internal pressure.

Hydro-extractors.

"Now, engineers have been taught by long experience that boilers, having to withstand this high internal pressure, must be thoroughly well made of uniformly good material.

"Many makers of hydro-extractors have also realised that the same requirements have to be considered in the construction of their cages, but apparently not all of them.

"What would be said, for instance, of a boiler which had been constructed, partly of *cast iron*, and partly of sheets of perforated steel, barely $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick?

"Yet the hydro that burst with such lamentable results at Westbury *was* so constructed, and the representative of the makers stated at the inquest that he considered that this particular cage (apart from a defective joint) was strong enough for anything.

"Again, as a destroyer of *life*, as distinct from a destroyer of property, a bursting hydro may prove far more destructive than a bursting steam boiler, and that for the following reasons:—

"(a) The pressure in a steam boiler is exerted by a fluid; in a hydro, by its more irresistible contents (partially solid, and partially liquid), which, when once released, would fly to a greater distance, and therefore, inflict more damage.

"(b) The pressure in a boiler is fairly uniform, and constant; in a hydro it is exceedingly varied and irregular, this irregularity being not without its influence on the resisting power of the machine.

"(c) The plates of a boiler are stationary at the moment of explosion, and their inertia has to be overcome before they take flight; but the parts of a revolving cage would at the moment of starting have an initial velocity of from one to two miles a minute, and would, therefore, be likely to carry a greater distance.

"(d) A boiler when bursting generally 'blows up,' as that expression implies; but all substances parting from a bursting cage would spread out horizontally within a considerable radius, at a height above the ground that would correspond with the height of those working around. It follows that a cage parting in a score of pieces would be fully capable of dealing death in as many directions—for each piece would in effect become a projectile, capable of killing a man at many yards distance.

"(e) A steam boiler is generally isolated from the rest of the factory, with only one man, as a rule, working near it; whilst it is found more often than not that the hydro is placed in a prominent position in the wash-house, where many hands are employed, and where an accident of this kind would therefore be likely to claim more victims. Indeed, I not unusually find that the hydro is separated from a crowded *ironing* room by nothing but a light wood or glazed screen. The Westbury laundry was a case in point. Heavy portions of the cage were thrown a distance of 20 to 30 yards, smashing a screen and various utensils in their flight. And within a radius of similar distance from the hydro, there would probably be 16 to 20 hands employed, with no other protection than a glazed screen between the hydro and themselves. Fortunately, the *débris* must have taken one of the safest directions, or there would have been a still more terrible tale to tell.

"(f) Then, again, in the case of steam boilers, when there is an undue increase of pressure, the stoker becomes aware of the fact through the medium of his steam gauge. But, whatever influences may dangerously affect the lateral pressure in a revolving cage, there is no such gauge or signal to give him a timely warning; and I am inclined to believe that it would be quite the exception to find a man in that capacity who would be capable of detecting any such prejudicial condition merely on the strength of his own observation. Engineers have told me that they have often been called in to rectify a machine that 'worked badly,' only to find that it had been driven much beyond its safe limit of speed. In one case I heard of, the hydro had been allowed to attain a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute, and the cage was found bulged out by the consequent enormous pressure, but had, fortunately, proved too strong to give way entirely.

"(g) To follow up the comparison with steam boilers still further, I find there is generally much greater difficulty in getting a man who understands the working of a hydro, than in getting a man who perfectly understands a boiler. In many establishments the same man is engaged to look after both. He may have been a stoker or an engine-driver for many years previously, and in many ways a competent man, but when set to work at the hydro, he is confronted by a subtle power (centrifugal force) that he does not in the least understand (and neither, in many cases, does his employer), and yet upon his exercise of reasonable care may depend the safety of the whole establishment. The very simplicity of the machine's appearance is a bar to his fully understanding its hidden dangers.

"The consequence is that cases of gross mismanagement are doubtless of frequent occurrence, both on the part of masters and men.

"Many laundry proprietors, who are in a small way of business, being often ignorant of the immense strain which is set up in these machines, cannot bring themselves to realize that a great strength and quality of material is required in their construction.

"And those particularly who are struggling beginners, with small means, are apt to shrink at the price of really sound and well-built machines, of which there are plenty in the market. They, therefore, content themselves by purchasing a specious article of much less price—sometimes new of the makers, sometimes second-hand of incompetent dealers.

"Some of these second-hand machines may actually have been discarded from other places as unsafe for further use. (I lately saw one in a laundry that was fit for nothing but the 'scrap heap.' The manager told me that since the Westbury accident he had been afraid to run it.)

"Even when a machine is supplied new by the makers, and full particulars are given as to the proper arrangement of pulleys, &c., necessary to a safe rate of speed—the proprietor, to save expense, will take the 'fitting up' into his own hands—and will provide pulleys to suit his pocket rather than to yield a proper speed. He sees that a 12-inch pulley is required, but he can get a 10-inch cheaper, so he buys the latter; not for one moment knowing or thinking that he thereby increases the speed of his hydro by 20 per cent. in advance of the makers' intentions, an increase that may at any time prove fatal.

"The same consideration guides him in the selection of an engine. There are few more trying performances for an engine than this very work of driving the hydro. It generally takes more horse-power than all the rest of the laundry machinery put together in the process of getting-up speed, and when full speed is attained, governors of great sensitivity should prevent the engine from over-running. But the average laundry proprietor knows little or nothing of this. What he *does* know is that first-rate engines are expensive, but tenth-rate engines may be had for a song. He accordingly buys a tenth-rate engine. It may not be strong enough, or it may be too strong. It may be speeded a little too high or too low, but that does not matter. It may possess no governors at all, or it may be fitted with governors that are a delusion and a snare; or the governors it has may become an annoyance to the driver, and he just disconnects them to save himself trouble. Now, an increase of 10 to 12 revolutions per minute may take place and yet be hardly perceptible, even to a practised observer, and, where the engine-man is not particularly observant, an even greater increase may pass unnoticed. Hydros are generally made to run from 8 to 16 times as fast as the engine, and it is therefore easy to imagine circumstances in which hydros are run from 100 to 300 revolutions above their proper speed, without the difference being thoroughly realised. But, in their lamentable want of knowledge of such matters, the management entirely fail to realise the absolute necessity for such exact attention to speed as all this, and the same lack of judgment leads to the committal of other errors almost, if not quite, as prejudicial to the general safety. The cage does not get evenly loaded; is started out of balance, and not stopped for better adjustment; or an attempt is made to get full speed on it instantaneously, instead of gradually. It gets out of repair, and is tinkered up by the engineman, or patched by the local blacksmith, all with a total disregard of maintaining the original balance of parts.

"In speaking of the original balance, I, of course, allude to machines that are undoubtedly turned out by the makers in a perfectly balanced condition, when sent out as new machines. But I have good reason to believe that this important matter does not receive such attention at the hands of some makers as it should do. I have seen some few cages which have been sent out with a bottom casting in them to which nothing in the way of turning or 'truing' had been done after they had once left the mould, and it is easy to imagine that in such cases the thickness of metal must of necessity be unequal in different parts of the casting, where it ought, above all things, to be uniform. The best machines have all such inequalities of metal trimmed off, and are 'trued up' by being turned (on their own spindles) in a lathe.

"Another defect, or at least disadvantage, in the construction of such cages (which have perforated steel rims) is pointed out in our report on the Westbury accident. In order to keep as much strength in the plate as possible, the holes are placed a good distance apart, and sometimes the distance is thus made greater than is altogether wise; for it means that there is much greater resistance to the outrush of water in a sparsely perforated plate than is the case where the holes are more numerous. In diagrams II. and III. this is made clear, and it is there shown by comparing two plates of equal area, each perforated by holes of a given size, the first having holes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, and the second two inches apart, that where the holes are *four times* nearer together, the flow of water will be *ten times* as great, because the holes will be ten times more numerous. (In one plate there are 15 holes, in the other 153.)

"Having thus far touched upon all the main points in the evidence which I have been able thus informally to collect, it may be well to summarise my conclusions as follows:—

"1. Hydro-extractors of improper construction are, undoubtedly, very dangerous machines.

"2. Hydro-extractors which are improperly filled up, improperly speeded, or improperly managed and generally misunderstood are also a great source of danger. (When the machine is both badly made and badly managed the occurrence of an accident is only a matter of time—it is inevitable.)

"3. Fortunately, the vast majority of machines are as well made, and as well adapted for working in reasonable safety as locomotives made to run at 60 miles per hour. But the vast increase in the number of small laundries has given rise to a demand for articles of a more or less cheap, and therefore of a more or less inferior, description. It is the latter class of machine (a by no means numerous one), and the not infrequent use of second-hand and badly repaired machines, that are likely to give us the most trouble.

"4. Again, fortunately, the larger number of laundries (and nearly all the more important of them) are well equipped with good machines, and can afford to keep men who understand them, as well as good engines that are used to drive them. It is in the smaller steam laundries, where men entirely ignorant of machinery are employed (by occupiers almost equally ignorant) that accidents are most likely to occur.

"The question of remedy, therefore, resolves itself into two considerations:—

"(1) Can the *production* of cheap and unsuitable machines be prohibited or otherwise controlled? Or, if it is not possible to prohibit their *production* is it possible to prohibit or control their *use* in laundries under Sec. 4 of the Act of 1895?

"(2) Can any special rules be formulated for the instruction, guidance, and protection of occupiers, and their employees?

"It is clear that, whatever steps can be taken, they must be in the direction of *prevention* rather than *cure*. *Cure* implies *fencing*, which, in the generally accepted sense of the word, would not be of the slightest use as a protective measure in this particular case. You can prevent, by fencing, a man's person from coming into contact with a machine whose movements are confined within a certain radius, but when the machine chooses to leave that radius, and thus to come in contact with the man—not even a bomb proof fence would avail the latter much.

"But, if fencing, in this sense, cannot be suggested as a remedy, there is a good deal to be said for the complete isolation of the machine from the rest of the laundry, or, at any rate from the most crowded portions of it, by putting the hydro in a wall-bound place by itself.

Hydro-extractors.

"And this, I venture to suggest, would be a wise plan for laundry-men to adopt, even where the best constructed and best regulated machines are in use.

"The great drawback to this arrangement is that it would entail extensive structural alterations, and this would be in most cases opposed by occupiers, on the ground of expense.

"I take it that the best preventive measure which could be taken would be by prohibiting the use of the machine when in a condition dangerous to life and limb (under Sec. 4, 1895). But, before the section could be put in operation, we should have to satisfy the magistrate as to the actually dangerous condition of the machine. This would be more or less a matter of opinion, and there would be many difficulties in the way of establishing a case. Personally, I am inclined to the view that any machine which did not comply with the following requirements should be classed as dangerous.

- "(a) No cast iron or sheet iron should be used in the construction of any cage made to revolve at any speed exceeding 500 revolutions. (Copper, copper wire, steel, or gunmetal, of the best quality should alone be used for higher speeds).
 - "(b) Every cage should be turned, 'trued' up, and properly balanced on its own spindle in a lathe.
 - "(c) The rim should either be formed of a continuous wire coil, or if made of sheet steel, or copper, should be continuous and jointless.
 - "(d) The holes in a perforated rim should not be more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart.
 - "(e) Every machine before being sent out should be properly tested beyond its normal load and speed, and a certificate given with it to that effect.
 - "(f) Second-hand machines should not be used unless a certificate can be given from the makers, stating that the machine has been tested beyond its normal load and weight within 14 days prior to the date of purchase.
 - "(g) In the case of repaired machines similar certificate should be obtained on its return from the repairing shop.
- "I venture to submit a rough draft of recommendations and regulations which I think might be useful.

Suggestions and Rules for Users of Hydro-extractors.

"Users of the above named machines are advised that their safe working demands a considerable amount of care and watchfulness on the part of those in attendance, as any defect in the construction of these machines, or carelessness in attention to their use, may be fraught with much danger to the persons working around, owing to their tendency to burst.

"This tendency may be aggravated by excessively heavy loading, driving them too fast, loading unequally or unevenly, or otherwise improperly dealing with the machines themselves, the engine which drives them, or any of the intermediate belting pulleys and machinery.

"The following Rules have therefore been framed for the guidance of laundry occupiers, their managers, agents, and workpeople, who may at any time assist in the management and control of these machines.

"(I.) Every occupier should obtain from the maker of each hydro-extractor a certificate stating clearly—

- "(a) The material of which the cage is composed.
- "(b) The maximum weight to which it has been tested under full speed, and the approximate weight which it might be expected to carry safely in its ordinary work.
- "(c) The maximum speed to which it has been tested, and the safe ordinary working speeds.

"Particulars should also be given in this connection, as to the proper engine speed—the exact size of each pulley taken in order from the engine to the counter shaft and thence to the hydro—all inclusive—which sizes are considered to be necessary to the correct speeding of the machine.

"(II.) A copy of this certificate should be affixed near to each machine.

"(III.) The occupier, his agent and persons in charge of each machine, should use every reasonable precaution to ensure that :—

- "(d) The load named on the above-mentioned certificate as the safe working load shall not be exceeded.
- "(e) Exceptionally heavy loads shall be partly drained before placing in the cage.
- "(f) The speed should be kept well within the safe limit named on the certificate.
"In order to ensure this being satisfactorily carried out, the sizes and particulars of pulleys, &c., named in the certificate should be rigidly adhered to, and the engine closely watched for any increase of speed.
- "(g) Engine governors that 'stick,' or are faulty for any other reason, should be immediately rectified.
- "(h) The load should be evenly distributed in the cage, and if found out of balance when starting, the machine should be stopped and the load re-adjusted.
- "(i) The speed when starting should be gently accelerated, instead of the machine being forced up to full speed, immediately after starting.

"In putting forward these suggestions it may be well to state as my personal opinion that if we could once impress occupiers of the danger to which they expose themselves when using these hydro-extractors under conditions that are unsafe, half the battle would be won.

"The effect of the Westbury accident as a note of warning has been most noticeable. In visiting laundries in different parts of the Kingdom I find that through the medium of the 'Laundry News' they have all been informed of the accident and by that means apprised of the risk. Consequently, I find in many instances that rickety machines in use previous to the accident have either since been properly repaired or discarded altogether."

Mr. Jackson.—"In my annual report for last year (1896) I called attention to the state of many *Boilers.* of the boilers in factories in my district. Any inspection that could be made from the outside, and while the boiler was at work, must necessarily be of a very cursory kind. The old 'egg end' boiler still flourishes, and the gauges, if provided at all, are most unsatisfactory. I have frequently seen the pressure gauge three or four yards away from the boiler—generally in the engine house—and, being connected with it by a ¼-inch iron pipe, *uncovered*, cannot possibly represent the pressure of steam in the boiler. But a worse evil than that exists, and, to my mind, to a very alarming extent, that is, the practice of 'weighting' the safety valves. During the past year I have noted weighted safety valves on boilers in no fewer than 27 factories within my district! It is generally the engine man who is to blame for this, and it arises from two causes: (1) from defective valves, when the levers are 'weighted' to prevent the 'blowing' of the steam, or, (2) from wishing to generate a greater pressure of steam than the valve was intended to carry. As a rule, a boiler is sent out fitted with the proper weight on the safety valve, and any attempt to increase that weight must diminish the 'safety' of that boiler. There are, of course, cases where, say, a boiler capable of carrying a pressure of 100 lbs. with safety, is wanted to work only at 40 lbs., and the valve ordered to be set to blow off at that pressure, but then if it is required to go up above 40 lbs. the increase of weight on the valve should be done by some competent person after making the necessary calculations, and not by hanging on the end of the lever half of an old coupling or any other odd piece of old iron, or by fastening the lever down with a stout cable, all of which I have seen done. I was surprised to be told that the addition of an extra weight, by means of a piece of old iron on the safety valve, receives the sanction of the Inspectors of the Insurance Companies. The objections to this practice, even when the boiler can stand such a pressure, are two: (1) When cleaning, &c., the proper added weight may be lost, and some other piece of scrap, possibly a pound or two heavier, substituted for it, and (2) that this added weight, being generally attached by a piece of wire, gets moved about, and if fixed at the extreme end of lever, instead of at the back of the proper weight, might thereby prevent the valve acting under the pressure it was intended to blow off at. Of the 27 firms referred to the following is a list of trades:—

Industry.				Cases.	Industry.				Cases.
Aerated water	...	...	...	1	Iron mills	...	...	...	4
Foundry	...	...	...	4	Saw mills	...	...	...	2
Engineers	...	...	...	3	Corn mills	...	...	...	1
Bit makers	...	...	...	2	Stampers	...	...	...	2
Curriers	...	...	...	1	Washer makers	...	...	...	1
Forge	...	...	...	1	Blast furnace	...	...	...	1
Brick yard	...	...	...	1	Key driller	...	...	...	1
Brewery	...	...	...	1	Cycle works	...	...	...	1
TOTAL, 27.									

"In each case a circular letter was sent, calling the attention of the firm to the danger arising from the practice."

Mr. Sydney Smith.—"In this (Manchester) district there is only one ship-repairing yard in which inflammable paints are employed, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, these are used solely for exterior work as anti-fouling paints. Hitherto it has been the invariable custom of the firm to employ 'oxide' or other slow drying oil paint for interior work. No accidents have been reported during the year, and I am informed by the manager and foreman painter that neither fire nor any other mishap has occurred. The painters have no complaint to make nor do they appear to suffer any ill effects, this being due, doubtless, to the fact that all their work is done in the open air. Upon enquiry as to the use of 'Bitumastic Solution' mentioned in the Interim Report of the Dangerous Trades Committee, the manager informed me that he was very well acquainted with the composition, but up to the present time he had not employed it in this yard, though he has an order on hand in which it is specified for painting ballast tanks, &c. He also stated that since the fatal accident reported at Liverpool in 1896, the makers have considerably raised the flashing point of the solution, though if this were now above 100° F., he could not say. This statement I have not been able to verify. With regard to the other recommendations of the Committee, no naked lights are used, nor are any young persons employed, and the manager saw no difficulty in limiting the period of employment. As the yard is small, the last recommendation of the Committee will hardly apply, as when a ship is being painted the foreman painter is always present. In order to save expense, it is the custom of this firm to paint only the outside of the boats in dry dock, the interior part being done while the boats are lying outside the yard in the canal or alongside the quay; consequently, in this case, under the existing law, this portion of the work cannot be considered as coming under the Factory Acts. *Inflam-mable paints.*

Mr. Lewis.—"Not included in the list of fatalities is the case of a man whose death was due to burns, the result of the ignition of inflammable paint, which he was using at ship repairing work in the hold of a vessel. The occurrence happened in a wet dock, and was, therefore, as the law at present stands, not reportable to me—but, at the suggestion of the Coroner, my junior colleague, Mr. Edwards, attended the inquest."

Mr. John Law.—"Quite recently, on visiting a factory where electric-lighting was being put in, I found two of the workmen employed by the contractor engaged in fixing fittings in a most dangerous position. They were working on a temporary platform consisting of a plank laid

across two trestles, in the space between a rapidly revolving main shaft and a wall. This shaft was only about 3 feet from the wall, and 3 feet above the level of the staging. At the end of the staging were two exposed cog-wheels taking in on the upper side, and the man nearest to them was only about 18 inches away. The master was with me, and I drew his attention to the matter, but he said he could do nothing, as he had no control over the men, they being the employes of a contractor to whom he had given the work. The men themselves said they must do the work at once, as their employer could not afford to employ them when the machinery was standing only. The shaft was quite 8 feet from the floor, so that under ordinary conditions it and the wheels would not require to be fenced."

Carbonic oxide.

At Dublin a man lost his life while repairing a tar-still. The still was about 12' deep and 12' in diameter, and was entered by a man-hole about 18" in diameter. It had been opened two days before the accident, and the deceased, who was an experienced workman, and had often entered the still before after a shorter interval than this, went inside to bring up a bolt that had fallen in. He was overcome by the fumes, as was also a man who went to his rescue. Both were brought out unconscious, and the latter recovered, but the former died in 40 hours without recovering consciousness. The blood gave the usual re-action for carbonic oxide, and also for bi-sulphide of carbon.

"*Mr. Rogers.*—"On the 17th June last, an explosion occurred at a tar-distilling works in Manchester, through which two men lost their lives. The vessel that exploded was a cylindrical tar or oil still of the usual formation. The causes of the accident cannot be stated with absolute certainty, owing to the fact that the only persons who knew the condition of the process at the time were killed. It was, however, due to the passage from the still being blocked by a crystallization during the previous working. Then the pressure inside the still increased to a point beyond its power of resistance, as its contents (30 tons of tar) were heated. The still was not fitted with an efficient safety valve, and the Board of Trade Commissioners under the Boiler Explosion Acts, reported this omission as the cause of the explosion. A U-pipe, 1" diameter, with a weight at the top was supposed to blow off at a pressure of under 2 lbs., and so act as a warning to the men of any danger. But this arrangement was fixed near the head of the condensing worm at a distance of 20 feet from the still outlet; the probable result being either that the obstruction occurred at a point nearer the still, or if it were in the worm the small opening into this "valve" was itself choked up.

"The recommendations I made to the firm at the time, which are now carried out, are as follows:—

"1. The provision of an efficient safety valve fixed on or near the still so as to avoid the danger of choking up by crystallization due to the lower temperature further away;

"2. Steps should be taken (by running steam through or other means) to see that the whole passage from the still head to the condenser delivery is clear before commencing every distillation. The safety valve should also be tested at the same time;

"3. Safety rules should be established governing the working of the stills, and the men should be required to make entries in a register, or report to a foreman as to their compliance, especially when working during the night, when supervision is somewhat relaxed.

"The Board of Trade Commissioners reported that 'The still should have been fitted with a safety-valve of sufficient area to free it from any accumulation of steam, and this valve should have been placed on the swan-neck'—*i.e.*, at the beginning of the pipe leading from the still to the condenser. There are many types of good safety valves suitable for tar stills. One is an arrangement similar to an ordinary steam valve, enclosed in a box with an outlet to a relief tank, which does away with the danger of the tar boiling over through this aperture, and coming in contact with the fire below—a not infrequent occurrence. Another arrangement is simply to fix an upright pipe in the top of the still, and cover the outlet with a lid loosely plastered down, which will blow off at a very low pressure. There should be practically no pressure at all accumulated in tar stills during ordinary working."

Mr. Hilditch.—"By an overpressure of gas (at the Wrexham Gas Works) the water seal at the valve connecting purifiers was forced out, causing a sudden outrush of gas. The under-manager went down the cellar under the purifiers to stop up the pipe, when he was overcome by gas. Another man who went to his rescue was also overcome. It was only when the third man went down that it was thought necessary to tie a rope round his body or cover the mouth. This man succeeded in bringing the others to the bottom of the ladder, when he also was gassed, but soon recovered. It was found that the under-manager was beyond aid when brought to the surface, but the second was brought round in about an hour's time by inducing artificial respiration."

Mr. Graves gives particulars of a fatal accident at an ironworks, whereby two men lost their lives through poisoning by carbonic oxide. An additional furnace was being put in blast, and the line of tubes, through which the gas for heating is conveyed, had to be broken for the purpose of making the necessary alterations and connections for the new furnace. A portion of the pipe was cut off and sealed from the rest, and left open to the atmosphere for a fortnight. The two men then had to work upon this portion, and found it more convenient to do so from the inside. They were found dead two hours after

entering the tube. Leakage of gas through rivet holes was found, and was probably due to the hammering; and analysis of the air in the tube confirmed the suspicion that carbonic oxide was present in large proportion, estimated at 1·4 to 2·0 per cent. One of the men was experienced in working among noxious gases. Subsequently the manager of the works entered the tube, and for four minutes inhaled air containing 0·82 per cent. of carbonic oxide. On regaining the open air he suffered from giddiness, difficulty in walking, and severe pain in back of the head, passing afterwards over the crown to the forehead. Four and a-half hours later vomiting began. The headache continued for eight hours.

Another fatal carbonic oxide case occurred, in Mr. Sedgwick's district, to a man engaged in attending to a small apparatus for producing water gas for use in a factory.

Mr. Richmond gives an account of an improved electrolytical process in the heavy chemical trade, whereby among other advantages the risk of "gassing" is obviated. He also mentions a fatal accident due to explosion of acetylene. The deceased, a master plumber, was examining some apparatus for the manufacture of the gas. It had not been used for two days, and was supposed to be clear, and a lighted candle was brought near, causing the explosion.

A man was killed by sulphurous fumes at a chemical works in Mr. Lewis's district. Respirators were provided, but their use was not enforced, and had been omitted in this instance. At a brewery in the same district a workman met his death by inhaling fumes arising from a beer vat.

Mr. Eraut and Mr. Buchan.—"Two fatal accidents, which occurred to men employed in the manufacture of chlorate of potash (KClO_3), at works of the United Alkali Company, at St. Helens, although not reportable as 'occurring in the factory,' may, from the circumstances attending them, be found of great importance in serving as a guide when considering any measures which attempt to render the manufacture of this everyday commodity more safe to those engaged therein. *Chlorate of potash.*

"The real danger of the process is met with in the 'milling' or in the 'finishing' and packing of the dried crystals.

"At an inquest held on the more recent case, which was attended by Mr. Eraut, these points were brought to light. The deceased who was the miller in a chlorate mill, and had on four previous occasions had his clothing on fire, struck a match as he was walking along the street; the still-hot end fell up his sleeve, in an instant he was one mass of flames, and speedily succumbed. During the rather searching enquiry conducted by the County Coroner, it was clearly shown that the man did not take sufficient care to ensure that his own clothes were free from the almost impalpable dust thrown off during the operations of sifting and grinding in the mill.

"The United Alkali Company have drawn up a set of rules [appended] dealing with this matter, and at this inquest it was shown that there was considerable laxity on the part of the men in allowing their own out-door clothes to come in contact with the clothes and overalls supplied for their use in the works, and which necessarily become impregnated with this dust.

"The jury recommended that 'separate rooms be provided and that the men be compelled to put off their ordinary clothing in one room and then proceed to the other room and put on the working clothes provided by the Company for their use, after which they should proceed to their work without returning to the room they first entered.'

"We would, moreover, suggest that all rooms where chlorate of potash is ground and packed should be ventilated by a down-draught induced by a fan or other efficient means, because there is always the risk of the men's working clothes becoming ignited even while at their work. And it appears to us that the woollen overalls worn by the men collect the fine dust and facilitate their ignition.

"We think that special rules similar to those drawn up *voluntarily* by the United Alkali Company for the protection of their workers, together with additions relating to separate rooms for changing their clothes, and the suppression of dust, could with advantage be adopted.

THE UNITED ALKALI COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL RULES for Men engaged in the manufacture of CHLORATE OF POTASH and CHLORATE OF SODA.

1.—The men engaged in the Refining, Drying, and Grinding Houses will be provided with a complete set of Clothing, including Stockings, Singlet, Shirt, Trousers, Linen (or Flannel) Jacket, and Boots. These clothes must never leave the works; they must be put on when the men arrive at the works, and changed for the men's own clothes on leaving the works.

2.—These working clothes will be kept in special lockers, and will be washed at the Company's expense, a clean suit being supplied to the men once a week. For the men's own clothes, worn outside the works, separate lockers will be provided, and every precaution must be taken by the men to prevent these clothes from becoming impregnated with Chlorate.

Chlorate of
potash.

- 3.—A room will be provided for the men in which they can change their clothes, and which must not be heated by an open fire.
- 4.—The Grinding House must be kept as free as possible from empty Chlorate Kegs, Paper, Heading, &c., and no Cotton Waste, Hemp Packing, Oil or Grease may be left in this house.
- 5.—Smoking is most strictly forbidden, even at meal times, to everyone in this department.
- 6.—In case of fire, the men in working clothes must first seek their own safety, and not run any risk of getting their clothes on fire.

These Rules are framed expressly for the men's own personal safety, and it is expected that they will see that they are strictly obeyed.

EUSTACE CAREY,
Secretary.

Liverpool, March 1897.

NOTE re washing of clothes.—This shall be carried out at the Company's expense, but each man shall be responsible for the washing of his own clothes. Soap and washing apparatus will be provided by the Company, and the wet clothes may be hung in the drying room to dry. Half-an-hour, before the close of each Friday's day and night shifts, will be allowed to the men in which to wash their clothes.

“ The result of a series of experiments we have conducted with chlorate of potash tends to prove most conclusively —

- (1) “ That it is not inflammable by itself, even when subjected to temperature approaching a bright red heat.
- (2) “ That it renders all carbonaceous and plain textile material very combustible, and especially flannel or other similar loosely woven material, and cotton in a lesser degree. This inflammability is greatly enhanced and becomes positively dangerous if the material is soaked with a solution of the chemical and then dried (as might easily occur in the careless or incomplete washing of overalls).
- (3) “ This combustion continues until the chlorate which impregnates the burning material is all decomposed or exhausted.
- (4) “ When rendered impure by the presence of finely divided carbon or sulphur and ignited, combustion takes place very readily, while with phosphorus the combustion is spontaneous and almost explosive in its action.

“ From this we are led to conclude that overalls should be made from material as nearly impervious as possible, and of such a nature that dust will not cling to the surface ; further, that care should be taken to keep such overalls scrupulously clean. We think that material similar to the enclosed specimen of varnished oil-skin would more nearly meet with these requirements than the woollen overalls at present in use.”

Fire.—The Act of 1895 cast upon the Factory Department a new and heavy responsibility in this direction, none the less onerous from being shared with Local Authorities, some of whom (in the larger towns more especially) are able and ready to deal efficiently with this question, while others (the majority) do little or nothing unless pressed by the Factory Inspector. In some instances the local authorities refuse to take any action at all in this matter. In Dublin, Cork, Bristol, and certain other towns, the Corporations have assigned the duty to a special officer.

An effort has been made by the Factory Department to overtake this work as speedily as possible, and more than a hundred thousand factories and workshops were inspected and reported upon for this purpose before the close of 1897, with the result that about one in forty was found wanting in proper means of escape.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.—Results of Inspection, 1897.

District.	Factories and Workshops Inspected as to means of Escape in case of Fire.		
	Total Number.	Found Unsatisfactory.	Moveable Escapes Ordered.
1. Dundee	611	27	—
1a. Aberdeen	2,757	11	—
2. Glasgow	5,373	139	—
3. Edinburgh	2,925	1	—
4. Belfast	2,696	57	—
5. Dublin	3,575	20	2
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	3,309	9	—
7. Preston	1,971	42	—
8. Blackburn	1,410	42	—
Total for Glasgow Division	24,627	348	2

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.—Results of Inspection, 1897—continued.

District.	Factories and Workshops Inspected as to means of Escape in case of Fire.		
	Total Number.	Found Unsatisfactory.	Moveable Escapes Ordered.
Total for Glasgow Division (<i>brought forward</i>).	24,627	348	2
9. Leeds	5,499	53	2
10. Bradford	1,412	16	—
11. Huddersfield... ..	2,868	661	1
12. Burnley	311	12	1
13. Rochdale	596	29	—
14. Salford	770	29	—
15. Manchester	4,035	174	45
16. Bolton	1,115	10	—
17. Liverpool	5,641	6	—
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	628	18	1
19. Stockport	227	57	57
Total for Leeds Division	23,102	1,065	107
20. Sheffield	3,943	52	12
21. Nottingham	1,359	7	—
22. Leicester	1,383	4	—
23. Stafford	617	10	—
24. Walsall	2,031	62	2
25. Wolverhampton	2,848	—	—
26. Northampton	2,884	41	41
27. Birmingham, No. 1	2,584	9	—
28. Birmingham, No. 2	1,166	14	2
29. Worcester	971	25	—
30. Wales... ..	2,749	5	—
Total for Birmingham Division	22,535	229	57
31. Peterborough	185	8	—
32. Norwich	2,257	23	6
33. East Metropolitan	4,791	136	—
34. Central Metropolitan	4,846	592	432
35. West Metropolitan	4,042	57	—
36. Bristol	500	15	—
37. South Metropolitan	7,703	146	43
37a. Brighton	1,843	11	—
38. Southampton	2,307	98	—
39. Plymouth	3,612	22	—
Total for London Division	32,086	1,108	481
UNITED KINGDOM	102,350	2,750	647

Mr. Graves.—“ I find that in most towns nothing at all is done till I complain, and then, in some cases, my complaint, or a copy of it, is just forwarded to the factory occupier, and in others the Sanitary Inspector is sent to make a report. Sometimes I get replies from the Local Authority saying that they do not know what I wish done, and asking me to call and visit with them. Last week I did visit five works in an Ayrshire town of considerable importance with the Sanitary Inspector, he having been unable to see any particular danger in a single internal wooden stair for two or three floors. After having the matter explained, the occupiers were willing to provide additional means. I, of course, left the details in the hands of the local authority, who are to see the work carried out.

“ I reported an upholstery workshop of three floors above the ground floor, in which I found 42 persons—mostly females—at work. The only staircase was of wood, and appeared to me to be dangerous, owing both to its position and construction. The local authority notified the owner that additional means must be provided. The owner refused, and legal proceedings were threatened. The firm, to obviate this, ceased to employ 40 persons ; so the Local Authority had to let the matter drop.

“ The local authorities of small towns have not got staffs sufficient to undertake all their responsibilities, and they are afraid to increase the rates—consequently their plan of campaign is a ‘ masterly inactivity.’

Laxity on the part of Local Authorities.

“I append a table of statistics of the fires which have occurred in factories and workshops in my district during 1897. The statistics are not quite complete, as some returns (mostly unimportant ones) have not come to hand. They illustrate in what industries fires have occurred, and, in this respect, what strikes one most is the entire absence of the *cotton* trade. The majority of these fires were slight, but several resulted in serious loss. In all, five lives were lost, and ten persons were injured. Three of the fatal cases were women in a paint works. They were employed in bottling varnish, which overflowed and caught fire. The only exit was at once cut off. Generally speaking, the causes of fire, as shown by the returns, go to prove that danger exists where least expected.

“In one case a fire originated in an ashpit, adjoining which and an adjacent factory was a wooden fence. The fire was conveyed by means of the fence to the factory.

“In another the cause is officially recorded as ‘rats gnawing matches,’ while many were caused by boiling resin or other inflammable substances flowing over, and many by faulty flues.”

Glasgow District : Fires in Factories and Workshops during 1897.

Description of Industry.	Number of Fires in									Total.
	Glasgow.	Dumfries.	Partick.	Kinning Park.	County of Renfrew.	Burgh of Paisley.	Greenock.	Kilmar-nock.	Ayr-shire.	
Aerated Waters ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bakers... ..	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	11
Bedding	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Engineers, &c. ...	17	—	2	1	—	4	1	—	—	25
Wearing Apparel ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20
Metals, founding &c.	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
Brushes	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Wood Working Trades	35	1	1	1	2	5	3	—	—	48
Print Works, &c. ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Buildings under construction, &c.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Chemical Works ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Preserves	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Waste, &c.	7	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	12
Warehouses	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Vessels at Harbour ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Breweries, &c. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paint and Colours, &c.	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Paper Works	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rope Works	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Glass Works	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Printing Trades ...	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Other Industries ...	25	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	2	33
Totals	198	4	6	6	4	20	7	2	3	250

Methods of procedure.

Mr. Hine.—“In one town an inspector visits the factory, and if he thinks alterations are required draws plans for the use of the Committee of Councillors who have control of the matter. The Committee then visit the factory and submit suggestions to the owner, who, if he does not approve of them, is asked to submit his views in return. This naturally takes a long time, and there are some factories, which I pointed out a year ago as requiring attention, which have been in consideration ever since without any alteration having been yet begun. I must admit, however, that what work is done is always done thoroughly.

“In another smaller town in the woollen manufacturing district I found that nothing what-ever had been done before the beginning of 1897. I wrote to the Town Clerk, saw him personally, also the Borough Surveyor, and, by the Town Clerk’s invitation, met the Mayor and some of the Town Councillors. I pointed out what was required, and sent the names of some of the factories which I thought should receive their attention, but I could hear of nothing being done until about August, when I had a copy of a circular letter which was sent round to *every* factory, saying that two staircases would be required in each factory. This was done without first visiting to ascertain whether any alterations were required. I have sent a list of factories to which I had called attention during the year, asking that I might be notified what action had been taken in each case, but the only answer I have received is to the effect that the matter will be placed before the Committee.

“I have registered 80 factories during the year as being unsafe. Of these I have sent 48 notices to the various Local Authorities, and have ascertained that structural alterations have been completed in 8 factories. The remaining 35 cases have been dealt with by myself and colleague, some of them being places in which less than forty persons are employed, or where a movable escape was thought to be sufficient. Others are places where a slight alteration made the conditions satisfactory, or where the occupier has been quite willing to erect additional staircases at once, preferring to do so to having the matter submitted to the Local Authority. About half of these have now been dealt with satisfactorily.”

Mr. John Law.—"At one mill I found emergency escapes consisting of large iron trap-doors on each of the two uppermost floors, with fine iron ladders underneath. So far, there was little reason to complain; but when I attempted to raise one of these trap-doors, I found it quite beyond my strength. The foreman and I then made the attempt together, and we succeeded in raising it, but far from easily. I am convinced that no two women (who are practically the only workers in these two rooms) could raise the doors. I understand that easy means for raising same will be provided. Obstructed exits.

"I have come across several cases of doors fastened in such a manner that they could not be easily and immediately opened from the inside, while work was being carried on—in each case late at night. In one serious instance a delay of 5 minutes was experienced before I could obtain means of entrance through the only door provided. Those employed inside had no key, and had to telephone to a branch-office 3 minutes' walk away, for the employer's son to come and open the door. The excuse offered was that the factory is in a loose neighbourhood, and door must be kept locked, because the workers upstairs would be unable to hear anyone enter. It had not occurred to the firm that this contingency could be otherwise met. On entering I found certain overtime irregularities—and the case of locked doors was taken before the magistrate, and a fine inflicted."

Mr. Blenkinsopp.—"In some cases, where a trap-door on to the roof has been provided, there is no one in a room full of females to put a ladder up to the opening; and in other cases there are no means of getting from the roof on to any adjoining building."

Major Roe.—"I have found, at least in one case, where a factory had been reported by me to the Sanitary Authority as unsafe and requiring structural alterations, and where the Authority had caused another staircase to be built, that at a subsequent visit this staircase had been blocked by being boarded over at the top and lathes placed over it; so that if a fire had occurred there would have been but one outlet from this upper storey, and there might have been considerable loss of life. I mention this to show that constant vigilance is required by Inspectors, even when visiting places already reported as safe."

Mr. Fallows.—"In one case a ladder is provided leading to a trap-door in the roof, but the ladder is placed against a wall surrounded by hides saturated with oil and grease or paraffin. In such case the ladder would be so damaged as to render it useless, and so the very means of escape would probably become a death-trap. Yet this firm returned the circular stating that they had tested this 'escape' (of course, under calm and cool conditions), and that the workers were got out in a few minutes."

Mr. Pearson.—"During the year the number of works returned as satisfactory were 1,832, and 11 as dangerous. Satisfactory arrangements have been made in 10 of these, and the other is still under consideration. This is the case of an old mill, now occupied as a brush factory. The building has five floors, each being filled with highly combustible material. Persons are employed on every floor, nineteen men and nine boys being in the top one, and the only means of escape is an internal staircase partly boarded off by a partition composed of matchwood. I referred the case to the Local Authority, and the Sanitary Inspector informs me that the firm propose to fix a 'patent fire shoot' to the top floor."

Mr. Birtwistle.—"1,410 factories and workshops have been inspected during the year; 1,368 of this number were considered satisfactory, and 42 unsatisfactory; in 27 of the latter number, more than 40 persons are employed; therefore, notice has been forwarded to Local Authority; in 15 others, without proceedings under Section 10, 1895 Act, I have in some cases got permanent additional staircases erected, and in others movable escapes. Movable escapes have generally taken the form of a window in upper floor to open outwards, a trap door in floor with the addition of a ladder hung upon wall or kept near at hand.

"Notices forwarded to Local Authorities have received attention, but, with a few exceptions, I do not hear of visits being made to other places."

Mr. Calder.—"During 1897 I have been in communication with the Local Authorities of Aberdeen in this matter. I had already furnished them with a list of all the factories in which more than 40 persons were likely to be employed. All these have now been inspected by the Firemaster and Burgh Surveyor and they report that 40 such factories were found to be provided on each flat with two or more means of escape in case of fire; eight factories were insufficiently provided in this respect, but have been brought into conformity after structural alterations; while three of the largest factories remain without an alternative exit at each floor, after notice given to provide such. I am hopeful that by negotiation the latter will be soon placed on a proper footing in this respect. Two workshops employing over 40 persons have also been provided with additional means of escape, and in the course of the year's work I have been able to obtain minor alterations, such as removal of rubbish and combustible material from the sole exits which exist in some places with less than 40 hands, and the alteration of fast windows to allow of use as exits in other cases."

Mr. Wilson.—"In a narrow building five storeys high about 25 women were employed, together with a few men, in sorting paper and rags. The only stair was a very narrow iron spiral one, so filled up with bales and bags, &c., as to be almost impassable. This stair was in the centre of the building, and difficult of access owing to the crowded condition of each floor with bales. To add to the danger of this very inflammable building, an engine and boiler were situated in the bottom floor. Although fully nine months were given this firm wherein to construct an

outside staircase, nothing practically was done ; consequently, a case was raised in the Sheriff's Court, and five weeks were allowed by the Sheriff within which to make the alterations. An iron stair was then constructed outside the building, at a cost, I believe, of over £40. Had a fire arisen here before the exit was constructed I have no hesitation in saying that the women, the majority of whom worked in the top floor, would have perished, there being no possible escape for them.

"A very badly constructed printing office has also given me some trouble, but the owners are now, at my urgent request, arranging to take a new building and remove the machinery. The present premises are virtually a death-trap, being the most crowded and unsuitable printing establishment I have ever seen.

"In Arbroath, where there are several old and highly inflammable flax factories, no steps whatever were taken by the authorities until last year (1897), and then only after considerable pressure on my part. The idea of a fire in any of these buildings has always been very painful to my imagination, and not without reason, as the following single instance will show:—In an old structure there are over 200 workers employed, in the four floors above the ground one, and the only means of exit is a somewhat narrow spiral stair at the end of the building, with no hand-rail, and partly made of wood. In addition, this stair leads into another room at the foot, so that if a fire were to break out at its base, the whole two hundred and odd persons (mostly women and children) would be cut off from all escape. To make matters still worse, this stair does not reach to the top of the building, but at the end of the third flat a narrow wooden stair leads to the top, this arrangement being inside the room. Could any trap be more skilfully devised ? This state of matters has existed for upwards of forty years, but, most fortunately, there has been no fire. However, I am now glad to say an outside iron stair is to be constructed forthwith at this factory.

"For curiosity I examined the (so-called) fire-engine belonging to this town, Arbroath, and found that it was an antiquated arrangement, entirely worked by hand, and with only one nozzle for extinguishing purposes. The authorities trust to water pressure, and, as the supply is very limited, I have no hesitation in saying that the town's arrangements for extinguishing fires are very untrustworthy.

"Under circumstances like these, structural alterations appear very important, even movable escapes being, in my opinion, suspicious makeshifts for large premises. A movable escape can only be of use to one floor at a time, the victims elsewhere having to put up with what perhaps is for them too fatal a delay. The outside stair appears to me by far the most serviceable method of combating the difficulty, and in the end not an expensive one."

*Difficulties
greatest
where few
persons
employed.*

Captain Smith.—"When we come to works where fewer than forty are employed, then the difficulties begin. In large drapery and millinery works it is not uncommon to find several hundred persons employed, many of these sleeping in the upper storeys, but only those who happen to be 'employed' in workshops can claim any protection. The protection afforded by Sec. 10 of the Act of 1895 to apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to provide a movable fire escape is the only power we possess, but the most competent authorities, including the London and Birmingham fire brigades, are of opinion that there is great danger in the use of these escapes. We are compelled to 'suggest' other methods which we have no power to enforce, and, in making suggestions as to structural alterations, we run the risk of damaging buildings from want of technical knowledge, and of finding ourselves at variance with landlords, fire insurance companies, and others. It is common to find a few men or girls at work in the upper rooms of an ordinary dwelling-house, these rooms approached only by a wooden staircase, which cannot be considered as 'satisfactory.' If we interfere it is too common for the persons to be put on the ground floors hitherto used as bedrooms, thereby causing much greater risk to others for the benefit of workers, who, being awake, would probably have had warning enough in case of fire to manage an escape. Suppose that in a street with a hundred houses two are used as workshops, the workers sitting in the upper rooms ; the staircase in these, as in the other ninety-eight, is of wood. I cannot report this as 'satisfactory,' if driven to the last extremity. One must consider—although that does not affect the legal question—what impression would the bench form as to the necessity for an order in two cases where people work by day, whilst in probably most of the other ninety-eight houses people sleep in similar rooms, no precaution being deemed necessary for their protection."

Mr. Hoare.—"In less than 2½ per cent. of the factories have I found any serious risk in case of fire. Where I have found danger an improvement has been made, or is now in process of being made, but until I moved in the matter the Local Authorities had done nothing. Out of the one factory, about which I had been most uneasy, the last of the people will in a few days be removed into a new building with all modern improvements. In only 23 cases has it been necessary to mark a works as dangerous, but this does not, of course, include cases where goods are left in passages, and on stairs, and a few cases of locked doors."

Mr. D. Walmsley.—"I have specially inspected 227 factories and workshops with respect to means of escape in case of fire ; of these I found that, in 170 cases, suitable means were provided, and that in 57 cases suitable provision was not made.

"I regret to state that in the large centres very little action has been taken by the Local Authorities ; the authorities at Stockport declined to take any action, but were willing to pay any expenses that I incurred in taking action myself.

"Only one firm declined to erect escapes for their two large, comparatively new factories ; but, after receiving from me the last legal notice directing them to erect escapes, the notice was complied with. I do not anticipate any further objections, but fully expect that the very few escapes which are now required will be shortly completed."

Mr. Jackson.—"Enquiry has been made in 1053 out of 1150 factories in the district, and 40 (or 3·8 per cent.) reported as dangerous : and 978 workshops out of 1607 have been reported upon, 22 of which (or 2·24 per cent.) have been found dangerous.

"In this matter I have received most hearty support from all the Local Authorities except one, *viz.*, Oldbury. I have had interviews with each of the surveyors, and, in most of the towns where dangerous or doubtful places were known to exist, we have visited the works together, thereby avoiding trouble to the manufacturers and at the same time arriving at a satisfactory understanding of what wanted doing to make the place safe. The manufacturers themselves, in almost every case, have shown the greatest willingness to carry out any alterations suggested, and I anticipate that by the end of this year the whole of the work will have been done, and that without having recourse to the strong arm of the law in any single case.

"Great objection is made by the surveyors to giving the certificate required by Sec. 7, 1891, and Sec. 10, 1895, and in no case, to my knowledge, has this been done."

Mr. Knyvett.—"It is in the small workshops, and not in the large factories, that all sorts of causes of unhealthiness and that danger from fire are found, and it is to the case of the small industrial premises, whether classed by the Act as factories or as workshops, that I am principally applying this remark. Such places are to be divided into two classes, namely, such as have been built for industrial purposes or have been structurally altered for adaptation to such purposes, and such as have been built for residential purposes, but have been utilised with more or less adaptation to industrial purposes. (This classification is, for the subjects under consideration, a more convenient, if not also a more practical, segregation than that of treating places with an engine and places without an engine as being in some mysterious way different in essentials.) Of course, it may be urged that all of the places of either class may be made sanitary by the Local Authority, with or without the instigation of the Factory Inspector, and that, whether 40 (why 40?) persons are employed in any one of them or not, it may still be dealt with under the 2nd Sec. of the Act of 1895; but it may at once be answered that this procedure is all remedial, coming into force after the existence of the evil conditions, whereas the procedure should more advantageously have been preventive. In the present day public opinion approves of the State dictating the conditions under which machinery may be worked, not only by women and children, but by adult men. It approves of the State decreeing that certain occupations are dangerous, and may only be carried on, even by adults, under certain conditions which it is empowered to define. And, this being so, it appears to me to be only a very short step further for the State to determine the conditions under which premises of any sort may be used for industrial purposes, and only to license those (as in the case of places of public amusement) in which the required conditions are observed and the required standard of health and of safety attained. A similar proposal of mine, embodied in an annual report, was accompanied many years ago by an official letter from the then Town Council of Birmingham (no mean authority in matters relating to local government) approving of my proposal, and pointing out that a system of licensing was the only satisfactory one for dealing with the question of industrial premises."

Local Authorities.—There was some further increase over the large total of the previous year, in the number of matters to which H.M. Inspectors found it necessary to call the attention of the local sanitary authorities. In Appendix 9 the record for 1897 is set out in more detail than heretofore. The total of 5,245 items is made up as follows :—

Overcrowding ; Air Space ...	...	...	...	...	453
Ventilation ; Dust ; Fumes ...	...	...	...	...	257
Effluvia ...	...	...	...	...	195
Sanitary Conveniences ...	...	...	...	...	1,303
Cleanliness ...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Fire ...	...	...	...	...	1,074
Other Matters ...	...	...	...	...	571
					5,245

In general the sanitary authorities in large towns pay much attention to their responsibilities in respect of factories and workshops, but in smaller centres very little, although there seems to be some tendency to improvement in the latter.

Mr. Calder.—"Last year I was able to report that the Local Authorities of 45 Police Burghs containing 2,247 registered workshops had been supplied by me with lists of the latter, and had thereby been induced to begin the active supervision of sanitary matters in such places. This activity has continued. The complaint forms, 467 in number, lodged with Burgh Authorities during 1897, have all received attention, and periodical inspection by the local sanitary officers has been established.

"Outside the limits of Police Burghs there are in the ten northern counties of Scotland 759 registered workshops, the sanitation of which is in the hands of 36 District Committees of the various County Councils. During the past year the latter Public Health Authorities, who had previously been inactive, have been conferred with and supplied with a list of their workshops and a memorandum on the subject. Systematic inspection has followed in every case, and 192 complaint forms have been forwarded and dealt with during 1897."

Mr. Bellhouse.—"I still find, even in the larger towns, that the Local Authorities are very slow to take any action on their own account with regard to inspection of workshops under the Factory Acts, and I am afraid that even now little or nothing is done unless a complaint is forwarded from this Office. At the same time, the continual complaints I had to make last year seem to have borne good fruit, for the number of complaints that I have felt it my duty to make to the Local Authorities during the past 12 months is certainly very much smaller than that which I made during the previous 12 months. The complaints are now almost entirely confined to the questions of lime-washing and cleanliness. Previously a great many were in consequence of a total absence of, or at all events an insufficient and very unsatisfactory supply of, closet accommodation. This was specially the case in some of the smaller country towns—where many of the houses are devoid of any such conveniences, and where consequently occupiers had never thought it necessary to supply any accommodation at all.

"In such cases, however, the Local Authorities, on their attention being called to the matter, have always been prompt to remedy the defects."

Mr. Jackson.—"Lists of workshops are now kept by all the Borough and Urban District Councils in my district, but the Rural District Councils, so far as I can learn, do nothing except upon a complaint. During the year 275 new workshops have been registered, and notice has in each case been given to the Local Sanitary Authority; on the other hand, I have not received from them a single notice of a new workshop during the year. They content themselves either with telling the occupier to notify me, or, worse still, telling him to put up an Abstract. The Borough Surveyor of Walsall is good enough to send me notice of any plans of new works which have been passed by the Council; these include both factories and workshops."

Mr. D. Walmsley.—"Sanitary defects are steadily decreasing year by year in factories and workshops. Sewers are rarely found untrapped, water-closets are rapidly increasing, and with the completion of the various sewage schemes I shortly expect an almost universal adoption of the water-closet system. Several of the largest firms in Denton have recently adopted the latter system, and a decided improvement is apparent, especially in cases where the old closets were near to the workroom.

"By constantly lecturing to the workers on the danger of defective ventilation I am pleased to find that workrooms are now better ventilated. Formerly, I often found Tobin's tubes and other openings sealed up; now I invariably find all the inlets clear and open at least on one side of the rooms, whilst the top ventilations are always closed."

Mr. Wilson.—"The closet system in Dundee factories has, I presume, been described before; as far as I am aware, it is unique. The convenience—intended usually for women—is generally placed in a corner facing the whole flat or room, and is in the shape of a wooden box with no ventilation to the outside. It will at once be apparent how offensive this arrangement is, both from the points of view of decency and of health.

Mr. Sedgwick mentions instances in which three w.c.'s were provided for 200 women, three for 220, one for 100. In each case action was taken by the sanitary authorities when their attention was directed to the matter, but not until then.

*Reports of
Medical
Officers of
Health.*

I am glad to observe from the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health that increased attention is being paid to the sanitary condition of factories and workshops. In his Report to the Pudsey Urban District Council, Dr. W. L. Hunter writes thus:—

"The Council received several letters from factory inspectors during the year, calling the attention of the Council to the insufficiency and insanitary condition of the sanitary conveniences of several of the factories in the district. With the Surveyor I made an inspection of the factories complained of, and of others in the town. We found that the complaints of the Inspectors were fully justified, the accommodation of many of the factories being primitive, insufficient, offensive, and dangerous to health. . . . A few of the factories have efficient modern sanitary arrangements. The Council communicated with the defaulters complained of, and in some cases issued notices, but at the end of the year the sum total result towards amendment was that one mill owner, more interested in sanitation than the others, definitely promised to fully carry out, with as little delay as possible, the wishes of the Council. It is difficult to understand how men, well-to-do, or wealthy, who in their own domestic arrangements take advantage of every sanitary improvement, regardless of cost, can, without shame, allow their workpeople, men and women, to have the use of sanitary conveniences which are repulsive and dangerous to health."

In a special Report to the Vestry of Lambeth the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Priestley, states that out of 500 workshops inspected 11 were inadequately ventilated, 7 not reasonably warmed, 146 dirty, 19 so damp as to call for remedy, 104 with defective drains, and 125 with faulty sanitary fittings and appliances. Separate sanitary accommodation for the two sexes was wanting in 31 instances; and out of 863 workrooms inspected 36 were overcrowded.

Mr. Hilditch mentions that on a visit to a tailor's workshop he found three men at work, a number of fowls roosting, some pigeons, thrushes, and larks in cages, and two dogs had turned the space under the working board into a kennel, making use of the rags stowed there as bedding.

The following example is worthy of imitation :—

NOTICE.

Every person in the Company's employ, who is living in a house in which a case of either of the following infectious diseases occurs, viz., SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER or TYPHUS FEVER, is required to absent himself from work until he obtains a certificate from the Cardiff Medical Officer of Health, authorising him to return to work.

All employés are urged to send any member of their families suffering from either of the above-named diseases to the Municipal Sanatorium immediately the nature of the illness becomes known, after which the infected house can be disinfected, and a week after such disinfecting has been carried out, the Medical Officer of Health will probably authorise the return to work of inmates.

The Company will pay for time lost, not exceeding two weeks' full wages, to any employé who is kept from work from the above cause, provided he sends the patient to the Sanatorium without any unavoidable [?] delay.

SPILLERS & BAKERS, LTD.

Cardiff, December 23rd, 1897.

Dust.—Mechanical ventilation is especially necessary where dusty processes are carried on, and s. 36, 1878, extended by s. 33, 1895, gives power to the Inspector to require it, if satisfied that in any process carried on in a factory or workshop, dust, gas, vapour, or other impurity is generated, and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, and that the inhalation could to a great extent be prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means.

In the North of Ireland many occupiers of scutch mills have demurred to the expense of providing fans, notwithstanding the excessive dust generated in the process of scutching, alleging that in the depressed condition of their trade little work was being done even during the scutching season, and that the expense was prohibitive. In Belgian scutch mills a better order of things prevails, and Mr. Snape, H.M. Inspector in charge of the Belfast district, after a visit to Courtrai, reported as follows :—

Mr. Snape.—"As instructed by you, I have visited several of the scutch mills at Courtrai and neighbourhood, and, having noted the method of ventilation of the same, I beg to report as follows; but, perhaps, I may be permitted first to note the method of scutching business in Belgium.

"Courtrai and the neighbourhood within a radius of 10 miles is a great centre for the cultivation of flax. The land is either owned by the farmer or rented from the landlord. The farmer, when the flax has grown to, say, within one month of the period for pulling, sells the flax in its *growing state* to the owner of the scutch mill (though occasionally he may sell it to a dealer); the farmer having, as a rule, to pull and tie into sheaves before he delivers it to the scutcher or dealer. The growth of flax is carried on with very great care and diligence, particular attention being given to the manuring of the land; here I may note that the contents of all the urinals in the towns are deposited with the night soil in pits, from whence they are pumped by a large pipe attached to an engine. This is done by the municipal authorities, who sell the manure to the farmer for the cultivation of flax.

"The dealer is a person who, as a rule, is not a scutcher, but in some cases may be a scutcher also. The dealer, as a rule, buys the flax from the scutcher after it has been scutched, and sells the same to the representatives of the flax spinning mills, say, of Ireland, who are, by their firms, sent to Courtrai to buy the flax.

"The 'retting' or steeping of flax means the placing of flax in water, say, for seven to ten days to allow the straw to soften, so as to more easily permit the separation of the straw from the fibre or flax. All flax must be retted before it can be scutched, and the fact of having the river Lys, which has proved so suitable for retting, is the secret, in my opinion, of Courtrai being such a centre for the growth of flax. Taking ten or eleven miles on either side of Courtrai, the Lys is open for the retting of flax from, say, April 15th to, say, October 15th, retting being prohibited, say, after October 15th and up to, say, April 15th in the next year.

"The owners of the land on either side of the Lys make a good deal of money by charging for the use of the land for retting purposes; I am informed that one owner makes as much of £1,000 per annum. To show the popularity of retting in the Lys, I am informed that about 40 per cent. of the flax grown in Holland, and a large portion of the flax grown in France, is brought to the Lys for retting purposes. The flax is, as a rule, retted by the owner of a scutch mill, and there are some 50 or 60 thousand people employed upon the banks of the Lys during the retting season.

Scutch Mills.

"The flax is put into large crates, packed with sheaves of flax standing in an upright position, one sheaf resting upon the bottom of the crate roots downwards, and the next sheaf roots upwards, and so on. The crate is then lowered into the Lys and fastened to the bank by means of chains; after the flax has been sufficiently retted, the crate is hauled up, and the flax is taken out and laid sideways on the field adjoining the bank for the purpose of drying; then the sheaves are unfastened, and the flax is spread in a similar manner to our sheaves of corn in England, so as to be thoroughly dried before it reaches the scutch mill.

"In Holland and France, also Ireland, the flax is steeped in pits or holes containing still water, and in most cases stones and large lumps of earth and sods are thrown upon the top of the flax to keep the same under the water, thus giving the flax a dark colour—all flax retted in this manner is called 'blue flax'; flax retted upon the Lys is called white or yellow flax; and I am informed that a great portion of the Dutch and French flax is retted in the Lys and sold as Courtrai flax.

"In one mill a new process is carried on. The flax is placed in a large circular iron vessel, water of about 36 to 38 degrees heat is forced in, and then a (patented) liquor is poured upon the top of the flax and the water and this compound circulate through the flax. After a certain time the liquid is taken out, and the flax is dried by means of a fan which forces hot air into the vessel which contains the flax. The following advantages are claimed for the process:—

- "1. The yield of flax is more than by retting in the Lys; the fibre is not so much broken, and the straw comes off far easier.
- "2. The time required for retting and drying is 72 hours, this being a great deal less than required when retted in the Lys.
- "3. The flax retted and dried by this method, after it has been spun, produces 90s. yarn, whilst the same flax retted in the Lys only produces 70s. yarn.
- "4. That the flax when put under a testing machine has three times the strength.
- "5. The quality of the flax is better on account of the small amount of handling.

"A flax scutch mill is a building wherein the processes of rolling and scutching of flax are carried on. The flax is first passed through fluted iron rollers, thus crushing the straw, it being next passed on to a scutcher. The chamber containing the flyers or handles (*i.e.*, pieces of thin wood somewhat resembling the blades of thin oars) which are used to scutch the flax, also contains a shaft round which these handles are fastened. These handles revolve at a very rapid rate, and a small portion of the same protrude through a narrow opening between the chamber (which is boarded off) and the mill proper—the scutcher holds the flax upon a stock (an upright narrow strip of wood), and the handles strike the flax, taking the straw from the fibre, leaving the fibre in the scutcher's hands.

"There are three methods of scutching flax here—

Class 1.—By power machinery.

„ 2.—By foot machines.

„ 3.—By hand tools.

"I should say there are about 100 to 150 of Class 1; there are thousands of Class 2, and very large numbers of Class 3.

"The scutch mills at Courtrai are very fine and well regulated. I visited one of the best, and also one of the worst; and the latter, I must say, compares very favourably with those in Ireland, even where fans have been erected. As regards the existence of dust inside the mills, this is unknown; the interior of the mills whilst the scutching is in progress being entirely free from dust in every mill that I have visited, and I am informed that this state of affairs prevails in all the others. The interior of a mill is gained by entrance through a door (not, as very often is the case in Ireland, where you enter through an opening which has no door attached), and there are no openings in the walls, as in Ireland. The chamber which contains the shaft round which the scutching handles revolve is *completely boarded off* from the part where the workers are, with the exceptions of very small openings in the partition to permit a portion of the handles to revolve through these narrow openings, to allow the workers to scutch the flax. In a mill, say, where there are 20 stocks there are 5 fans, and this proportion exists, I am informed, in all the other mills where this kind of fan is used. The blades of the fans, which are made of wood, revolve round the shaft (which is in the scutching chamber) and are encased in a circular iron box containing an aperture to an upright wooden shaft, which conveys the dust through the roof and thus outside the mill—the dust entering the fan by means of a circular aperture round the shaft. In some cases, where there are, say, 20 stocks, there are only two fans. Where this occurs the scutching chamber is boarded off at the top, and the fans (being larger than those previously mentioned) are placed on the top and are driven by the means of a pulley on the shaft, openings being made to carry off the dust to the outside of mill.

"As far as I can learn, these are the only means of ventilation which are in existence, and the ventilation is remarkably good; the workers evidently do not inhale any dust, and appear to be thoroughly healthy.

"I am informed that these fans commenced first to be erected about fifteen years ago.

"I am informed that all the mills have these fans, and that no mill in the future would be erected without them.

"Classes 2 and 3 have no fans, and none are required, as the handles go much slower, and dust to no very large extent is generated.

"Before closing this report, perhaps I may be permitted to remark upon what appeared to me to contrast with the treatment of flax in Ireland. In Belgium the seed is all saved and picked, the bad seed being sent to be made into manure; the good seed, I am informed, is sold

mostly to the Dutch. I am also told that the Courtrai farmers buy their seed from Riga. In Ireland the seed, except in very exceptional cases, is not even saved. *Scutch Mills.*

"The retting of flax in the river Lys (as a rule it is twice retted) has, to my mind, a great deal to do with its beautiful colour.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. Walker, who has many times lectured upon this subject in Ireland, and he told me that land in the South of Ireland could be cultivated and made to produce as good flax as at Courtrai if as much care were taken with the growth, retting and scutching as is taken in Belgium.

"If it were possible in Ireland to obtain running water to ret flax there is no doubt we should have better flax.

"In Ireland a farmer who has a scutch mill scutches flax for other farmers, say, at a given amount per stone. This system never exists in Belgium, as the scutcher first buys the flax from the farmer, and thus, the flax being his own, he is more careful with the scutching than the Irish scutcher.

"There is no doubt that the Belgians are far ahead of us in Ireland in the treatment of flax, but, in my opinion, there is no reason why the ventilation of Irish flax mills should not be as good as those of Belgium."

Some of the fans which have been placed in scutch mills fail to bring about the desired effect, owing to injudicious arrangement, as Mr. Kellett explains:—

Mr. Kellett.—"I find that some occupiers, who have erected fans, complain that the fans are inefficient, and not ejecting the 'stoor' at all. In each case where this complaint has been made, I have found that the inefficiency was due to the *position* of the fan. For example, a fan will not be revolving at the necessary speed, and will be placed in such a position that the ejection of the stoor is retarded by the water wheel. In other cases a fan will be erected in *front* of the blades, and in the gable end of the building, the result being that the man nearest the fan complains of a draught, and the stoor or dust, instead of being kept as low as possible, is allowed to rise and be inhaled by the workers.

"In these cases I have pointed out that the fan ought to be erected *behind* the blades; the space behind the stocks being kept practically air-tight, and the fan to be revolving at the necessary revolutions; the result being that the stoor or dust is kept *behind* the stocks, the front part where the men are working being practically free from dust. . . . In no case where the fan has been erected on these lines has the occupier complained to me of the fan not doing its work, but several occupiers who have fans working satisfactorily have informed me that they do not regret having erected a fan, although at first they were of opinion that there was no necessity for a mechanical fan in a scutch mill.

"I wish to call attention to the fan erected in the scutch mill of Mr. McDowell, near Ballymoney, co. Antrim, which fan I consider to be working as satisfactorily as any I have seen in any scutch mills.

"Mr. McDowell is good enough to say that he will be pleased to show the fan to any person who desires to see it."

"As I have said before, the only system suitable for factories is that of air exhaustion by means of fans. I invariably advocate these useful appliances, where at all possible, and, although their adoption is not so rapid as one would desire, still they are being increasingly used, and their excellent results recognised.

Mr. Wilson.—"There is a particularly large number of dusty industries in this part of Scotland, notably flax, jute, and hemp-preparing and cork-grinding in linoleum works. *Flax and Jute.*

"The former are now very successfully grappled with, through the Special Rules for flax factories, and I unhesitatingly say no one could have believed that the atmospheres of several mills (in Arbroath, for instance) could possibly be so free from dust, if they had seen the same premises before fans were introduced. From what I have seen of unhealthy trades, I would be inclined to put flax-preparing in the front rank, and would say further that Special Rules have been nowhere more visibly successful than in this industry. There are forty-three such factories in this district, and, consequently, I have had ample opportunity of judging of the visible effects resulting from the introduction of efficient ventilation. That the health of the workers concerned will be very materially improved, no one can doubt, after witnessing the extraordinary amount of dust and dirt blown from even a carding room of ordinary dimensions. There are several examples here of this sort, the courtyards and walls opposite the out-blowing fans being literally plastered with grey dust, in some places inches thick, rain saturating it and fixing it to the buildings. I was somewhat amused at the manager of an establishment of this sort recently, who was grumbling at the filthy condition of the courtyards in the vicinity of the fans, and I do not think he absolutely agreed with me when I suggested that perhaps it did less harm outside the building than in the lungs of the workers.

"I have been observing lately that the jute fibre, as imported from Calcutta, is getting more dirty than it used to be, especially in the lower qualities. The consequent result is that a nasty irritating dust is thrown out as the fibre passes through the front rollers of the softening machine. To counteract this objectionable feature one or two of the firms have adopted fans, one firm in particular erecting a hood over the machine with a small fan at its apex, the dust thus being caught at once and blown outside. If the dust increases much more I am afraid Rules will be required similar to those applied to flax factories.

"The ventilation of jute and flax spinning rooms appears, in many mills, very defective. As everyone is aware, the friction of the rapidly revolving spinning spindles, driving cylinders, and rollers tends to raise the temperature very materially, and, as in most mills the spinning frames are crowded together, the usual condition of the atmosphere is stifling in the extreme. I am quite aware a certain temperature is most favourable for fine spinning, but this temperature is

not necessarily high. On the contrary from 60° to 65° has been found as satisfactory as any. In spite of this, however, I frequently find the thermometer at 85° and 90° in cold weather. I attribute the pallid and thin faces, seen so often in spinning establishments, to this cause, and to the general lack of ventilation.

"Let anyone stand and watch the workers streaming from a spinning factory (especially if the premises are old and with low ceilings) and he will have little difficulty, I think, in detecting the spinners and their assistants, from their appearance, quite irrespective of their dress.

"I invariably find that where there is ample cubic space, and a reasonably cool temperature, for instance, a linen, woollen, or jute weaving shed, the workers, women especially, look more ruddy, and, in fact, more healthy in every way.

"I can quite understand that manufacturers have difficulty in procuring and retaining spinners, for to me their duties seem laborious in the extreme; carried on, too, almost invariably in very hot rooms, and in the midst of feverish haste and constant strain. Several manufacturers admitted that the wages of spinners, in comparison with weavers, are low, considering the constancy and rapidity of their movements, and the skill required of them.

"To improve the ventilation of spinning rooms will be an uphill and difficult task, for, quite apart from the expense involved, the workers will rebel against any system which introduces cold air in their vicinity. Still the question could be borne in mind in making alterations in old buildings, or in the erection of new mills."

Polishing shops.

Mr. Jackson.—"The 'bobbing' or polishing shops, particularly in the harness furniture trade, are in anything but a satisfactory condition; a large amount of fluff and dust is generated, and in a few shops a fan has been provided, but it is generally so badly placed that it draws the dust and fluff on to the workpeople, instead of away from them. An arrangement similar to that used for polishing, &c. boot-heels in boot factories would answer splendidly; but, as yet, I have not succeeded in getting manufacturers to adopt the plan."

Writing slates.

Mr. Hilditch.—A process in the writing slate trade, viz., finishing or facing the surface of the slate is very injurious, owing to the very fine dust given off. There are two ways in which the work is done, one on a revolving roller or drum covered with sandpaper or emery, and also by the use of a sharp hand scraper. In the first case a mixture of flint, silica, and emery dust is given off. I have got one of the largest firms in the district to connect the work-benches with a fan, which has proved very effective. The other firms have also promised to take the matter up."

Galvanizing shops.

Major Roe.—"I have found in a galvanizing shop, where sheet iron is galvanized, that fans are most useful, and the objection usually raised, that the acids would so soon corrode the metal fans that they would be useless, entirely without reason. Fans are and have been running in one of such factories for months without getting out of order, and the shops are freed from fumes and smoke to a large extent."

Major Roe also mentions a patent rag-chopper, used in paper mills, &c., which makes no dust and renders a fan unnecessary. Mr. Lewis observes that at a large paper mill "the use and handling of rags has been entirely superseded by wood-pulp, thus doing away with a process which is certainly not free from danger to health, even when carried on under the most favourable conditions practicable."

Wool-combing.

Wool-combing.—In wool-combing and carding high temperatures prevail, and are to some extent required for working particular kinds of wool, but any excess over this calls for consideration under section 32, 1895; and in any case it is important to secure that the air, even if hot, shall be reasonably pure. Special attention has been given to this matter by Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Shinner, and many night visits have been paid and observations made as to temperature and ventilation. Mr. Beaumont finds that the substitution of electric light for gas lowers the temperature by eight degrees or more, and, of course, lessens the impurities as well.

Hitherto there had been no systematic record of temperatures in wool-combing, but at a conference with the manufacturers in the Bradford district, Mr. Beaumont proposed that accurate thermometers should be placed in appointed positions in each room, and that readings should be taken at fixed periods, namely, 1.30 and 7.30 a.m., and 12.15 and 5.30 p.m. This arrangement, though voluntary, has been generally adopted, and monthly records of the results are now furnished to the Inspector upon forms provided for the purpose.

Mr. Shinner.—"You can get a thermometer to show you very varying results according to what part of the place (wool-combing factory) you place it; I mean in what part of any particular room you place it.

"This I saw very clearly myself, some firms having three or four glasses in one place or room. Place it about the centre of a place where there is good fan ventilation and a sufficiency of doors and windows open, and it will show you 80 degrees. Go and look at another placed between two 'backwashing' machines, and it will show you 93 degrees.

"You cannot rely entirely on such readings, as will be evident, to show you a general temperature for the room. A wool-combing place is not the same as a cotton-weaving shed.

"In a wool-combing place doors and windows are probably open all over the place, and in all sorts of positions,—some on roof, some on walls, as well as open doors.

"Also in a wool-combing place there are different centres of heat. The preparing (gilling) machines throw out no heat; "backwashing" machines throw out a great deal; so do the "combs," it of course making much difference how many of these are in a room, and of these how many are in use and supplied with the steam-heat; carding machines have two or three heating cylinders under each and throw out heat considerably. Some places have all these processes going on in one large room, others have the different processes in different rooms.

"As I have pointed out above, the prevalence of open doors and windows in all sorts of positions, combined with the varying heat given out in different parts from the various machines, is all against the thermometer being able to show you definitely the heat, specifically, for the room taken. This is very noticeable in the places where all the processes are more or less near each other. Where they are divided off, accurate readings are fairly probable.

"Another reason why too much weight should not be given to temperature is this, and it is one of the truth of which I am convinced from my own experience elsewhere as well as having been told so in this district, namely, that fresh air and plenty of it in a room at say 80 degrees is infinitely preferable to a stuffy, stagnant room at 70 degrees, and I think I may safely say that in none of the wool-combing places I have visited did there exist that stagnant, foetid (as well as high-temperated) atmosphere, such as can be found in many of the spinning rooms of cotton mills.

"Hot the wool-combing places certainly were and are, some hotter than I think they need be; and some of the carding rooms are slightly dusty, some more so—at least I can call to mind one "more so." I wanted the firm to put in some 2 foot fans, but they preferred to put in one 5 foot fan and continue to run the same, more or less under protest.

"I had a long (and friendly) conversation with the managing partner a day or two since when I visited the place.

"He made an offer. He stood out in the yard, and said that if I would go into the card room and question the girls in the card room I should find that they were better off and less dust about them (on their hair), and that they would, he was sure, tell me so, *when there was no fan there.*

"I went and questioned two of them, one a women about 20, another an old women. Both had worked there before and since the fan was in, and both preferred the *present* conditions. There is no doubt this fan puts out dust, the state of the roof is evidence of it; and this is another grievance, *i.e.*, (a) having to clean roof; (b) throwing away material that ought to remain.

"It is contended here also that the fan *makes* much of the dust it throws out, and that if the fan were not pulling it up, that the dust which is *said* to be heavy would subside.

"My reply to this was: If this is so, supply air *at top*, and exhaust it at bottom through floor grids, and have a dust chamber."

Dangerous Trades Committees.—Further reports were presented during 1897 by both Committees upon Dangerous Trades. In April, Colonel Meade King's committee made their final Report upon the trades and processes referred to them, namely:—

Wool sorting.	Wool combing.
Hair factories, brush making.	Blanket stoving and tentering.
Bone factories.	Warp dressing.
Fellmongers' works.	Carbonising and grinding of rags.
Furriers' works.	Flock making.
Tanneries.	Feather cleaning.

For wool sorting, handling of foreign and dry East Indian hides and skins, and manipulation of Russian, Chinese, and South American hair or bristles, Special Rules are advocated; but as regards horsehair preference is given to the exclusion of Russian hair from this country as a means of prevention of anthrax.

Mr. Tennant's committee made a second interim Report in July, dealing with electric generating stations, and advising the institution of Special Rules.

The following figures are extracted from the Reports of the Inspectors in charge of districts. They relate to certain processes which have been referred to the Committees on Dangerous Trades, and reported upon:—

District.			FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH IS CARRIED ON							
			Paper Staining, Colouring, Enamelling.	Dry Cleaning.	Bronzing in Litho- graphic Works.	Tanning.	Sorting of Hides (at Wharves, &c. apart from Tanneries).	Fur Pulling.	Rag Sorting.	Glass Polishing.
1.	Dundee ...	...	—	4	5	10	—	—	5	—
1a.	Aberdeen	...	2	11	2	5	—	—	1	—
2.	Glasgow...	...	6	10	56	24	—	—	90	10
3.	Edinburgh	...	1	8	12	17	—	—	3	3
4.	Belfast ...	...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2
5.	Dublin ...	...	—	4	16	18	1	—	—	—
6.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	1	9	—	9	—	3	4	—
7.	Preston ...	...	—	6	1	22	—	—	1	—
8.	Blackburn	...	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
9.	Leeds ...	...	4	11	25	29	—	1	29	6
10.	Bradford	...	—	5	—	4	—	—	82	—
11.	Huddersfield	...	—	4	12	5	—	—	74	—
12.	Burnley...	...	—	1	—	5	—	—	4	—
13.	Rochdale	...	2	1	2	10	—	—	6	—
14.	Salford ...	...	5	—	7	2	—	—	8	—
15.	Manchester	...	3	5	70*	27	—	2	10	8
16.	Bolton ...	...	1	—	—	2	—	—	8	—
17.	Liverpool	...	—	4	3	13	10	—	21	3
18.	Ashton-under-Lyne	...	2	3	3	4	—	3	8	—
19.	Stockport	...	1	1	—	5	—	4	8	—
20.	Sheffield	...	—	6	—	12	2	—	4	—
21.	Nottingham	...	—	7	15	6	—	—	2	—
22.	Leicester	...	1	4	12	2	—	—	1	—
23.	Stafford ...	...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1
24.	Walsall ...	...	—	2	9	5	—	—	3	3
25.	Wolverhampton	...	—	9	—	14	—	—	1	20
26.	Northampton	...	—	6	43	5	—	1	4	—
27.	Birmingham, No. 1	...	1	1	12	—	—	—	10	38
28.	Birmingham, No. 2	...	1	1	41	1	—	—	3	41
29.	Worcester	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30.	Wales ...	...	—	14	1	52	?	—	?	—
31.	Peterborough	...	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—
32.	Norwich	...	—	17	49	13	—	4	20	—
33.	East Metropolitan	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	35	1
34.	Central Metropolitan	...	7	2	121	2	1	—	13	26
35.	West Metropolitan	...	6	25	50	—	—	—	4	29
36.	Bristol ...	...	—	4	2	33	—	—	13	5
37.	South Metropolitan	...	4	10	25	48	6	13	25	1
37a.	Brighton	...	—	14	15	21	—	—	3	—
38.	Southampton	...	—	6	13	17	2	—	12	—
39.	Plymouth	...	2	1	?	40	—	—	4	—
Total			54	217	628	492	22	34	533	197

* In addition bronzing is also done in many letterpress printing works.

Notification of Lead Phosphorus and Arsenic Poisoning, and of Anthrax.—The figures under this head compare unfavourably with those of 1896, but there is good reason to fear that the numbers would be much larger if all the cases were known. Steps are being taken, by means of advertisement and otherwise, to call the attention of medical practitioners throughout the country to the duty of notification of cases of the above kind contracted in a factory or workshop. This duty is of course quite distinct from the employers' responsibility for notifying such cases in the same manner as accidents. The following Table gives the comparative figures for 1896 and 1897 :—

Cases Reported under Section 29, 1895, during 1897.

Disease and Industry.	No. of Reported Cases.	
	1897.	1896.
Lead Poisoning	1,214	1,030
China and Earthenware	446	432
Glass	23	14
Smelting	102	56
Tinning and Enamelling	36	35
File Making	39	20
White Lead	370	239
Paints and Colours	35	93
Coach Making	18	15
Other Industries	145	126
Phosphorus Poisoning	2	2
Arsenic Poisoning	0	1
Anthrax	23	17
Wool-sorting	9	3
Handling of Hides and Skins	14	12
Other Industries	0	2
Total	1,239	1,050

Lead Poisoning.—The increase in the number of reported cases of lead poisoning from 1,030 in 1896 to 1,214 in 1897, was shared by all the industries named in the list, with the exception of the manufacture of paints and colours. As in 1896 the worst records are those of the earthenware and white lead works.

In the Supplement to the Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, Dr. Tatham has embodied a mass of digested statistical information, the practical value of which in all enquiries into the influence of occupation upon health it would be difficult to over-estimate. The data are those of the 1891 Census, and the mortality returns (of males) for the three years 1890, 1891, 1892. For a large number of important industries, the death-rates have been calculated with due regard to the very necessary consideration of the ages of the persons employed; and what is still more instructive, the death-rates are stated also for different groups of ages in each industry, and for certain causes or groups of causes—*e.g.*, lead poisoning, accident.

With reference to lead poisoning generally Dr. Tatham says :—

“ A list of 13 occupations in which, according to the returns for 1890–2, there is unmistakeable evidence of poisoning by lead will be found in the following Table. For each occupation the mortality is shown, not only from ‘Plumbism’, the mortality directly attributed to which cause forms by itself but an imperfect measure of the injury resulting from the absorption of lead into the system, but also from gout and from phthisis, as well as from diseases of the urinary, nervous, circulatory and respiratory systems. The inclusion, however, of the six last-named diseases or groups of diseases must not be held to imply the belief that the excessive mortality which either of them may inflict on a given occupation is the result of lead poisoning exclusively. Nevertheless, the figures as they stand in the Table will be found instructive in connection with the present subject.

*Dr.
Tatham's
statistics.*

"In the lowest line but one of the Table the mean mortality figures have been inserted for the 13 occupational groups taken together; these figures have been calculated in order to supply an average with which the mortality figures from various causes in the several occupations may be compared.

Industry.	COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FIGURES, 1890-91-92.						
	Plumbism.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Circulatory Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
Lead Worker	211	161	232	—	148	272	397
File Maker	75	104	212	4	402	204	423
Plumber	21	81	131	13	165	123	218
Painter and Glazier	18	83	132	9	232	147	225
Potter	17	63	123	1	333	227	668
Glass Maker... ..	12	63	155	9	295	157	445
Copper Worker	8	60	85	—	294	186	406
Coach Maker	7	68	105	7	189	134	250
Gasfitter, Locksmith	6	50	108	5	223	104	205
Lead Miner	5	41	62	—	380	142	325
Printer	3	52	98	4	326	133	214
Cutler	3	56	91	—	382	167	518
Wool Manufacturer	3	45	100	1	191	131	256
Mean of the above	13	66	117	5	248	146	287
"Occupied males"	1	41	82	2	185	126	221

"On examining this Table it at once becomes evident that exposure to the risk of lead-poisoning is associated with increased liability to disorders of the urinary and nervous systems. This is true of all those occupations which are especially exposed to that particular risk; and further, it is found that those occupations which show the greatest excess of mortality from plumbism, also show the greatest excess of mortality from diseases of the urinary and nervous systems. Among lead workers the combined mortality under these two headings is represented by 393, and that among file makers by 316, as against 123 only among occupied males in general. Among plumbers, painters, and glaziers, the mortality ascribed to these causes, although less conspicuous, is still 75 per cent. above that among occupied males. These figures leave no room for doubt that the deaths which are definitely certified as due to plumbism, constitute but a small proportion of the deaths really due to poisoning by lead among workers who are exposed to its influence. Careful study of the mortality from diseases of the nervous system among the large class of plumbers, painters, and glaziers, tends to the conclusion that the excess under this heading, is very largely due to cerebral hæmorrhage.

"In several of the occupations subject to lead-poisoning there is evidence of unusual mortality from gout; in other occupations, however (lead workers, for example), no death was ascribed to gout in the three years, 1890-91-92.

"The combined mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases is, on the whole, excessive among the occupations now under notice, but its relative incidence suggests that it is mainly due to conditions of labour unconnected with the presence of lead. For instance, the workers who suffer most severely from these causes in the aggregate, are potters or earthenware manufacturers, the next in order being cutlers, file makers, and glass makers. In all these cases, as has been shown in a previous section, the mechanical effects of inhalation of dust constitute a potent cause of the excessive mortality from lung affections. A further reason for doubting whether lead-poisoning has commonly any great effect in increasing the mortality from the diseases of the lungs is, that some occupations in which an appreciable or even a large proportion of the deaths are due to the former malady, are affected comparatively little by the latter kind of disease. For example, plumbers, who stand third in the list as regards their mortality from lead-poisoning, are less liable to phthisis and to respiratory diseases than are occupied males in general; and painters, coachmakers, and wool manufacturers, all of whom appear in the list of trades subject to lead-poisoning, sustain a mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases combined, which is in one case below that standard, and which in no case exceeds it by more than 13 per cent.

"The circulatory organs, on the other hand, seem to be more directly influenced by the effects of lead-poisoning; the mortality from diseases of these organs being above the standard by 62 per cent. among file makers, by 80 per cent. among earthenware makers, and by 116 per cent. among lead workers. The connection between the two causes of death is not, however, invariable; inasmuch as plumbers and gasfitters suffer less severely, and coachmakers, painters, and wool manufacturers suffer only a little more severely, than the standard, from diseases of the circulatory system."

Elsewhere Dr. Tatham refers specially to the potters' trade:—

"The chief centre of earthenware manufacture is Staffordshire, which county contains about three-fourths of the total male workers in this industry. At all age groups in Table I. the death-rates of these workers are above the standard, and at the age-groups 45-55 and 55-65 they are more than double the standard. The comparative mortality figure of potters is enormous; it amounts to 1,706, and is exceeded only by the figures of publicans in London and in the industrial

districts, and by those of dock labourers, lead workers, and file makers. Compared with the standard figure for occupied males, the mortality figure of potters at ages 25–65 years, is in excess by 79 per cent. The excessive mortality of these workers is mainly due to phthisis, and to diseases of the heart and lungs. Of the entire mortality figure from all causes, which has already been given as 1,706, not less than 1,001 is contributed by phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. The mortality of potters from bronchitis is more than four times as high, and that from respiratory diseases in the aggregate is three times as high, as the standard mortality of occupied males generally. Potters do not appear to be an intemperate class of men; their mortality figure for alcoholism is 9, as against an average of 13 among occupied males, and their mortality from diseases of the liver shows no serious excess. The mortality figure of potters for lead-poisoning is 17, and stands next to that of plumbers, &c. as fourth highest in the list of industries liable to plumbism. Their mortality figure for diseases of the nervous and urinary systems exceeds the standard figures among occupied males by 54 and by 50 per cent. respectively. Table VIII. shows that the mortality from all causes among manufacturers of earthenware has scarcely altered since 1881. Their mortality from phthisis, high though it still remains, is much lower than it was ten years ago, but they have experienced no corresponding fall in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. On the other hand, their mortality from lead-poisoning has doubled in amount, since the previous record, and diseases, both of the circulatory and of the urinary systems, have seriously increased in fatality.

“According to the experience of 1890–92, potters (or earthenware manufacturers) sustain a mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases together which is far in excess of that experienced by any other group of workers in the list. The Table indicates that potters succumb to non-tubercular disease of the lungs much more rapidly than they do to phthisis; and it is certain that much of the so-called “potters’ phthisis” ought properly to be designated non-tubercular cirrhosis of the lungs. Deaths from this affection should on no account be included under the head of phthisis, which term, according to the classification here in use, relates exclusively to the tubercular malady of that name.”

Potters (Earthenware, &c. Manufacture). Deaths and Mean Annual Death-Rates in 1890–91–92 (Males only).

Cause of Death.	GROUPS OF AGES.						
	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Alcoholism	—	—	2	4	1	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	2	5	3	—	—	—
Gout	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis	14	35	74	107	86	33	1
Diseases of Nervous System	4	3	12	16	27	40	39
Diseases of Circulatory System	9	5	21	42	57	61	33
Diseases of Respiratory System	8	15	37	103	213	173	76
Diseases of Digestive System	5	7	8	10	17	17	10
Diseases of Urinary System	1	5	3	15	16	16	15
Plumbism	—	—	3	3	8	1	2
Accident	3	3	2	4	11	1	1
All Causes	58	88	192	334	492	378	246
<i>Mean Annual Years of Life*</i>	20,655	16,275	23,454	17,061	11,451	5,031	1,716
<i>Death-Rates per 1,000</i>	2·8	5·4	8·2	19·6	43·0	75·1	143·4
Do. occupied Males	2·6	5·1	7·3	12·4	20·7	36·7	102·3

* i.e., The census numbers multiplied by three, to correspond with the three years’ record of deaths.

These, it will be remembered, are the statistics of 1890–92, a period prior to the establishment of the Special Rules. Since that time there has been material improvement in dust conditions, which may be expected to produce an effect upon the records of fatal phthisis and respiratory diseases. Of lead poisoning unfortunately the same cannot be said, the number of grave cases reported, and particularly cases of blindness, having ominously increased of late. Full investigation of the subject is being made, with a view to better measures of prevention, and in this the Secretary of State has secured the assistance of Dr. Thorpe, F.R.S., the Principal of the Government Laboratory, and Dr. Oliver. Meanwhile the Special Rules have been revised and strengthened.

Miss Paterson and Miss Deane made a special inspection of the principal earthenware and china works, not only in the Potteries district but throughout the United Kingdom. In their Report is given the following analysis of the 404 cases of lead poisoning reported

*Report of
Miss
Paterson
and Miss
Deane.*

within the year ended March 31st, 1897, from 132 factories in North Staffordshire employing 3,040 persons in lead processes :—

Age.	Number of individuals reported.			Number of these who have had previous attacks.			Fatal Cases.			Doubtful Cases.*		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Over 18 years ...	147	192	339	67	81	148	2	5	7	10	13	23
Under 18 „ ...	19	37	56	3	10	13	2	—	2	—	—	—
Age not known	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	171	233	404	70	91	161	4	5	9	10	13	23

* Cases in which the Certifying Surgeon differed from the Medical Practitioner who attended and reported.

They give also the number of cases of lead poisoning treated in the local hospitals.

	North Staffordshire Infirmary. In-Patients only.			Haywood Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1889-90	12	9	21	—	—	—
1890-91	11	10	21	—	—	—
1891-92	10	12	22	—	—	—
1892-93	14	11	25	—	—	—
1893-94	15	10	25	3	1	4
1894-95	12	15	27	2	2	4
1895-96	12	18	30	5	3	8
1896-97	—	—	—	4	3	7
Jan.-May 1897	—	—	—	2	4	6

“ In this connection we have to record with regret that it is the general opinion in the district that the diminution which may have been observed in the number and severity of the lead poisoning cases since the introduction of the Factory Act of 1878, has not been maintained during the last three years, and that in spite of increased legislation and of greater attention on the part of H.M. Inspector of Factories the evil is one which at present remains unaffected. It is noticeable that this opinion is supported by the statistics which we have been able to quote. This unsatisfactory result appears to be due mainly to—

- (a.) The superficiality of those regulations intended to act as safeguards against lead poisoning.
- (b.) The difficulty, under the present arrangements, of fixing responsibility for the due observance of these rules.

“ . . . There is a consensus of opinion that a certain proportion of individuals are, from various causes, unfit for this occupation, and it is only when these are eliminated that good results can be anticipated from the Special Rules framed for the protection of those who can reasonably be expected to benefit by them.

- (1.) Youth,
- (2.) Personal idiosyncrasy, and
- (3.) Sex

are recognised as predisposing causes to the disease. The young are peculiarly susceptible to lead, and the admission of this fact by the Government is apparent from the regulation prohibiting the employment of young persons in the white lead industry.

“ Medical men in practice in the potteries are unanimous in the belief that some restrictions should be placed on the employment in dangerous processes of lads and girls who, apart from the carelessness due to their youth, are, owing to the immaturity of their constitutions, very readily affected by the poison.

“ The introduction of new processes and of fresh branches and developments of the trade, the increased competition, resulting in a keener demand for cheap labour, have led to the more extensive employment of young persons in dangerous processes. We may instance the substitution of lithographic printing for enamel painting on earthenware, and the enormous trade resulting from the demand for “electrical fittings,” until recently a very small branch of the industry. In both cases the trifling skill required and the lightness of the work make it possible to employ young labour ; unfortunately with disastrous results.

"No power exists at present to prevent children and young persons working in such processes, even when clearly unfit to do so. We may quote the case of a young boy, who, having been seized with convulsions after working in a dipping house for a short period, deliberately returned to the same employment, giving as his reason for doing so that the period of employment there was an hour shorter per day than in other departments, and that "convulsions did not hurt." His mother had exercised all her powers of persuasion, the doctor who attended him had advised him, but without avail, and the result is not difficult to foresee. *Report of Miss Paterson and Miss Deane.*

"The power in the hands of the certifying surgeon to prohibit the employment in a factory of persons under sixteen, whom he considers unfit, might be supposed to act as a check in this direction. No such effect, however, can be noted. Special susceptibility does not manifest itself during the first seven days of employment, and the certifying surgeon has no opportunity after that period of pronouncing an opinion.

"The effect of a restriction on the employment of the young in this dangerous trade would be to reduce the number of adults in it who are eminently unfitted for the occupation, and for whom no regulations can make it practically safe. We refer later on to the hardship experienced by those who, having entered the trade in youth, are forced by unfitness to give it up, having no other occupation to fall back upon. The work is almost unskilled, and proficiency can soon be acquired by adults. In this respect it differs from many other industries, such as spinning, to gain facility in which it is said to be necessary to practise it from early youth.

"Further, there is a certain number who, while not precluded by immaturity, are by reason of personal idiosyncrasy constitutionally unfit for the employment (Oliver). These may at present be seen in any factory exhibiting all the danger signals of marked anæmia, blue line, and the peculiar glazed expression of the eyes so indicative of the initial stages of plumbism.

"At present nothing stands between these and the acuter stages of the disease, and the power to suspend them temporarily or permanently from this occupation would preserve the health and working capacity of many lives, now ruined for want of some such simple precaution.

"It will be of use to give a few notes regarding the ten fatal cases reported this year.

No. 1.—A boy of 13, a delicate lad, who, after five months employment in a dipping house, died in convulsions induced by lead.

No. 2.—A woman of 21, a majolica paintress, who had had two previous attacks, but had persisted in returning, died in convulsions due to lead.

No. 3.—A woman of 46, colour duster on printed ware, engaged therefore in an occupation supposed not to require the protection of the Special Rules, but in which we have noted several cases of sickness. Had worked many years, had been married 20 years, and had had one child only (stillborn). Seized with paralysis, and died in convulsions.

No. 4.—A married woman, aged 35, was employed in ware cleaning for six years. Had recurring attacks and several miscarriages. Those children born previous to her employment in lead lived, but since that she had had only one child (born dead). She persisted in the trade, though partially paralysed, and on returning to work a month after her confinement became seriously ill and died.

No. 5.—A single woman, of 23 years, worked five years at majolica painting, continued to work, although ill from time to time. In her last and fatal attack became paralysed and blind.

"Blindness is perhaps the saddest form in which this disease can affect its victims. We have traced nine cases of blindness caused by optic neuritis due to plumbism, four of which have resulted in permanent loss of sight. When the sufferers are comparatively young this affliction, which so effectually destroys the chance of continuing to earn a livelihood, appears particularly serious. We may instance the case of a young girl, aged 18, who, having supported herself for two years as a ware cleaner, was reported as suffering from plumbism in January, 1896. She continued at her work, and was again reported in the following January as "a slight case with no symptoms but colic." When seen by us at the North Stafford Infirmary early in April she was recovering from wrist-drop, and was stone blind.

"An almost identical case was found about the same time in another hospital in the neighbourhood.

"The effects of lead upon the nervous system, however, are less striking and general than its effects upon the blood-making and reproductive functions. For this reason, as Dr. Oliver states, woman from her constitutional idiosyncrasy is more liable than man to be impressed by lead. Certain circumstances, therefore, may render a person susceptible, who under ordinary conditions would remain unaffected. This fact is exemplified by the effect of lead on married women and their children, and we have devoted considerable attention to this aspect of the subject.

"The following statistics are compiled from the particulars gathered by personal investigation of the cases of lead poisoning, reported during the year ending March 31st, 1897, and already given in Table No. 1. Out of the 77 married women reported during this period, 15 have been childless, and have had no miscarriages; 8 have had 21 still-born children; 35 have had 90 miscarriages, and of these 15 have had no child born; 36 have had 101 living children, of whom 61 are still alive, the great majority of the 40 who are dead have succumbed to convulsions in infancy.

"No. I., aged 25, has been married seven years, has worked in lead since her 17th year. She had three still-born children, and four miscarriages. Her one living child was born after the only period, almost a year, during which she was absent from her work.

No. II., aged 35, married 10 years, has worked in lead for almost 20 years; has had eight miscarriages and four living children, three of whom died in early infancy.

*Report of
Miss
Paterson
and Miss
Deane.*

No. III., aged 28, had three children (still living) before she worked in lead, during the four years in which she has been engaged in this employment she has had only one child who died in early infancy.

No. IV., aged 29, married seven years, worked 10 years in lead, has had five children still-born, three miscarriages, and one child born alive who died in convulsions when a few weeks old.

“It is useless to urge that these women are not compelled to work in this trade, and that their own common sense should avail to keep them out of employment fraught with such danger. The time when the need for money is most urgent, when, for some weeks in the near future, the earning power is certain to be suspended, is not the time when a woman’s judgment can enable her to balance justly her future loss against the immediate gain, which appears to her so important. The advice of the doctor is disregarded, and nothing at present stands between these women and the suicidal course to which they are drawn.

“It is evident that the illness and complications resulting from miscarriages and abnormal confinements, are the cause of a greater loss of working time than is the case when confinements are normal. This in itself is a serious evil to the working woman, and one which only the stress of circumstances prevents her from realising until it is too late.

“The protection which would be afforded by the power of suspension from employment would be invaluable in many such cases.

“In their Report on this subject the Potteries Committee of Enquiry express their “desire to press on the attention of the Authorities and Employers the desirability of a periodical examination—by the Certifying Surgeon, or other medical man—of all workers in processes in which lead is used, or poisonous dust is generated.”

“Before leaving this part of our subject, it is necessary to draw attention to a branch of industry which is closely allied to these lead processes—the preparation, namely, of lithographic transfers for colour printing on earthenware. This method of printing, as we have already mentioned, is largely replacing enamel painting. As this process had not been introduced into this country when the Potteries Committee were conducting their enquiry, it was not included among those injurious to health. It is indisputable, however, that no workers in the potteries are more exposed to danger than those who are employed in dusting colour on to these transfer papers. In itself the process is a familiar one, not unlike the well-known “bronzing,” with the difference that owing to the large proportion of chromate of lead used in the colour, the dust is of a much more deadly nature than the dust of bronze. At present, so far as we can ascertain, girls only are employed, and during the period taken the number of these reported for lead poisoning was 26 :

9 were under 18,

12 were between 18 and 21,

5 were over 21.

“In addition, two men (overseers) have been reported.

“The special feature noticeable in all these cases was the extreme virulence and rapidity of the action of the poison. The form of lead used in this dust acts as a powerful irritant, and severe symptoms supervened in many cases after only a few weeks employment, and even before the more gradual symptoms of anæmia and blue line could exhibit themselves. As the whole danger of the operatives lies in the dust with which they work, the effective removal of this constitutes the most important safeguard.

“We have pleasure in reporting that the cases of phthisis, asthma, and kindred diseases, so associated with this industry, have of late been less numerous. This decrease is attributable to the improvement effected in the conditions of work in one large branch of the industry, namely, the towing of earthenware. Formerly the dust evolved in this process frequently permeated a great part of the factory, affecting not only the towers themselves, but also those employed in other ways in the same or adjoining shops. These have all been greatly benefited by the observance of the rule requiring the provision of mechanical means for removing dust from towing shops.

“It is interesting to compare the excellent results obtained in this respect, from the application of a definite regulation “In the process of towing of earthenware they shall use fans, or other mechanical means, for the removal of all dust” with the far less successful results attending the attempt to enforce an indefinite regulation, respecting a far more dangerous process, “In the process of scouring china they shall, as far as practicable, use mechanical or other means for the removal of flint.”

“Our attention was repeatedly called to the effects of flint-dust on china scourers, whose appearance indicated only too plainly the unhealthy nature of their employment.

“The china factories are generally smaller than those in which earthenware is manufactured, and it has been objected that power not being, in some of these, necessary for manufacturing purposes, it is unreasonable to require that it should be installed for the purpose of driving a fan. We are not unmindful of this difficulty, but we feel it is not serious enough to justify a consent to the continuance of conditions so unhealthy as those which are still to be found in many of these places. We submit that with the aid of a small gas engine, the expense involved in making this alteration need not be great, while the advantage accruing from the extension of the rule applicable to towing shops, to the more dangerous processes of china

scouring, would be incalculable. At present the existence of the words "as far as practicable" has had the effect of rendering this section abortive.

"It is noticeable that china scouring is included under the same regulation as that applying to towing of earthenware in Special Rules proposed by the Potteries Committee.

Glass-polishing by means of putty-powder is a recognised source of lead-poisoning, to which reference is made in several reports. In some of them it is noted that rouge (iron oxide) is being substituted for the putty-powder.

Mr. Knyvett refers to the happy cessation of deaths and decrease of serious illness among the iron enamellers, which he attributes to the disuse of lead in the enamel, as well as to the Special Rules. He meets with a few cases among painters in coach-making and solderers in lamp-making. Major Roe found twenty cases associated with the use of red lead.

Eight cases of lead-poisoning were reported to Mr. Jackson,—three painters, three file-cutters, one each from enamelled-iron plate works and stained glass works. One of the firms engaged in enamelling iron plates is said to have discontinued the use of lead. *Among painters, file-cutters, &c.*

Mr. Ashworth.—"A woman, eighteen years of age, employed as a brusher of enamelled plates, died [of lead poisoning] after a week's illness. I have visited the works frequently, but have had frequently to complain of the inefficient state of the fans; otherwise the firm are very careful and wishful to do anything that will tend to the health and safety of the workers. There has always been a difficulty here in getting the women to wear respirators, and this particular woman had been warned about thirty times during the preceding month on this account. I had prosecuted three women also at these works only two or three months before this woman died for not wearing the respirators. The firm are now putting in three additional fans, and I am told that there is a marked improvement as to the wearing of respirators by the women."

Mr. Arbuckle.—"During the past year a fairly large number of slight cases from colic have been reported arising from workmen mixing paints, many in coach-builders' premises where the rubbing off the staining or first coat of paint from the wheels or body of coaches is performed, and which is done with sandpaper by hand before putting on the finishing coat of paint. At those premises where illness was reported due precautions are now being taken."

"One strange case of illness from colic was brought to our notice during the past year, where an engine attendant in a large brewery suffered from severe illness with colic symptoms. He was solely employed in attending to one steam and one gas engine, and part of his duty daily was to inspect the battery cells, some forty in number, which were in a well-ventilated basement, and which cells were used for the electric light generation. The man tested the gravity of the acid in each cell, and if found necessary, he added acid to the cells. The man thinks that in cleaning the fittings and handling the acids brought on the illness, as he was brought into contact with no other material likely to produce such illness.

"I find in most of these slight cases that the state of the person's health just previous to the illness has much to answer for in producing the colic symptoms.

"Another case reported was a man employed in a large tea blending, mixing and packing factory making up the wood tea-chests and then lining them with lead foil. After placing the lead foil in the tea chest he straightened out the lead foil with the palm of his hand, and, having a habit of rubbing his lips with his hands while doing this straightening-out process, he drew the lead into his system.

"The above are but instances showing how men may be years at the same work and suffer no ill effects, but an occasion arises when the same work is in process and the person's health below a certain standard and not able to overcome the action of the poison in his system."

Mr. Dodgson.—"I have investigated a good number of lead-poisoning cases during the last twelve months, mostly among file-cutters. File cutting is notably a Sheffield trade. It may be premised that some people are much more susceptible to the influence of lead than others, and that when a man of regular life and sober and cleanly habits becomes a victim of lead-poisoning as a result of his occupation, he cannot too soon change that occupation for some other, otherwise he is doomed. It is not a question of physical strength; delicate men and women do not appear specially liable to suffer inconvenience as file-cutters. Though there are not more than two males to one female employed at the work, not one case in twenty notified by our local surgeons is that of a woman sufferer. In the evidence I gave to the Committee on Dangerous Trades, I laid special weight on the dirty habits of the average cutter who became tainted with lead, my conviction being that if the file-cutter would abstain from licking his finger and thumb whilst at work, and would scrupulously wash his hands before meals, lead-poisoning cases would largely diminish.

"I am much struck with the prevalence of lead-poisoning amongst that section of cutlers known to the trade as 'table-blade buffers' or table-knife finishers. It affects most the finisher of a cheap class of metal-shouldered knives. The metal is presumed to be spelter or pure zinc, but it usually contains lead and also antimony. It is significant that the person who handles, melts and runs in the spelter never suffers, nor does the ordinary cutler; but in the finishing or 'buffing' process it would seem the fine dust is exceptionally insidious and harmful, and is most baneful when the subject is filthy in his habits.

"I was puzzled to find razor-makers reported as sufferers until I found that in the process of 'striking rivets' (an operation lasting but a few minutes weekly) the razor-maker handles a lead bed, upon which the minute rivet washers are punched from a sheet of brass.

"House and coach painters, engine tenters, blacksmiths and labourers have been subjects of enquiry. In some of these cases I found persons were under hospital treatment for maladies quite foreign to the reported lead poisoning. One, a labourer, had a contused head caused by falling on a fender at home; another, a blacksmith, had a small abscess induced by a razor cut on his chin whilst being shaved. Possibly both showed incipient symptoms of a lead affection, but where or how contracted was not satisfactorily explained."

*In railway
waggon
works.*

Mr. Maitland.—"During the year we have had ten cases of this disease, several of them happened in a railway wagon works where white lead was used before painting the wood. This Company have promised to provide washing appliances. In a shot works the same man has had several attacks. Part of his duty is to bail out shot with his hands after it has been washed, and he appears to have contracted the disease in this way. I have served notice on this firm to provide washing apparatus. Another case of dropped wrist occurred in a sheet lead works. Here the man was chiefly employed in making solder and melting down other lead to make sheet lead. There were no proper washing appliances here, but I have now said that they must be provided at once."

*In ore
smelting
works.*

Mr. Lewis.—"The 41 cases of lead poisoning were nearly all due to the effects of fumes and dust at ore smelting works whereat the employers have observed the precautionary measures set forth in the Special Rules; but the workers are still reluctant to take full advantage of these Rules, which have been so wisely framed for their protection from the ill-effects of the various processes in which they are engaged. The only fatal case was that of a man who for many years had been employed in a lead ore smelting works, and who, during that period, had suffered intermittently from colic and other symptoms of lead mischief."

*In manu-
facture of
spelter.*

"The manufacture of spelter, which is largely carried on in my district, is answerable for several cases of lead poisoning during the year. The Special Rules framed for lead smelting works have not hitherto been considered to be applicable to this industry; and, for that reason, I have had to be content with calling upon employers to provide suitable washing conveniences in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 30, Act 1895. The employers have complied, but, judging from my own observations, and from information gathered when investigating cases of illness due to lead mischief, I regret to have to report that workers but very seldom take advantage of the washing facilities provided, and that managers are perfectly indifferent as to whether the conveniences are used or not."

"The treatment of complex sulphide ores, containing lead, silver, and spelter, is on the increase in the district, and, although not called "lead works," I am of opinion that all such places wherein an ore is smelted which contains lead in excess of a described minimum proportion should be made subject to the Special Rules now applicable to lead smelting works."

"Mention should be made of the increase in the number of linotype machines in use in the district, and of the fact that the users thereof have adopted our suggestions to have the lead melting-pots capped, and the fumes conveyed outside the buildings by means of air shafts. They are also urged to provide suitable washing conveniences in accordance with the terms of Sec. 30, Act 1895."

"The use of a chemical flux or lubricant (generally spirits of salts) in the tinning pots and rolls at tinplate works has often been complained of by the workers. By its use the plate, after it has received its bath in the molten metal, passes smoothly between the rolls of the tinning machine, and a lesser quantity of the more costly lubricant, viz., palm oil, is required. After an exhaustive inquiry, which was held a few years ago by chemical experts, at the instance of both the Employers' Association and the Tinplate Workers' Union, the question as to whether the vapour or "stife," as the men term it, is prejudicial to the health of the operatives, was left undecided, as the experts engaged differed in their respective opinions. The work is carried on under shafts which form part of the structure of the tinning house, and are connected with chimneys in the open air. At the base these shafts are quite open on one side, on account of the space required to carry on the process, and, consequently, it would be useless to direct that exhaust fans should be provided at the top (under Sec. 36, Act 1878, and Sec. 33, Act 1895) unless hoods could be first fitted immediately over the mouths of the pots. The wearing of respirators is objected to by the workers on account of the heat which is incidental to the process. I purpose giving this important matter further attention, and, at an early date, to submit a special report thereon."

"There are as yet but two works in the district whereat iron ware is being enamelled, and at both the enamel used is manufactured without any admixture of lead, but large quantities of the ware are dipped in molten tin contained in pots which are structurally arranged much after the plan of the shafts at tinplate works as above described. The use of a chemical flux is not necessary in these pots."

Mr. Hoare.—"I am of opinion that these (linotype) machines are unhealthy, that the metal pots should be fitted with long tubes, and that where any large number of machines are in use there should be a fan with a tube extending to every pot to draw off the fumes."

*In white
lead works.*

Mr. Blenkinsopp.—"The number of cases of plumbism reported was 19, four of which were from white lead works, and of these two were fatal. One was that of a woman who persisted to the last in saying that she was quite well. I find that in many cases the workers conceal and deny their illness for fear of losing their work. The other fatal case was that of a man not engaged in any of the lead processes, but who was working as a mechanic for another firm which was putting up some machinery in the lead works. He was advised to use the same precautions as the lead workers, but he refused."

"This is an additional proof that the danger in many trades depends very greatly on the fact that different people are strangely susceptible in different ways. When I had the Black Country to inspect, almost the worst case of necrosis of the jaw from phosphorus poisoning that I came across occurred in a man who did not work in the manufacture at all. He was employed as a ticket clerk, or weighman, or something of that sort, and sat in a small office inside the works just in front of the main office.

"If people could always select their trades, there would not be so much risk. For instance, not long ago I came across a case of mercurial poisoning. The man was engaged in the manufacture of thermometers, barometers, &c., and in some part of the process of filling with mercury it is necessary to heat the bulb. The fumes of mercury then rise, and are inhaled. This man had often suffered, and it was quite clear that he always would suffer from this trade. I pointed this out to him, but he replied that he was too old to learn another trade. One other man worked in the same room who did not seem to be at all affected, but looked strong and healthy."

Mr. Johnson.—"There have been 121 cases of lead poisoning reported, six of which were fatal. This is a somewhat higher total than last year, and for this increase a perfectly reasonable explanation can be given, viz., increased employment, all the white lead factories having been exceptionally busy. The impending abolition of nearly all female labour is having a very marked effect upon the various firms. They are all making—except two firms who do not employ women—extensive preparations to meet the changed conditions expected. I am very pleased to be able to report a decided improvement already in the conditions of labour and have no fear for the future, but believe we shall see a steady and immediate beneficial result in the total number of cases of lead poisoning as soon as the important change takes place. There will be a very great reduction in the numbers employed, and, as those employed will be chiefly men, experience shows that they will be more controllable than women. A case in point: About a fortnight ago I prosecuted a woman white lead worker for not wearing a respirator; she was fined; and each firm here, at my request, called the attention of all their workers to the case, and put up notices in their factories about it, yet yesterday I caught another woman doing precisely the same thing, and within 30 yards of where such notice was affixed, and which she admitted she had seen. *In white lead works.*

"I have repeatedly mentioned in my reports on this industry the danger arising from the use of the old-fashioned dry stoves. I must again return to this, and would like to point out the difference in the number of poisoning cases where such stoves still obtain, as against places where more humane—this is the mildest term I can find—conditions are employed.

"In last year's report I mentioned that a new white lead firm had commenced business, who dispensed with white beds entirely, and who used a most excellent and quite modern dry stove. This firm have been in constant work since August 1896, and have not had a single case of poisoning.

"Another firm that employ no women, and have no dry stoves, have had but one minor case during the last year. Another firm that have both white beds and the old-fashioned dry stoves have had seven cases. Another firm that have both white beds and old-fashioned dry stoves have had 12 minor and four fatal cases. Another firm with both white beds and old-fashioned stoves have had 63 cases. I am glad to say this firm are doing away with their old-fashioned stoves, and are putting down an expensive plant to substitute a much better process. The last firm have had for the last 12 months a new patent process, which does away with the dry stoves entirely, and which is, in my opinion, the best for those employed in any place in the district, and it is a great success commercially, giving the greatest satisfaction to the firm. Seeing that two out of the five firms here have successfully done away with dry stoves, I look forward, hopefully, to the time when all firms will be compelled to do likewise."

Mr. Crabtree.—"In one of the London *white lead* factories the examining surgeon during his weekly visits had some doubt as to the health of a woman employed in carrying basins of white lead to the white beds. She persisted that she was quite well; and when a co-worker expressed an opinion to the firm that the woman was not fit to work she became angry. She left work apparently on account of the dispute she had at the factory. A few days afterwards she died from lead poisoning. At the inquest, which followed, a relative desired to know why the woman was allowed to work when in an unfit state; he said he knew she had been "passed all right." As a matter of fact, the surgeon's last entry against the deceased's name was "Debilitated." The inquiry revealed the peculiar circumstance that the woman's illness had been concealed from the examining surgeon as far as possible, both by herself and by her family. There was no evidence as to her having neglected to keep the special rules; she had had her bath regularly, and the entries in the register were duly made; and she was said to have been careful and industrious in her factory work generally."

In April, 1898, Professor Oliver, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, attended the International Congress of Hygiene, at Madrid, as representative of the Home Office, and visited certain factories in Spain and France. I have his permission to reproduce here the following extract from a Report presented by him to the Secretary of State.

"In France there is no Factory Department of the State which exactly corresponds to that found under one roof in England, viz., the Home Office. In Paris the white lead works are under the supervision of the Prefect of Police. Match works, on the other hand, since they are a State monopoly, are under the direction of the Minister of Finance. The Secretary-General of the Prefecture of Police kindly arranged for the Principal Factory Inspector, Mons.

*Professor
Oliver's
Report.*

Portier, to conduct me to the white lead works. Mons. Portier is the head of the department known as *Etablissements Classés*. His duties, so far as factory inspection is concerned, are to see that there is no such escape of smoke, fumes, or odours as is likely to be obnoxious or harmful to a neighbourhood, and that the work within the factories is conducted in such a manner as not to be dangerous to the life of those employed ; the danger here refers only to accidents. The *Inspecteur Principal adjoint des Etablissements Classés* has apparently nothing whatever to do with the conditions of labour as they affect the health of the workpeople. That duty is relegated to the Hygiene Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

*"White Lead Works:—*Mons. Portier accompanied me to the white lead works of Messr. Expert-Besançon & Co., the largest in or near Paris, and in which more than one-fourth of the total white lead manufactured in France is made. We were courteously received by Mons. Besançon, the Managing Director, and were accompanied through the works also by his son and the analytical chemist. Everything was thrown open to me for inspection.

*"Methods of manufacture:—*The white lead is made, as in most of the English factories, by what is known as the Old Dutch Process. There were the same stacks or 'blue beds' and 'white beds.' On the completion of the conversion of the metallic lead into carbonate, the white beds are opened and the 'rose' applied, but in one of the white beds which I saw being emptied no water was being used at all. None of the men whom I saw working, either in this or in any other part of the factory, was wearing a respirator. In England it is customary to wash the carbonate of lead after its removal from the white bed, and then to dry it in the stoves. In the Expert-Besançon Works the carbonate is at once placed into the first of a series of small grinding mills and mixed with a small quantity of water. As it passes from one mill to another it is gradually reduced to extremely fine particles. The wet pulp is subsequently transferred to another series of grinding and rolling mills, in the first one of which it is mixed with 40 per cent. of oil. After passing through several of the rollers it appears as a fine white paint, ready for packing, and ready for use. By this immediate transference of the carbonate of lead from the white beds into the wet grinding mills, and subsequently into the rollers where it is mixed with oil, not only is there a great saving of time and labour, but a very dusty and dangerous process of white lead making is avoided. The theory of the operation is that the carbonate of lead has a greater affinity for oil than for water, and that the oil displaces the water. That this is the fact was readily observed by me in tracing the water and oil-mixed pulp through the rollers. Over these could be seen the water escaping from the pulp, so that the final product obtained seemed to be a paint free from water and composed only of white lead and oil.

"In the Expert-Besançon Works are stoves for drying white lead. The porcelain dishes that hold the pulp are placed on shelves on iron rolleys. These are run into the stoves and kept there four or five days exposed to a temperature of 40° C.

"Massicot or red oxide is made in the same way as in England—in the open hearth. The furnaces here, as in the melting department, are well hooded, so that the fumes were not breathed by the operator. In other departments the apparatus for carrying off dust seemed to work well.

*"Absence of plumbism.—*Dr. Rives, the Medical Officer to the Works, also attended to give me any professional information that I wanted. Both he and M. Besançon stated that the workpeople had been remarkably free from plumbism. They have never known paralysis nor blindness to occur among the men, and only occasionally colic. In answer to my enquiries I ascertained (1) that no females are employed, experience having shown M. Besançon that women become readily the victims of plumbism. (2.) No men are employed under the age of 25, men below this age having been found to be more liable to break down under the work than those of maturer years. (3.) 70 men are employed. (4.) No man is retained who is intemperate, experience having demonstrated that alcoholism predisposes to lead poisoning. (5.) The men never work long in one department but are kept moving from one kind of work to another, *e.g.*, a man working in the white beds one week is engaged next week as a labourer, is at the melting furnaces, or is at the grinding mills &c.

*"Doctor's visits.—*Dr. Rives visits the factory once a week, examines every man personally, records a note against the name of each worker in a book kept for the purpose, along with a statement as to the health of the individual and the kind of work he was at the visit engaged in. A complete industrial and medical record is thus kept, from month to month and year to year, along with a note of the wages received by the workman in every department. I examined this book carefully and can speak admiringly of all that I saw.

"No preventive drinks are provided for the men. Personal cleanliness is the one thing relied upon. The owners provide soap and towels and the ordinary washing facilities. No meals are allowed to be eaten within the factory.

"Medical advice and attendance are provided by the owners. It is a rule that once a workman has had a severe attack of lead poisoning he is not again allowed to work in the factory. Mild cases of colic, particularly if a first attack, are not so sternly dealt with, but on the men returning to the factory, after being medically certified as fit, they are put to work as labourers in the yard and by degrees re-instated.

*"Assurance Funds.—*The factory in Paris is part only of the works owned by the firm ; the remainder is at Lille. In the Paris factory the workpeople have an Assurance Fund for accidents only, but at Lille they have a fund which covers both accidents and illness arising through the nature of their employment.

*"No State Rules.—*The hours of toil are long. Sunday labour is usual. None of the Rules in white lead factories are made by the State. They are individual to each factory. There

are no Rules, for example, limiting the hours of labour. The workmen agree to work any number of hours and any number of days in the week, according to the wishes of the masters and the necessities of the trade.

“Wages.”—The wages run from 25 to 32 francs a week. This is augmented by gifts or bonuses for good work to the extent of from 4 to 9 francs. The bonus is not paid in money but in kind.

“Probable explanation of absence of ill-health among workmen.”—I examined several of the workmen, and while many of them were healthy, had followed their occupation for from 10 to 17 years, and compared most favourably with the same class of workmen in our own country, there were still several of them who seemed pale, had a well marked blue line on their gums, and had facial tremor. Some of them told me they had had colic. They all appeared to be quite capable of following their employment. The Medical Report in Dr. Rives' book certainly showed that the men were remarkably free from the aggravated forms of plumbism. This immunity struck me, and I can only offer, as an explanation of the comparative absence of plumbism, the following, (1) no women are employed, (2) very young men are not employed, (3) the workmen are kept moving from one department to another, (4) the factory is well ventilated, furnaces are properly hooded, and apparatus for removing dust from the atmosphere is kept in good order, (5) cleanliness is insisted upon, and yet respirators are not worn in any department. The white lead is immediately ground, first in water and then in oil, and thus a dusty process is avoided.

Phosphorus.—The reported cases of phosphorus poisoning were only two, the same number as in the previous year. Others, however, have since come to light, and full enquiry is being made on this subject, the results of which will call for discussion in the next Annual Report. There are 24 match factories in the United Kingdom in which white or yellow phosphorus is used. Among the 1,700 persons employed in what may be called the phosphorus processes, there are known to have been since the establishment of the Special Rules in 1893–4, 24 cases of phosphorus necrosis.

On page 138 Mr. Gould describes certain foreign factories of this kind; and in the Report already mentioned Dr. Oliver refers to the match factories at Paris:—

“The Match Works are at Pantin and Aubervilliers. Through the courtesy of the Minister of Finance I was allowed to visit the Match Works at Pantin. Here I was received by the Director M. Buisson. Six hundred people are employed, of whom 400 are women. The age of entrance for women is 16–28, and for men 18–30 years. I inspected all the departments of match making. Both forms of phosphorus are used, the white and the amorphous. A small percentage of phosphorus is present in the composition, sometimes not more than 5 per cent. The stoves for drying the matches are provided with a good down draught, and seemed to work well. The women appeared to be remarkably healthy and strong, so too did the men. There are very few young women employed. The majority of them seemed to be upwards of 25 years of age. No food is allowed to be eaten in the factory, and there are provisions for washing, &c. The Director informed me that for two years past no case of phosphorus necrosis had occurred in the works, and that there had been no illness attributable to match making.”

Match factories near Paris.

So far no cases have been reported from the large match factory at Liverpool, in which manual labour is to a great extent superseded by machinery.

Mr. Richmond.—“The new works are now in full working order, and the old works, where the old process was carried on, are closed. Two cases of necrosis were reported from the old works, but there have been none from the new as yet. The Company take the greatest precautions, and as an additional safeguard have appointed a dentist who periodically examines the teeth of all employed.”

Anthrax.—The reported cases of anthrax increased from 17 in 1896 to 23 in 1897. Fourteen were connected with the handling of hides and skins, and nine with wool-sorting. The former industry has (since the close of 1897) been certified by the Secretary of State under s. 8, 1891, and Special Rules are being prepared. Special Rules for wool-sorting were issued during 1897, and served upon the occupiers of all works in which the sorting of the dangerous kinds of wool and hair named in the Rules was known to be carried on. The Rules are based upon the draft suggested by Col. Meade King's Committee on Dangerous Trades, and follow the general lines of the voluntary regulations which had for some years past been adopted in the Bradford district.

Wool-sorting.

WOOL SORTING.

Duties of occupiers.

1. Bales of wool or hair shall, whenever opened for the purpose of being sorted, be so opened by men skilled in judging of the quality and condition of the material.
2. All Alpaca, Pelitan, Cashmere, Persian, and Camel Hair shall be opened over a fan with a downward draught, in a room specially set apart for the purpose, separate and distinct from any sorting-room, and from any room in which work (other than opening) is carried on.

*Special
rules for
wool-
sorting.*

3. Van Mohair shall be washed and sorted while damp, if sorted at all. Persian shall be washed or disinfected as far as possible before being sorted. Damaged wool or hair, fallen fleeces and foreign skin-wool or hair of the descriptions named in Rules 2 and 4 shall be washed before being sorted.
4. No Alpaca, Pelitan, Cashmere, Persian, Camel Hair, or Mohair shall be sorted except in rooms provided with extracting fans, so arranged that each sorting-board shall be independently connected with the extracting shaft by means of a funnel-shaped opening not less than ten inches across at the top, in such manner that the dust may be drawn downwards. The draught shall be maintained in constant efficiency while the sorters are at work, and shall be such that not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute are drawn by the fan from beneath each sorting-board. The extracting shaft shall be cleaned out at least once in each week.
5. The dust collected by the fan shall be discharged into properly constructed receptacles, and not into the open air. This dust, together with the sweepings from the floors and walls of the sorting-room, and from under the sorting boards, shall be removed at least twice a week, and burnt. All pieces of skin, scab, and clippings or "shearlings" shall be removed daily from the sorting-rooms, and be disinfected or destroyed. All bags in which dangerous wool or hair has been imported shall be picked clean and not brushed.
6. No person having any open cut or sore upon any part of his body shall be allowed to sort.
7. Proper provision shall be made for the keeping of the sorters' clothing and food outside of the sorting-room. No meals shall be allowed to be taken in the sorting-room. During meal hours the windows shall be kept open.
8. No Bale wool or hair shall be stored in a sorting-room, nor wool of any description unless the same be effectually screened off from the sorting-room. An air space of at least 1,000 cubic feet shall be allowed for each sorter, exclusive of any portion screened off.
9. The floor of the sorting-room shall be thoroughly sprinkled daily with a disinfectant solution, and swept daily (immediately after sprinkling) after the work is done.
10. The walls and ceilings of the sorting-room shall be limewashed at least once a year.
11. Requisites for treating scratches and slight wounds shall be kept at hand.
12. Proper and sufficient appliances for washing, including basins, water, soap, nail-brushes and towels, shall be provided in or near the sorting-rooms, for the use of the sorters.

Duties of persons employed.

13. If, on opening a bale of wool or hair, any fallen fleece or damaged material is discovered, the person opening the bale shall report the discovery immediately to the foreman.
14. Every sorter having an open cut or sore on any part of his body shall immediately report the fact to the foreman.
15. No sorter shall keep in the sorting-room coats or other articles of clothing besides those he is wearing. No meals shall be taken in the sorting-room.
16. If the draught at any sorting board, or the fan or any other appliance necessary to the production of such draught, is found to be out of order, the sorter, or any other person becoming aware of the defect, shall report it to the foreman at once.

Mr. Wright mentions a case of anthrax in a fellmonger, who had been handling China goat skins.

Mr. Jackson.—"A fatal case of supposed anthrax was also reported to me. The man was employed as a 'bridle cutter' in a workshop; for some weeks previous to his death he had been engaged cutting up leather for perambulator straps. The leather he was using was English hide, tanned and curried in this town, and coloured with aniline dye. The only foreign leathers in the place were some fancy goods known as 'Persians.' These I found were imported from France, already curried, and had been sold by the merchant who imported them to several works besides the one in question, in the town, but neither from the merchant nor from any of the other factories could I hear of any cases of illness which might be anthrax or connected with these goods. The man was not using this leather, but it was being cut up in the same shop that he worked in, by another man, who had not suffered in any way. The man was not in good health, and, according to a fellow-workman, 'seldom made a full week.' I made enquiries, but was unable to discover anything likely to cause anthrax at the man's home. I also found that the curriers who stain this kind of leather are subject to irritation and sores on their arms due to aniline poisoning. The result of a microscopical examination of the blood by Dr. Kauffmann, of Birmingham, was declared to be 'inconclusive, though negative,' which, under all circumstances, appears to me to make the case a very doubtful one of anthrax."

Bottling of Aërated Waters.—Special Rules were issued in 1897, and steps taken to establish them in 2,726 works in the United Kingdom, after considerable opposition from a large number of the manufacturers. The Rules as established are in the following form,

which differs in some points of detail from that suggested in the Interim Report of Mr. Tennant's Committee on Dangerous Trades.

THE BOTTLING OF AERATED WATER.

Duties of occupiers.

1. They shall provide all bottlers with face-guards, masks, or veils of wire gauze.

They shall provide all wirers, sighters, and labellers with face-guards, masks, or veils of wire gauze, or goggles.

2. They shall provide all bottlers with full length gauntlets for both arms.

They shall provide all wirers, sighters, and labellers with gauntlets for both arms protecting at least half of the palm and the space between the thumb and forefinger.

3. They shall cause all machines for bottling to be so constructed, so placed, or so fenced, as to prevent as far as possible, during the operation of filling or corking, a fragment of a bursting bottle from striking any bottler, wirer, sighter, labeller or washer.

Duties of persons employed.

4. All bottlers shall, while at work, wear face-guards, masks, or veils of wire gauze.

All wirers, sighters, and labellers shall, while at work, wear face-guards, masks, or veils of wire gauze, or goggles; except labellers when labelling bottles standing in cases.

5. All bottlers shall, while at work, wear on both arms, full length gauntlets. All wirers, sighters, and labellers shall, while at work, wear on both arms gauntlets protecting at least half of the palm, and the space between the thumb and forefinger; except labellers when labelling bottles standing in cases.

Mr. Wolfe.—"The new Special Rules should have a marked effect in reducing the number of accidents in this process. In several factories in this district these rules were to a great extent carried out previously, and employers seem very willing to do their part. On the other hand, the employed are often careless of using the means of safety provided for them, the chief complaint being that the masks are so uncomfortable. I fear the law will have to be invoked before the employed realize that these efforts have been made especially for their own personal safety. In connection with this trade I cannot see any reason why all the labelling should not be done while the bottles are standing in the cases. One thing I always deprecate, and that is the taking up of two bottles in one hand for the purpose of 'sighting.' The bottles are, while in this position, apt to be jerked together, and this might be the one thing needful to cause the bursting of the bottles, and subsequent injury to those near at hand."

Captain Bevan.—"Masks and gauntlets are generally worn, though the former are much disliked, being cumbersome and obstructive to the sight, in many cases being old fencing masks and quite unfitted for their present use; a light mask fitted with strong glass or talc spectacles might be adopted."

Mr. Blenkinsopp.—"Since the use of gauntlets and masks was enforced, the number of reportable accidents from bottling of aerated waters was 14 in 1897, against 35 in 1896. The number of non-reportable accidents has also greatly diminished."

Mr. Crabtree.—"I have specially visited one of the largest aerated water factories in the West Metropolitan District to ascertain the bearing of the Special Rules recently brought into operation. The number of minor accidents non-reportable, I am told, has been considerably reduced, and the reportable accidents have been minimised in the ratio of about 8:1. I have paid several visits to this factory and have every reason to believe that the rules are stringently adhered to. The chief regulation difficulty is met with by the 'sighters.' They generally hold two bottles at once up to the light and with their close-meshed gauze veils they say it is very 'trying' to the eyes to detect small specks of foreign matter in the aerated water. This, of course, may be obviated by having veils with larger meshes, particularly for the sighters."

Mr. Calder.—"Just before the rules were finally established, a serious accident occurred in this class of works, illustrating the need of such protection. A firm had provided masks for all bottlers, but had found great difficulty in getting the employees to use them. A bottle exploded in the hands of a girl who had laid aside her mask for an hour; the fragments missed her but unfortunately struck the foreman, who was repairing an adjacent machine, and caused him to lose the sight of his right eye. The use of netting to screen adjacent workers from flying bottles was at once introduced."

Captain Smith reports an accident to a boy engaged in labelling bottles in cases, the result being the loss of an eye. In all 137 accidents in the bottling of aerated water were recorded during 1897, none of them fatal. Mr. Hoare finds beer-bottling machines less efficiently guarded than those used in mineral water factories.

Vulcanising of India-rubber.—A third code of Special Rules issued in 1897 applies to works in which is carried on the vulcanising of india-rubber by means of bisulphide of carbon. This process was among those dealt with in the Interim Report of Mr. Tennant's Committee, and the Rules are based upon their recommendations.

VULCANISING OF INDIA-RUBBER BY MEANS OF BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

I.—Duties of employers.

1. No child or young person shall be employed in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.
2. After May 1st, 1898, no person shall be employed for more than five hours in any day in a room in which bisulphide of carbon is used, nor for more than two-and-a-half hours at a time without an interval of at least an hour.
3. In vulcanising waterproof cloth by means of bisulphide of carbon—
 - (a) the trough containing the bisulphide of carbon shall be self-feeding and covered over ;
 - (b) the cloth shall be conveyed to and from the drying-chamber by means of an automatic machine.
 - (c) no person shall be allowed to enter the drying-chamber in the ordinary course of work ;
 - (d) the machine shall be covered over and the fumes drawn away from the workers by means of a downward suction fan maintained in constant efficiency.
4. Dipping shall not be done except in boxes so arranged that a suction fan shall draw the fumes away from the workers.
5. No food shall be allowed to be eaten in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.
6. A suitable place for meals shall be provided.
7. All persons employed in rooms in which bisulphide of carbon is used shall be examined once a month by the Certifying Surgeon for the district, who shall, after May 1st, 1898, have power to order temporary or total suspension from work.
8. No person shall be employed in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used, contrary to the direction of the Certifying Surgeon given as above.
9. A Register in the form which has been prescribed by the Secretary of State for use in India-rubber Works shall be kept, and in it the Certifying Surgeon will enter the dates and result of his visits, with the number of persons examined, and particulars of any directions given by him. This Register shall contain a list of all persons employed in rooms in which bisulphide of carbon is used, and shall be produced at any time when required by H.M. Inspector of Factories or by the Certifying Surgeon.

II.—Duties of persons employed.

10. No person shall enter the drying room in the ordinary course of work, or perform dipping except in boxes provided with a suction fan carrying the fumes away from the workers.
11. No person shall take any food in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.
12. After May 1st, 1898, no person shall, contrary to the direction of the Certifying Surgeon, given in pursuance of Rule 7, work in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.
13. All persons employed in rooms in which bisulphide of carbon is used shall present themselves for periodic examination by the Certifying Surgeon, as provided in Rule 7.
14. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to report immediately to the employer or foreman any defect which they may discover in the working of the fan or in any appliance required by these rules.

Mr. Vaughan observes that curing is now done by heat, without ill-effects. He saw formerly at Manchester many serious cases of inhalation of bisulphide of carbon, under the cold process.

Brass Rules.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Law state that the Brass Rules are well observed. Mr. Hoare and Mr. Ashworth find general neglect of washing on the part of the workmen.

Mr. Jackson.—"These rules [brass casting] have been applied with very little friction : most of the casting shops here being only one storey, top ventilation was already very general. In Walsall the Local Authorities insist upon one-storey buildings only for casting shops, before they will pass the plans for new works. The separation of the core makers also is very general ; I have only come across one place during the year where this had not been done, and they had some alterations in hand for that object. The annual limewashing is also fairly well observed, with gratifying results, the brass shops comparing most favourably with the iron shops in this respect. My only complaint is about Rule 3. The metal basin and soap are never used. In several cases I have got the manufacturers to go a step further and put up a lavatory with water 'laid on' and a waste pipe ; where this has been done much more satisfactory results have been obtained. When I suggested this to one large firm, who were re-building their brass foundries, they promised to carry out my suggestion, but with the remark that 'it will never be used.' Revisiting the works after the foundries had been built, the manager volunteered the remark that 'he was surprised to find 'how much the men used the lavatory.' The fact of a man having to fetch and carry the water has more to do with the basins not being used than anything else. To my mind, sufficient and suitable lavatory accommodation in every factory is second only in importance to that of sanitary conveniences."

Mr. Graves describes a case of mercurial poisoning which occurred at a philosophical instrument maker's :— *Mercurial poisoning.*

"The injured person was a woman, who was employed in testing the internal diameter of glass tubes about 3 feet long and $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch internal diameter. The process is as follows :— A small standpipe about 6 inches long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter is partly filled with mercury. The operator takes one of the glass tubes in her hand and inserts one end of it in the pipe. She then closes the other end with her finger, and thus confines in it a column of mercury about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The tube is then placed alongside a scale, and the length of the mercury column noted. This process is repeated about four times for each tube, so that the diameter of the whole tube may be checked. The bore uniformity depends on a constant length of the mercury column. After each tube is tested the mercury is poured back into the standpipe. It is important that the hand of the operator never comes in contact with the mercury, otherwise the latter becomes greasy and unfit for use. The mercury is always at ordinary temperature, so that, practically, no fumes can be given off. Yet the woman, who was employed at the work for about five years, complains of the following symptoms—swollen gums, and loose and rapidly decaying teeth, the latter feeling as if they would fall out ; dimness of vision and inflamed eyes and eyelids, particularly if employed at this work more than three hours per day ; sleeplessness and nervousness ; cramp in stomach, with constipation, giddiness, and sick headache ; feeling of utter helplessness in the wrist, particularly in the mornings. If she was off this work for a time, and otherwise employed, her health improved considerably. She says she was well and strong prior to being engaged at this work, and that she left her employment owing to the injury to her health. The firm, however, say they had to discharge her owing to her spreading injurious reports about them. The woman was visibly in bad health. Owing to this being the only place in this district in which such a process is carried on, and this, until last May, the only woman so employed, I have been unable to carry the investigation further."

Major Roe.—"I might draw your attention to the large use of cyanide of potassium in the jewellery trade. This drug is only allowed to be sold under great precautions as a poison, but as soon as it is introduced into manufacturing premises all precautions apparently cease. It is kept in the dry state frequently in an open jar or box, and when in solution in dipping pans. Two young girls aged 20 and 15 were poisoned by it within a few days of one another in my district. The first was, undoubtedly, a case of suicide, the girl taking a handful of the drug and swallowing it, but the other drank from a solution—with fatal results also. The solution being colorless might have been mistaken for pure water, the pan being under a water-tap. I have drawn attention to this matter, and advised the more careful disposal of the poison where possible." *Cyanide of potassium.*

Reference to the use of potassic cyanide is made also by Mr. Dodgson, who comments upon the conditions under which electro-plating is often carried on in hot steaming rooms in the basement or elsewhere.

Mr. Cameron.—"A large firm of varnish manufacturers recently drew my attention to the fact that they received many complaints of their varnish from consumers who used it in the getting-up of show cards and labels, and who alleged that the girls employed suffered severely from inflammation of their eyes. The consumers attributed this to the composition of the varnish. The varnish manufacturer pleaded that he was forced to use a quantity of methylated spirit in his varnish, and that this spirit was by requirement of the Excise authorities so largely adulterated with naphtha, in order to render it unpalatable for drinking purposes, that the naphtha had an injurious effect, and especially so in certain atmospheric conditions of fog, &c. The methylators, who sell to the varnish manufacturers, allege that the requirements of the Excise encourage the use of an unnecessarily crude, *i.e.*, impure naphtha, and when this is the case, varnish manufactured with the methylated spirits, will produce the effects referred to ; while at other times the use of a purer naphtha in methylating will provide varnish manufacturers with a spirit which they can use in producing varnish without any deleterious effects. This is confirmed by manufacturers and consumers, who lay special stress on the uncertainty which attends the character of the varnish made and used. I also ascertained that men constantly employed in varnishing sticks were occasional sufferers in a similar manner." *Naphtha in varnish.*

Mr. Dodgson mentions five instances in which trifling injuries proved fatal owing to erysipelas or tetanus. He states that in large engineering works in Sheffield arrangements are made for the immediate treatment of slight wounds, whereby the risk of septic infection is to a great extent removed.

Mortality in Factory and Workshop Industries.—The three following tables are abridged from those given by Dr. Tatham. They are reproduced here for convenience of reference, on account of their great significance in relation to questions of factory and workshop hygiene, and they should also serve another useful purpose by illustrating the care and elaboration needed to guard against fallacious conclusions in statistics of

this kind. Not merely numbers of deaths, nor even crude death-rates, have to be taken into account. As Dr. Tatham says, "It is clear that the crude death rates, the use of " which as between separate localities requires caution, are entirely untrustworthy as a " means of comparing one occupation with another," by reason of the wide differences both in the age-constitution of the respective bodies of workers, and in the tendency to death (apart from any exceptional environment) at successive age periods.

The first of the three tables gives the mean mortality of males engaged in certain specified industries at successive age periods ; and the rates shown represent the annual number of deaths of males of the ages stated *out of 1,000 males living, of the same age, and engaged in the same industry.*

**Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different Occupations in the three
Years 1890-91-92 at successive periods of life.**

Occupation. (1.)	Ages.						
	15 to 20. (2.)	20 to 25. (3.)	25 to 35. (4.)	35 to 45. (5.)	45 to 55. (6.)	55 to 65. (7.)	65 and upwards. (8.)
All Males	4·1	5·6	7·7	13·0	21·4	39·0	103·6
Occupied Males	2·6	5·1	7·3	12·4	20·7	36·7	102·3
Maltster	2·1	1·9	4·6	11·2	18·1	42·2	146·4
Brewer	2·7	5·6	10·8	19·0	30·8	54·4	129·1
Bookbinder	2·8	6·2	9·0	15·4	18·9	41·4	98·5
Printer	3·2	6·6	9·1	14·4	21·6	43·4	102·6
Watchmaker, &c. (a) ..	2·4	4·7	6·7	13·0	20·7	39·7	95·1
Saddler	2·1	4·8	7·6	12·5	20·7	32·2	99·3
Corn Miller	3·6	3·9	5·1	9·3	18·9	38·8	128·4
Baker	2·0	4·0	6·5	11·0	22·2	35·5	94·0
Hatter	2·0	5·9	7·0	15·4	24·8	43·9	125·7
Tailor	2·7	5·0	6·9	13·7	22·0	37·6	97·4
Shoemaker	2·9	5·9	7·7	11·4	19·9	35·3	98·9
Tanner	5·3	4·3	5·8	6·4	18·7	32·8	113·7
Currier	1·6	4·8	6·8	12·7	22·2	40·6	116·4
Engine-Maker (b) ...	2·9	5·3	7·1	12·4	23·8	46·4	142·6
Cutler	2·4	5·4	8·5	20·9	35·6	60·2	136·8
File Maker	1·7	6·9	11·1	26·1	40·1	70·8	147·4
Blacksmith and Whitesmith ...	1·8	4·3	5·8	10·8	20·7	39·5	120·6
Nail, Anchor, Chain Maker (c) ...	3·2	6·1	8·8	15·8	28·5	55·3	157·0
Copper Worker	2·6	8·0	11·1	16·2	27·9	58·8	168·9
Tin and Tinplate Worker ...	2·8	5·3	6·9	12·2	20·1	44·2	114·3
Lead Worker	4·4	11·8	12·1	22·8	37·6	75·3	281·3
Brass Worker	2·9	5·9	7·3	14·1	26·1	41·0	93·1
Carpenter	1·7	4·0	5·8	9·4	17·2	32·2	102·2
Cabinet Maker, &c. ...	2·5	4·8	6·9	13·1	21·1	38·7	101·2
Sawyer	3·2	5·0	4·8	9·5	15·4	35·3	126·7
Wood Turner	1·8	4·9	8·0	13·9	25·5	40·5	106·8
Coachmaker	2·6	4·4	6·6	11·8	23·0	46·7	126·8
Wheelwright	1·9	4·3	4·5	9·0	19·8	31·7	117·6
Shipwright	2·4	3·8	5·1	9·5	16·2	27·8	89·8
Manufacturing Chemist ...	4·5	6·7	8·4	16·7	30·3	62·5	117·3
(Wool, Silk, Cotton) Dyer, Printer ...	4·7	7·2	10·9	16·1	28·1	58·0	169·8
Wool, Worsted Manufacture ...	2·9	5·6	7·0	12·0	20·5	43·4	143·5
Silk, &c. "	3·4	5·8	6·9	10·4	19·3	40·3	129·4
Cotton, Flax "	3·6	6·0	7·2	12·8	24·7	52·6	159·1
Lace "	2·7	5·1	6·9	5·9	15·0	30·9	89·7
Rope "	0·9	5·8	8·2	11·3	20·3	34·4	97·7
Carpet "	2·7	4·1	8·1	7·9	16·2	41·5	108·7
Hosiery "	3·1	5·1	6·5	8·4	12·2	29·8	111·8
Paper "	4·0	5·9	5·6	9·3	18·8	44·6	149·4
Earthenware "	2·8	5·4	8·2	19·6	43·0	75·1	143·4
Glass "	3·2	6·4	11·3	17·9	32·1	60·8	172·4
Brick "	1·4	4·9	4·9	8·0	16·0	34·2	112·0
Gas Works Service	4·7	5·2	7·2	11·0	23·7	50·2	124·8

(a) Includes also Clock, Philosophical Instrument Maker ; Jeweller, &c.

(b) " " Machine, Boiler-Maker, Fitter ; Millwright.

(c) " " other Iron and Steel Manufactures.

In the second Table mortality rates of the same kind are given for ages 25-45 and 45-65, for 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82, and 1860-61-71. As in the case of the population at large, the changes were usually for the better in the earlier group of ages, and usually for the worse in the later. Tanners and shipwrights are satisfactory exceptions to the latter rule.

Mean Annual Death-rates at Specified Age-periods of Males Engaged in certain Occupations : 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82, and 1860-61-71.

Occupation. (1.)	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living.					
	Age, 25-45.			Age, 45-65.		
	1890- 1891-92.	1880- 1881-82	1860- 1861-71.	1890- 1891-92.	1880- 1881-82.	1860- 1861-71.
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
All Males	10·0	10·2	11·3	28·3	25·3	24·0
Occupied Males	9·5	9·7	—	26·7	24·6	—
Maltster	7·6	7·3	7·0	26·4	23·1	22·3
Brewer	14·6	13·9	19·3	38·9	34·3	36·9
Bookbinder	11·7	11·7	12·8	27·1	29·7	31·6
Printer	11·1	11·1	13·0	28·4	26·6	29·4
Watchmaker (a)	9·4	9·2	—	27·8	24·0	—
Saddler	9·8	9·2	12·3	24·6	26·5	25·2
Corn Miller	6·9	8·4	9·3	26·7	26·6	26·7
Baker	8·3	8·7	10·7	27·1	26·1	26·4
Hatter	10·6	10·8	12·8	31·4	27·0	31·8
Tailor	9·8	10·7	12·9	28·6	26·5	24·8
Shoemaker	9·3	9·3	10·4	26·3	23·4	22·3
Tanner	6·1	8·0	10·4	24·0	25·4	26·6
Currier	9·4	8·6	11·3	28·5	24·1	25·1
Engine Maker (b)	9·4	8·2	10·6	30·8	23·9	23·8
Cutler	14·2	12·3	—	44·0	34·9	—
File Maker	18·3	15·3	16·3	50·0	45·1	42·3
Blacksmith and Whitesmith	8·1	9·3	10·1	27·6	25·7	23·9
Nail, Anchor, Chain Manufacture (c)	11·9	8·4	—	37·2	22·8	—
Tin and Tin-plate Worker	8·9	8·0	10·4	28·4	24·2	23·7
Carpenter	7·4	7·8	9·4	22·7	21·7	21·4
Cabinet Maker	9·6	9·6	11·1	27·2	24·8	24·1
Sawyer	7·0	7·5	8·7	23·9	23·7	21·3
Wood Turner	10·8	10·6	11·8	30·7	28·6	26·1
Coach Maker	8·9	9·1	10·4	30·7	24·7	29·6
Wheelwright	6·6	6·8	8·4	24·5	19·2	21·2
Shipwright	7·1	7·0	10·7	20·0	21·3	26·3
Wool, Worsted Manufacture	9·1	—	9·4	29·3	—	23·3
Silk, &c. "	8·4	7·8	9·9	29·3	22·8	20·1
Cotton, Flax "	9·4	—	10·7	34·1	—	27·9
Lace "	6·5	6·8	—	21·2	20·7	—
Rope Maker	9·7	8·0	9·2	26·4	22·3	29·4
(Wool, Silk, Cotton) Dyer, Printer	13·0	9·5	11·2	39·2	27·1	26·0
Carpet Manufacture	8·0	9·5	9·9	27·3	24·1	25·6
Hosiery "	7·2	6·7	—	20·9	19·2	—
(Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)						
Paper Manufacture	7·2	6·5	10·3	27·8	19·6	20·2
Earthenware "	13·0	13·7	12·6	52·8	51·4	41·8
Glass "	14·1	11·2	13·2	40·8	31·7	29·3

(a) Includes also Clock, Philosophical Instrument Maker ; Jeweller, &c.

(b) " " Machine, Boiler-maker, Fitter ; Millwright.

(c) " " other Iron and Steel Manufactures.

In the third Table the rates are of a different kind. They represent the mortality which would occur (according to the statistics of 1890-91-92) if the male population engaged in the particular industry had exactly the same age-distribution as that of "all males." Further, the annual mortality ("death rate") among all males is taken as 1,000, and that of males engaged in the several industries is stated as a proportion of this. This "mortality figure" is made up of the mortality from various causes (not all of which are included in the Table) in the proportions stated in cols. 3-13.

**Comparative Mortality from Specified Causes among Males engaged in
certain Occupations, 1890-91-92.**

Occupation. (1.)	Causes of Death.											
	All Causes. (2.)	Alcoholism. (3.)	Rheumatic Fever. (4.)	Gout. (5.)	Phthisis. (6.)	Diseases of the Nervous System. (7.)	Diseases of the Circulatory System. (8.)	Diseases of the Respiratory System. (9.)	Diseases of the Digestive System. (10.)	Diseases of the Urinary System. (11.)	Plumbism. (12.)	Accident. (13.)
All Males	1,000	13	7	2	192	102	132	224	58	44	1	56
Occupied Males	953	13	7	2	185	82	126	221	55	41	1	56
Maltster	884	14	9	3	136	44	130	248	65	30	—	26
Brewer	1,427	41	13	10	273	125	195	315	106	78	—	50
Bookbinder	1,060	16	15	—	325	74	115	218	43	47	—	11
Printer	1,096	10	10	4	326	98	133	214	65	52	3	19
Watchmaker (a)	977	9	10	4	240	94	105	206	66	49	2	29
Saddler	924	16	7	7	248	74	133	169	58	45	—	18
Corn Miller	845	4	9	1	143	78	112	223	43	24	—	43
Baker	920	11	9	1	185	69	130	207	66	49	—	25
Hatter	1,109	23	2	—	301	86	141	210	95	49	—	30
Tailor	989	12	7	1	271	98	121	195	59	46	—	22
Shoemaker	920	9	3	2	256	81	121	181	46	40	—	21
Tanner	756	8	9	—	115	62	80	220	72	24	—	22
Currier	998	10	6	3	238	71	121	239	62	44	—	18
Engine Maker (b)	1,070	10	9	3	195	102	148	270	64	51	—	54
Cutler	1,516	18	7	—	382	91	167	518	58	56	3	32
File Maker	1,810	4	—	4	402	212	204	423	72	104	75	39
Blacksmith and Whitesmith	914	10	8	2	159	85	136	233	54	40	—	33
Nail, Anchor, Chain Manufacture(c)	1,301	12	7	1	195	113	162	450	60	47	—	53
Copper Worker	1,381	4	—	—	294	85	186	406	76	60	8	57
Tin Worker	994	9	9	2	217	109	124	234	55	45	1	26
Lead Worker	1,783	—	—	—	148	232	272	397	147	161	211	45
Brass Worker	1,088	9	2	2	279	104	126	273	50	47	—	27
Carpenter	783	8	9	2	172	71	106	154	45	34	—	39
Cabinet Maker	979	14	7	2	248	90	135	217	45	43	—	23
Sawyer	768	11	4	—	123	77	124	154	43	33	—	35
Wood Turner	1,088	18	7	3	250	109	137	276	50	36	1	36
Coach Maker	1,040	9	7	7	189	105	134	250	53	68	7	44
Wheelwright	778	9	7	6	134	96	103	172	53	30	1	27
Shipwright	713	9	3	1	119	79	99	163	36	28	—	63
Manufacturing Chemist	1,392	7	7	—	162	98	168	502	68	52	1	98
Wool, Worsted Manufacture	991	3	13	1	191	100	131	256	63	45	3	21
Silk, &c. Manufacture	921	9	14	—	194	86	126	227	50	44	—	16
Cotton, Flax „	1,141	10	12	—	202	114	152	338	64	42	—	26
Lace „	709	2	5	3	160	98	108	104	29	32	—	27
Rope Maker	928	5	7	—	219	45	118	267	42	45	—	38
(Wool, Silk, Cotton) Dyer, Printer	1,370	10	11	1	261	128	194	363	74	56	—	40
Carpet Manufacture	873	—	11	4	226	77	87	245	30	26	—	9
Hosiery „	698	7	4	3	190	72	118	125	27	22	—	19
Paper „	904	7	—	4	144	73	120	234	74	41	3	51
Earthenware „	1,706	9	8	1	333	123	227	668	66	63	17	20
Glass „	1,487	24	10	9	295	155	157	445	67	63	12	59
Brick „	741	8	5	—	84	79	105	201	44	32	—	37
Gas Works Service	1,077	7	3	1	183	76	158	338	43	42	—	48

(a) Includes also Clock, Philosophical Instrument Maker ; Jeweller, &c.

(b) „ „ Machine, Boiler Maker, Fitter ; Millwright.

(c) „ „ other Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Overtime.—It will be seen from Appendices 7 and 8, and from the summary below, that fewer overtime notices were received in 1897 than in 1896, notwithstanding a considerable increase in recorded laundry overtime.

Overtime Records, 1897.

Process. (1.)	Reported Occasions of Overtime			Total for 1896. (5.)
	in Factories. (2.)	in Workshops. (3.)	Total. (4.)	
<i>Under Section 53 (1878) :—</i>				
1. Flax scutching	—	—	—	—
2. Making or finishing of bricks or tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	79	1	80	100
3. Open air ropeworks	—	—	—	1
4. Open air bleaching	1	—	1	7
5. Turkey red dyeing	24	—	24	21
6. Glue making	55	—	55	68
7. Letterpress printing works	6,870	—	6,870	9,139
8. Bookbinding works	4,416	—	4,416	4,337
9. Lithographic printing	1,498	23	1,521	1,523
10. Machine ruling	201	16	217	237
11. Firewood cutting	72	1	73	105
12. Bon-bon and Christmas present making	1,500	628	2,128	2,078
13. Almanack making	114	4	118	159
14. Valentine making	29	—	29	23
15. Envelope making	484	76	560	447
16. Aërated water making	1,374	47	1,421	1,593
17. Making of boxes for aërated water bottles	—	—	—	—
18. Playing card making	10	—	10	9
19. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.	11,445	103,475	114,920	119,648
20. Making up of furniture hangings ...	121	886	1,007	1,176
21. Artificial flower making	2	138	140	188
22. Fancy box making	1,664	1,635	3,299	3,545
23. Biscuit baking	935	176	1,111	1,515
24. Job dyeing... ..	929	69	998	945
25. Warehouses (Textile)	136	550	2,843	2,893
26. Do. (Non-Textile)	2,157			
27. Die sinking	69	13	82	68
28. Cardboard making	59	20	79	115
29. Paper colouring and enamelling ...	169	3	172	265
30. Rolling of tea lead	—	—	—	2
31. Making gasholders, boilers, &c., partly manufactured in the open air.	1	—	1	28
32. Making of fireworks	1	9	10	20
33. Making of pork pies	97	271	368	397
34. Calendering, finishing, &c., of yarn or cloth.	2,126	—	2,126	2,756
35. Warping, winding, or filling, as inci- dental to the weaving of ribbons in workshops.	—	—	—	15
36. Milling, perforating, and gumming postage and Inland Revenue stamps.	21	—	21	16
37. Beer bottling	46	—	46	11
38. Tin streams, &c., in Cornwall	—	—	—	1
Total	36,705	108,041	144,746	153,451
<i>Under Section 56 (1878) :—</i>				
39. Making preserves from fruit	1,967	39	2,006	1,839
40. Preserving or curing fish	104	15	119	228
41. Making condensed milk	72	—	72	117
42. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making.	91	5	96	50
Total	2,234	59	2,293	2,234
<i>Under Section 22 (1895) :—</i>				
43. Laundries	3,625	2,094	5,719	4,578
GRAND TOTAL	42,564	110,194	152,758	160,263

Overtime. Upon the whole, the experience of 1897 has confirmed that of the previous year, that the recent curtailment of overtime has not caused much interference with trade. Captain Bevan has had complaints only from brick manufacturers and letterpress printers. Women are sometimes employed on printing machines in place of boys, where overtime is needed.

Mr. Hoare.—"Some firms take advantage of all the 30 days, and others never use it unless they are forced ; the former are usually those who depend on the fashions.
"The printing and bookbinding trades are greatly inconvenienced by being deprived of male young persons' overtime; the work in those trades often comes in with a rush, extra labour is not to be had, and men are not as good as lads at laying-on and taking-off from a machine, besides requiring higher wages. Some printers employ women in place of lads; I thought this would be increased by the abolition of overtime for young persons, but I do not find it so."

Captain Bevan.—"I may quote a prosecution we had last year at Aldershot to show the advantage of the overtime notices being posted before 8 p.m. on the occasion of working overtime. Mr. Harston, my colleague, visited a firm of printers at Aldershot at about nine o'clock p.m., and found several women and young persons at work. Neither the overtime report book nor the manager were forthcoming, although the latter was sent for. Mr. Harston called the next morning, and saw the manager, who informed him he had posted the overtime notice before 8 p.m. on the previous evening. In due course the said notice arrived at the Southampton Office ; the post-mark was partly obliterated, so we had to ask the Postal authorities to help us. The sorter who stamped the overtime notice gave evidence at the prosecution that the office stamp showed the notice was posted after Mr. Harston's visit at 9 p.m., the stamp showing 10 p.m.; the firm were thereon convicted and fined. It was also proved that other occasions of working overtime were not reported, this system being to economise their legal overtime."

In some of the reports from H.M. Inspectors in charge of districts, information is given as to the number of places concerned as well as the number of occasions of reported overtime. Excluding those processes in which the samples were too small to be of value, the following is a digest of the results :—

Industry.	Reported Overtime. Number of		Average No. of occasions per Factory or Workshop making Overtime.
	Places.	Occasions.	
<i>Under Section 53 (1878) :—</i>			
Letterpress printing	156	1,248	8·0
Bookbinding	102	1,530	15·0
Lithographic printing... ..	23	136	5·9
Bon-bons, &c.	47	925	19·7
Aërated waters... ..	34	338	9·9
Wearing apparel	3,209	32,812	10·2
Furniture hangings	23	137	6·0
Fancy boxes	104	1,380	13·3
Biscuits	14	129	9·2
Job dyeing	10	151	15·1
Warehouses	57	633	11·1
Pork pies	11	78	7·0
Calendering, &c.	66	701	10·6
Unclassified	6,584	84,054	12·8
TOTAL	10,440	124,242	11·9
<i>Under Section 56 (1878)</i>	98	2,009	20·5
<i>Under Section 22 (1895)</i> <i>(Laundries.)</i>	97	1,249	12·9

From this it would appear that the firms who work overtime (of women) at all do not on an average approach the maximum allowed by the present Factory Acts.
Mr. Maitland finds that where large numbers of young persons are employed, the prohibition of overtime for them has led to lessened recourse to overtime for women.

Separate Departments.—The Separate Departments (Overtime) Order and the Separate Departments (Period of Employment) Order came into force in April, 1897, and before the close of the year, 392 certificates were granted under the former, and 33

under the latter. The distribution of these in the several districts appears below. A summary of the provisions of these Orders appears on a later page.

Separate Departments Orders.—Certificates issued by H.M. Inspectors in 1897.

District.	Overtime.		Period of Employment.	
	No. of Factories and Workshops.	No. of Departments.	No. of Factories and Workshops.	No. of Departments.
1. Dundee	10	55	—	—
1a. Aberdeen	15	38	1	2
2. Glasgow	37	92	3	6
3. Edinburgh	24	90	—	—
4. Belfast	—	—	—	—
5. Dublin	7	39	—	—
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	24	75	—	—
7. Preston	16	38	—	—
8. Blackburn	1	2	1	2
9. Leeds	15	44	—	—
10. Bradford	3	13	—	—
11. Huddersfield	—	—	—	—
12. Burnley	—	—	—	—
13. Rochdale	7	20	—	—
14. Salford	12	25	—	—
15. Manchester	27	99	—	—
16. Bolton	7	25	1	6
17. Liverpool	16	47	—	—
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	—	—	—	—
19. Stockport	3	11	2	2
20. Sheffield	12	43	—	—
21. Nottingham	10	37	—	—
22. Leicester	11	50	—	—
23. Stafford	4	8	—	—
24. Walsall	3	12	—	—
25. Wolverhampton	8	23	—	—
26. Northampton	4	9	—	—
27. Birmingham, No. 1	4	11	—	—
28. Birmingham, No. 2	4	19	—	—
29. Worcester	4	5	—	—
30. Swansea	20	44	1	2
31. Peterborough	16	35	2	2
32. Norwich	1	5	2	6
33. East Metropolitan	3	9	—	—
34. Central Metropolitan	8	21	—	—
35. West Metropolitan	1	3	—	—
36. Bristol	2	4	1	1
37. South Metropolitan	6	18	—	—
37a. Brighton	20	55	—	—
38. Southampton	10	35	—	—
39. Plymouth	17	73	19	77
Total	392	1,232	33	106

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—(Appendix 5.)—In 1897 85,491 children were examined for half-time employment, an increase of 562 (1,009 more boys, and 447 fewer girls) upon the corresponding numbers in 1896. The rejections were 1,571, as compared with 1,694 in 1896, constituting about 1·8 per cent. of the number examined. It is to be remembered that children may be passed over and over again for half-time employment in different factories, and again for full time employment as young persons, and entered each time on the list, and further that the rejections are often temporary. Hence the apparent discrepancy between the annual additions to the number of half-timers and the actual half-time population as shown by the Annual Return of persons employed. In 1895, for example, it appears that 63,078 children were employed in factories, and 79,257 were passed by the certifying surgeons,—figures which at first sight suggest that the average factory half-timer remains only about ten months at work in that capacity. There are no trustworthy statistics upon this, but although there is certainly decrease in the number of half-timers (notwithstanding the increase in the numbers of recruits), and coincident decrease has been observed by some certifying surgeons, in the numbers entering at the earliest age permitted by law, yet the average duration of half-time employment must be considerably greater than that indicated above.

The number of “young persons” under 16 examined for full-time employment in factories during 1897 was 281,690, an increase of 1,536 (1,361 more boys and 175 more girls) over the total for 1896. The rejections were 3,098, or 1·1 per cent., as compared with 3,400 and 1·2 per cent. in 1896. The considerations noted above with reference to the statistics of half-timers apply to some extent to young persons also. The Annual Returns, which do not distinguish between those entering under 16 (requiring, therefore, a medical certificate) and those entering at ages over 16 (requiring no such certificate), show that in 1895 there were 635,547 young persons employed in factories; and the certifying surgeons in that year passed 237,910 persons under 16 for full-time employment. These data tend to show that a person beginning full-time work in a factory before 16 years of age will, on an average, continue in factory employment for about 2·7 years before reaching the age of 18; but here the calculation is further impaired by the uncertainty as to the numbers entering at ages above 16 and not included in the available lists of recruits.

Among children and young persons alike, the numbers presenting themselves to the certifying surgeons were greater than in the previous year, but the rejections were fewer, both absolutely and relatively. In Appendix 5 are given some particulars as to the causes of rejection, from which it appears that out of every thousand examined 12·7 were refused—4·8 on medical grounds, being physically or mentally unfit for the proposed employment, 2·5 as not having reached the statutory age, and 5·4 because of “other reasons,” which, in many instances, turn upon failure to observe the conditions prescribed by the Acts.

Dr. J. T. Arlidge, Certifying Surgeon for Stoke-on-Trent, mentions in his Annual Report that he has refused as unfit for work as dippers or colour-dusters ten young persons who have shown distinct blue line on the gums.

*Decrease
in demand
for half-
time
labour.*

Reference is made elsewhere to the continued decrease in the demand for half-time labour in factories, as shown by the Annual Returns. This tendency is commented upon by several of H.M. Inspectors of Factories in their Annual Reports, and usually with approval.

Mr. Wilson.—“From the statistics available, I find that the number of children employed in Dundee have decreased by about one hundred during 1897. I do not attribute this falling off so much to dull trade as to a growing disinclination on the part of employers to engage children at all. Several large spinning mills now do not employ a single child, where a few years ago seventy or eighty were at work. The great majority of Dundee and Arbroath half-timers are employed for ‘shifting’ purposes, that is, removing the full bobbins from spinning frames and replacing them with empty ones. It has been found that the work can be as well, if not better, done by young persons of thirteen who have passed the Fifth Standard, and by those who are exempt from further school attendance, being fourteen years of age. Undoubtedly half-timers occasion a very great deal of care, attention, and worry, both to manufacturers and school authorities, and many of the former think that the disadvantages accruing from their employment are not compensated by the advantages.

“I do not think the decadence of child labour is to be deplored; at any rate, as far as the jute industry is concerned. If a jute spinner works hard, the little shifter works harder. Often

have I watched the latter continuously at work for long spells, rushing from one machine to another, with bare feet, and perspiring copiously in the stifling heat. As I said in my last year's report, the typical Dundee half-timer is somewhat undersized and decidedly thin, not so much perhaps as a result of his work, but as the result of poor nourishment in childhood. These little creatures are diminutive when they commence work at 11 years of age, and the circumstances under which the majority of them labour are such that bodily growth is certainly not encouraged or fostered thereby.

"The interest, however, one or two exemplary firms take in the children has seemed to me one of the most pleasant features of the whole system. Not content with educating them at their own schools, they give the children annual entertainments.

"Attending a function of this sort recently, I was very much gratified to see the evidently friendly and cordial relationships existing between the employers and the employed. The children were so neatly and carefully dressed, especially the girls, as to make one wonder whether they were the same little labourers found in spinning rooms.

"The inclination on the part of parents to obtain employment for their children illegally is greater in Dundee than in any other town under my inspection. The usual method employed is that of impersonation, and if the child does not by mischance betray his real name he may continue working full time for a year or more without being discovered. Detection of this offence is exceedingly difficult, as a rule only coming to light through some petty quarrel amongst the neighbours of the parents, who possibly connive at the offence by lending the false certificate. The other method, again, which is ridiculously easily detected, is that of altering the date of birth on the certificate. The attempts are so clumsy, as a rule, as to leave no doubt as to the deception."

Mr. Calder.—"The employment of children as half-timers in this district is still decreasing. The number of such throughout the ten counties at the present time is only 190, and almost the whole of these are engaged in and around the City of Aberdeen in the cotton, wool, rope, and comb making industries."

Mr. Lewis.—"It is gratifying to be able to report that very few firms in this district employ half-timers, and that the number of children thus employed is practically *nil*. The effect of Sec. 14 (3), Act 1895, which came into operation on the first day of January, 1897, and which prohibits the employment of boys between 13 and 14 years of age during the night in the large metal and other works in the district, which run continuously on the day and night shifts system or on the system of three shifts, has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of privileged male children of 13 years of age who, in virtue of having attained proficiency in Standard V., were employed as full-timers in works of this class. Being fully alive to the importance of this alteration in the law to the industries referred to, I forwarded, in the month of September, 1896, a circular letter to each occupier in my district who would be affected by the change, giving him prospective notice thereof; and it is pleasing to have to record that, so far as I have been able to observe, with the assistance of my colleagues, the altered conditions have been very generally complied with by the employers. The parents of the boys were much surprised and annoyed at their discharge, and in the freely-expressed opinion that it was a 'great hardship' they were joined by the few employers who considered the restriction was totally unnecessary, and, as is usual in such circumstances, both parties agreed to blame the broad-backed Factory Inspector, whose misfortune it is so often to be treated as his Department's scape-goat. Respecting these boys, it is noticeable that in the majority of instances, once exempt from further attendance at school, either by virtue of age or educational qualification, they are allowed by their parents or guardians to run about the streets, &c., and dawdle away their time until they attain their fourteenth year, instead of being sent to school to profit by the free education now at their very doors. A few of them, it is true, find employment during this period of interregnum as errand boys and works' messengers, and others of them go underground at neighbouring collieries, because the Mines Act permits their employment *as full-timers at the age of 12*.

"As instancing the effect, I would mention the case of a colliery proprietor who, in his colliery yard, also carries on the manufacture of fire-clay bricks. At the work of getting the fire-clay from the fiery seams of coal in the earth's bowels a boy of 12 years of age may be legally employed full time; but, on the earth's surface, at the comparatively safe process of converting that same fire-clay into bricks, the boy of 12 is disqualified by the Factory Acts, on account of his age, for full-time employment—consequently, it has not unseldom happened that such a boy when stopped at the brickworks by the Factory Inspector has had his name transferred to the pit register for employment underground."

Mr. D. Walmsley.—"Last year I reported on the steady decline of half-timers; the decline is still going on. In the year 1892 3500 half-timers were employed in the four chief industrial centres of this district, but in the year 1897 only 1675 were employed; being less than one half of those during the year 1892. The poor half-timer seems to have fallen into general disfavour, and many occupiers express themselves thus:—'I won't be bothered with half-timers, they are a nuisance; I have to see that they attend school, examine their school books, cause them to make up lost time when they ought to be working, and if I should forget these things then I am liable to a prosecution; they are not worth it.' Speaking from practical knowledge of the silk trade, a child appears to learn proficiency in deftly piecing up the silk threads more quickly than an adult, and, as the work is clean, light, and healthy, there does not appear the least objection to child labour in the silk trade, except from an educational point of view, a fact which was appreciated by our legislators some thirty years ago, when children could legally work full time at eleven years old in the silk industry, although in other industries the age was fixed at thirteen years."

Captain Smith.—"A special form of certificate has been provided, and is largely used in Sheffield. For sixpence a child or young person can obtain *on the same form* a labour certificate, surgeon's certificate, and age and education certificate. This is his or her property, and on going from one shop to another can be taken away."

Mr. J. T. Birtwistle.—"I have at least twice previously referred to the question of child employment, especially as to the prohibition of employment upon successive Saturdays, along with the views of practical persons and my views thereon. I do not advocate the extension of child labour or their hours of work, but think with existing hours their lot could be improved. The prohibition of successive Saturday employment has brought about at least the following evil, with which, unless an illegal act takes place, the Inspector has nothing to do:—Saturday is the day upon which the machines are cleaned. This cleaning, especially so far as can be done by small brushes, is the work of children. Half-an-hour is provided by law for this work, but is far from enough; the usual practice, therefore, is for the weaver to stop one machine at a time for the child to clean. Each weaver has generally four looms, and when these four are cleaned, as only half the children are at work, a child is lent to another weaver and he or she therefore has to clean eight machines. I have come in contact with a child who had cleaned during the morning twelve looms. The following week the same is repeated, only that the child of the second weaver has to do double duty. Up to this point, possibly, no great harm is done, but it frequently happens, especially in the case of weaver who is only temporarily in charge of child, that the machine is not stopped for this work, hence considerable liability to accident. It may be said that infringements of this nature and the attendance of children upon successive Saturdays is punishable under the Acts, but, when detected, it is frequently more by accident than design. Should an accident happen, it is seldom possible to bring it clearly home to illegal cleaning. Upon entering a shed the only persons to be seen above machinery are adults or young persons. Children can get under the machines or run beneath the level of them; if they stand their ground, and are reached, they will be found with hat or cap on and state they have only come for wages to weaver, who has to pay them."

Protection of Children Acts.—During 1897, 570 licenses issued under S. 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, were forwarded to the Factory Department. This was a larger total than that of the previous year (375), and was made up as follows:—

Licenses for Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	329
" " School Entertainments, one evening only	...	...	...	...	...	201
" " " " more than one evening	...	...	...	...	...	40
Total						570

Outworkers.—No additions were made during 1897 to the schedule of processes in which lists of outworkers have to be sent twice yearly to the Inspector; but early in 1898 fur-pulling was added.

Mr. Rogers states that, apart from the scheduled trades, in which outworkers' lists have to be furnished, there were in the Manchester district in 1897 about 400 persons so engaged in umbrella-making and a few in fur-pulling, or, rather, in cutting fur from small pieces of rabbit-skin. He gives the following tabular summary of the lists which are sent to him twice a year:—

Outworkers in the Manchester District.

MANUFACTURE.				EMPLOYERS.	OUTWORKERS.
Wearing-apparel...	...	...	...	463	4,193
<i>Tailors</i>...	...	...	...	185	1,024
<i>Shirts</i>...	...	...	...	90	1,247
<i>Underclothing</i>...	...	...	...	19	252
<i>Boots and Slippers</i>...	...	...	...	53	421
<i>Aprons</i>...	...	...	...	20	172
<i>Costumes</i>...	...	...	...	12	138
<i>Handkerchiefs</i>...	...	...	...	22	550
<i>Skirts</i>...	...	...	...	8	77
<i>Mantles</i>...	...	...	...	14	140
<i>Dressmaking</i>...	...	...	...	6	28
<i>Baby Linen</i>...	...	...	...	6	49
<i>Sundry</i>...	...	...	...	28	95
Electro-plating...	...	...	...	2	4
Furniture...	...	...	...	13	30
Files	...	...	...	5	80
Total				483	4,307

Mr. Lewis.—"I have to report that, although the aggregate number of outworkers employed in the making of wearing-apparel is on the increase, by reason of the augmentation in the volume of work done in the large towns of the district, some of the older firms have, during the year, provided additional workshop accommodation, and thus lessened the number of outworkers upon their registers. The obligation laid upon employers to send me lists of outworkers twice a year was only partially complied with, and during last year seven prosecutions were ordered, under Section 42, Act 1895, and a conviction was obtained in each case."

Mr. Hoare.—"There are hundreds of outworkers in the district almost entirely in the clothing trades, but very few, as far as I can ascertain, engage any hands to assist them. They resent being questioned as to the hours they work, but I hardly think they are excessive. For fear of unpleasant consequences, the practice of giving inworkers home work to do has been very largely given up. I am only sorry it is not entirely. The abolition of young persons' overtime has been the reason of some inworkers taking work home."

Laundries.—At the close of 1897, there were 6,801 laundries on the registers, 706 more than in the previous year. In 1,219 of them power was employed. Accidents reported to the Certifying Surgeon increased from 84 (none fatal) in 1896 to 94 (two of them fatal) in 1897. Prosecutions of laundry occupiers rose from 21 to 85.

Mr. D. Walmsley.—"In my constant visits among the laundry workers I hear nothing but the greatest satisfaction expressed that they are now protected by the Factory Act. Their hours of work before the Act was in operation were often ninety per week, and then under bad conditions, the floors being bad and wet, the wash-house full of steam, and the ironing room overheated from the stove and hot irons . . . I had to prosecute the occupier of a large laundry for excessive hours of employment, when fines and penalties of £14 were inflicted. This had the desired effect of instantly stopping all illegal overtime."

The Truck Acts, or rather the Truck Act of 1896, have added much to the work of the Inspectors of Factories, bearing as they do upon all the factories and workshops, and all the employers and employed in the United Kingdom, and raising innumerable questions, often complex, which the Inspectors are called upon to decide. The 1896 Act was at first misunderstood, and applications to the Secretary of State asking for exemption from its provisions were made on behalf of large sections of the working population. In only one instance, so far as industries under the Factory Acts are concerned, was any sufficient reason for exemption made out; the exception being in the case of the cotton weavers in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire. At last it would seem that the real effect of the 1896 Act—to prohibit certain fines and deductions (previously legal), except under stringent conditions—has become recognised, and petitions for exemption have ceased. Armed with powers under the new Act, the Inspectors have been able to put a stop to many unreasonable fines, the arbitrary character of which became apparent under the compulsory publicity which the Act demands.

In order to make clear the requirements of the Truck Acts to employers and work-people, as well as the staff, memoranda were prepared and issued by the Home Office, which have been of the greatest service.

Mr. Hoare.—"I have had two cases of violation of the Truck Acts, and in each I was able to obtain a conviction. In the first, a tailor (a middleman), was forcing his in and out-workers to spend nearly all their wages on his grocery store; he was fined £10 and costs. In the second, a large bootmaker was charging his out-workers an excessive price for materials and compelling them to buy more than they needed; he was fined £5 and costs."

Mr. Maitland, in one instance, found that a grocer, acting as agent for the manufacturers, gave out gloves to be sewn and paid for the work in groceries, which the workpeople had sometimes to sell again in order to obtain money for other necessities.

Captain Bevan reports a case in which complaint was made to him under the Truck Act that a boy engaged in a printing office had to work excessive tasks given to him and was required to work off the arrears in overtime on printing nights, losing overtime pay.

Mr. Rogers.—"The Truck Act of 1896 affects a large number of works in my district, and the explanation and enforcement of its regulations have taken up a considerable amount of time during the past year. I am glad to be able to report that we have not met with many cases of serious hardship to the workers in the matter of deductions from wages. The places most affected by the new Act are the manufactories of ready-made wearing-apparel. In a great proportion of these places articles are supplied by the employer to be used in the process by the

workers, *e.g.*, cotton, needles, nails, &c. We have frequently found employers charging full retail prices for these articles, and in a few cases considerably more. One slipper manufacturer admitted that he 'made his rent out of the profit on grindery,' and in many cases we have found the profits on articles supplied to be a somewhat important consideration to small manufacturers. Another form of deduction is for power supplied to drive sewing machines. It is somewhat difficult to decide whether such charges are 'fair and reasonable.' These charges vary from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a week, and frequently other services have been given by the employer, *e.g.*, insurance, cooking, &c., for the same payment. We have received no complaints of any of these charges being excessive, and have invariably found that the extra wages earned after mechanical power was introduced have much exceeded the charge for power."

Fish-curing.—In the latter part of 1897 an extensive enquiry respecting this industry was undertaken by Mr. Richmond and Mr. Calder, and their Report presented in February, 1898, was as follows :—

To the Right Honourable Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,

IN accordance with instructions from H.M. Chief Inspector of factories, we have conducted a full enquiry into the Fish-curing Industry of the United Kingdom. Our instructions were :—

Terms of enquiry.

"To enquire into the circumstances of the Fish-curing Trade, with special reference to the necessities of each branch, the conditions under which the work is carried on, the present and past practice of the Department in reference to each, and how far, and in what direction, deviation from the ordinary Factory and Workshop law appears to be necessary in each case."

Law bearing on the subject.

At the commencement of this Report it will be convenient to set forth in detail the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts bearing on the subject, the practice past and present of the Department in administering them, and the circumstances which led up to the present enquiry.

The Acts of 1867 embraced within their far-extending definitions nearly every trade and occupation in the country as constituting "Factories" or "Workshops." The latter, which were first entrusted to Local Authorities, who practically ignored the Workshop Act, only came under the supervision of the Factory Department through the Act of 1872.

Fish-curing establishments, which were then and still remain almost exclusively "Workshops," thus became subject to inspection by H.M. Inspectors of Factories for the first time in 1871.

The Factory and Workshop Act of 1871 (Section 4) contained the following provision (with the marginal note "Exemption of Curing Fish from Factory and Workshop Acts").

"Whereas upon the arrival of boats with fish it is necessary, for the purpose of preventing such fish from being spoiled, to employ persons in gutting, salting, and packing such fish upon the arrival of such boats. Be it enacted, nothing in the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1871, or in the Workshop Acts, 1867 to 1871, shall extend to the process of gutting, salting and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats."

This section is the first indication that the fish trade was beginning to be cognizant of the difficulties that might arise in conforming to the ordinary hours of work, now that the Acts were to be enforced by the Imperial instead of the Local Authorities.

Owing probably to the enormous amount of work entailed by the introduction of the provisions of the Acts into "Workshops," and hampered by the total exemption named in Section 4 of the Act of 1871, H.M. Inspectors do not appear to have made much headway with the fish-curing trade, which was carried on chiefly on the North-East Coast of Scotland, in Workshops difficult of access, and mostly opened only at certain periods of the year. But that the trade was gradually becoming aware of their necessities under the Acts is shown by the special exceptions, &c., introduced under the Act of 1878.

These exceptions are :—

- (a) Under Section 56 of the Act of 1878, Schedule 3, Part 5, "Overtime" is permitted in the process of preserving or curing fish on not more than 96 days in any twelve months: This has since been reduced to 60 days under Section 14 of the Act of 1895.
- (b) Under Order, dated December, 1882 (Act 1878, Section 43), employment is permitted, in "Workshops" only, between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.
- (c) Section 100 of the Act of 1878 re-enacts the exemption under Section 4 of the Act of 1871, in the following terms :—"Nothing in this Act shall extend to the process of gutting, salting, and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats," with the marginal note "saving for persons employed in process of curing fish."

To this latter section, however, Mr. Redgrave, in his edition of the principal Act, appended a note which reads as follows :—

"Care must be taken not to confound the exemption for gutting, salting, and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats" with the process of 'curing or preserving fish' in which overtime may be worked under Section 56 and Schedule 3, Part 5."

Mr. Redgrave's note would appear to recognise a process dealing with fish immediately on its arrival in the fishing boats, entirely distinct from the process of curing and preserving; and such a process may daily be seen in Grimsby Market and similar places, where fish, on arrival in the fishing boats, are immediately gutted and packed in ice for transit to inland towns, to be sold as fresh fish and not for curing purposes. In former years, when ice was less available than it is now, sprinkling with salt took the place of ice; and even in recent years, in the more remote districts of Ireland, the practice is still carried on.

From whatever cause and for whatever reasons Section 4 of the Factory Act of 1871 and Section 100 of the Act of 1878 were inserted, they are singularly inapplicable to the fish-curing trade of the present day. In the first place they name only three processes and omit others which are equally necessary to prevent fresh fish from being spoiled. And, secondly, they limit the treatment of the fish to "immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats," thereby apparently excluding all curing stations *not* on the coast. The only branch of the trade in which it can be said that "packing is carried on immediately on the arrival of the fish," is that of curing white herrings in barrels after the Scotch method. Whilst in the curing of export herrings at Yarmouth, &c., of pilchards, closed haddock, bloaters, and red herrings, &c., no gutting whatever is performed.

Very soon after the passing of the Act of 1878, difficulties would appear to have arisen with fish curers, and the expediency of taking a wider view of the exemption, under Section 100, seems to have been entertained by Mr. Redgrave in the face of the note appended to it, in his edition of the Act; for it appears that soon after the Act came into force, he issued a circular to the fish-curing trade, including the process of "putting of fish on sticks" in gutting, salting, and packing. This process is peculiar to certain branches of fish curing and does not belong to the fresh fish trade.

Adminis-
tration, past
and present.

This further step was taken no doubt on representations made by those engaged in the manufacture of kippered herrings, but the terms of the circular did not extend to what is equally essential in their case, viz., placing the "tentered" fish in the kilns or smokehouses. Whilst further confusion arose from the fact that the putting on sticks of export herrings, bloaters, and red herrings does not occur till long after the arrival of the fish in the fishing boats, extending in the case of red herrings, it may be, to many weeks, in the case of export herrings to a week, and in the case of bloaters to at least the second day.

The result of this attempt to extend to fish curing this exemption under Section 100, rendered it impossible for H.M. Inspectors to administer the law satisfactorily; for they were at once met by the insuperable difficulty that if all fish curing was intended to be so included, then the first words of the section declared that "Nothing in this Act shall apply," which not only gave exemption in respect to hours of work, but also from all provisions of the Act whatever.

For seventeen years from the passing of the Act of 1878 it was the general practice to consider fish curing as practically exempted from the provisions of the Act. In the Northern District of Scotland, for instance, of which Aberdeen is the centre, the district in which fish curing is carried on on the largest scale, this industry was, at the beginning of 1895, wholly unrepresented in the registers kept by the Factory Inspector, and it would appear that no inspection of fish-curing works had taken place at any rate for some years previously. Even in inland towns, such as Glasgow and Manchester, the same latitude appears to have been allowed in the case of the arrival of fresh unsalted fish for kippering purposes. The expression "immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats," in Section 100, being taken to include all cases where the fish is immediately transferred by cart, rail, or otherwise to the fish-curing house.

It should be noted, however, that in Liverpool, and probably elsewhere, the large curers of fish, who also had stations on the coast of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have, since the 1st of July 1879, carried on the manufacture of bloaters and red herrings within the provisions of the Act. The fish used for this purpose being already preserved by salt, it was held that no further exemption could be claimed under Section 100.

It should also be mentioned that in Aberdeen, fish-preserving works, which were non-textile factories apart from the process of fish curing, have complied with the requirements of the Act.

Speaking generally, however, up to 1895 fish-curers regarded their work as exempted from the operation of the Factory Acts by the wording of Section 100 of the principal Act. But in March of that year the action of a section of the occupiers in Aberdeen brought the whole matter under review. Some difference of opinion having arisen on the question of women's wages and the hours of labour in that town, the Aberdeen Fish Trade Association adopted the view that it was desirable that the trade should be brought within the Factory Act, and the hours of labour limited in accordance with its provisions. A memorial from the Association, dated 5th of March, was addressed to the Secretary of State, praying that the white fish curers on the East Coast might be brought under the Factory Acts. The motive of the Memorial is indicated in the following extract from the Minutes of the Fishery Board of Scotland, forwarded to the Home Office :—

"Those smokers of haddocks who pay their women workers by the hour and overtime, considering that they were placed at a disadvantage in competing with those paying weekly wages, and not paying for overtime, and consequently, having their labour done at less expense, have sought redress from the application of the Factory Acts, so that all curers of smoked haddocks in Aberdeen might, as to cost of labour, occupy an equal position."

On the receipt of this Memorial inquiries were instituted by the Factory Department at the request of the Secretary of State. We are informed that these inquiries showed that the conditions of work at Aberdeen differed greatly from those in other places—the use of steam trawling vessels rendered the trade more independent of wind and weather than in places where fishing boats were used, and the Aberdeen fish curers possessed facilities for preserving fish, by means of ice, much superior to those available at smaller places along the Scotch coast—and that in these circumstances the Secretary of State decided that he could not propose to Parliament an extension of the law which would operate unequally, and give advantages to the trade of the larger fish curers at the cost of interference with the same industry as carried on in smaller places.

The inquiry, however, appears to have drawn the attention of the Chief Inspector of Factories to the fact that the whole fish-curing trade in the North-East of Scotland had hitherto been exempt from the operation of the Factory Acts to an extent incompatible with any interpretation of Section 100, and instructions were issued to the Factory Inspector for the more stringent enforcement of the law. At first the Chief Inspector's instructions were based on the view that the exemption did not extend at all to fish curing as distinguished from "gutting and salting,"

and were to this effect, that all fish-curing places should be visited and registered, and the Act enforced, if need be, by prosecution. The Inspectors, accordingly communicated these instructions to the fish curers, and proceeded to enforce the law by registering the premises, posting up Abstracts of the Acts, and instructing occupiers to comply with their provisions. In September 1895, a curer who failed, after caution, to observe the statute, was prosecuted, and convicted at Aberdeen.

The immediate result of these steps was that a strong agitation for the amendment or repeal of the statutory restrictions in the trade arose in Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Buckie, Wick, Shetland, Stornoway, Glasgow, and many smaller fish-curing centres in Scotland. It took the form of public meetings, largely attended by all classes of persons engaged in the industry, at which resolutions in favour of the repeal of the Factory Acts were passed : of deputations to Members of Parliament, urging them to take united action on behalf of their constituents : of numerous communications to the Press, which attracted much attention ; and of Memorials to the Fishery Board of Scotland, the department which is charged with the supervising and fostering of the fishing interests. The officers of this Board made inquiry into the matter, and presented reports, in which, it is understood, the full application of the existing Factory law to fish curing was strongly deprecated.

The agitation continued and spread to the fishing centres in England where the new instructions as to the enforcement of the law threatened interference with fish curing. Finally, the matter being taken up by the National Fisheries Association, a Bill was introduced into Parliament in the Session of 1896 by Sir Albert Rollit, which would have had the effect of entirely exempting the whole fish-curing industry from the operation of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

In the face of this agitation, and of the strong representations addressed to the Secretary of State, that the enforcement of the Act in its more stringent sense would lead to grave injury to the fish curing trade, and probably to the destruction of a valuable portion of the country's food supply, the Factory Department endeavoured to make all the concessions that were possible. So early as May 1895, Mr. Oram called the attention of the Inspectors to Mr. Redgrave's instruction that the putting of fish on sticks was to be included as part of the process of gutting, salting, and packing, and stated that, as this had always been understood by the trade to be the meaning of the exemption, no alteration in the practice was to be made. He also explained that "immediately on its arrival in the fishing-boats" had been understood to include the immediate transfer of fish to the curing houses by cart or rail. The chief Inspector further informed Mr. Maconochie of Fraserburgh that fish curing, which includes kippering, would not be interfered with provided it was carried out on the same lines as it had been in the past, though he would tolerate no abuses of the privileges granted.

These concessions, however, proved to be inadequate to allay the agitation, or to meet the demands of the trade. Finally, in May 1896, when Sir Albert Rollit's Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons, and there appeared to be a prospect of the difficulties being settled by legislation, instructions were issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors not to interfere for the present with the hours of labour in the processes of fish curing so far as those processes were carried on immediately on the arrival of the fishing boats. Since that date the Factory and Workshop Acts have been in the same position as before 1895—that is practically in abeyance in the fish-curing trade so far as regards the hours of employment of women and young persons in emergency processes. Some effort, however, has been made to secure the adoption of the other provisions of the Act ; and in some districts steps have been taken to place fish-curing workshops on the registers and provide for the exhibition of the abstracts ; and during November 1897, a prosecution was successfully undertaken against a Yarmouth curer for employment of women in the smoke-house at night and for excessive hours.

During the Session of 1897 an amending Bill was again brought in by Sir A. Rollit, M.P., proposing to substitute for sub-section (2) of Section 100 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1878, the following :—

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the processes of preparing, curing, preserving, and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats, and all acts incident thereto: Provided that this exemption shall not extend to such provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts 1878 to 1895, as relate to sanitary matters, safety, accidents, annual returns and notices of occupation."

The proviso to this Clause was introduced, we are informed, in order to meet the objections which had been taken by the Home Office to the unqualified exemption in the Bill of 1896 : and the clause in this form would have placed beyond doubt the power of control in such matters as sanitation and safety : but it would have failed to make clear the precise limits of processes to be exempted, and would not, it appears to us, have afforded a satisfactory solution of the question.

The Bill was opposed and failed to pass.

In the course of our enquiries we have visited the following centres of the industry :—

In England :—

Berwick-upon-Tweed, Dover, Folkestone, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Mevagissey, Mousehole, Newcastle, Newlyn, Penzance, Plymouth, Porthleven, St. Ives, Scarborough, North and South Shields, Southport, Spittal, Whitby and Yarmouth.

In Scotland :—

Aberdeen, Anstruther, Banff, Buckie, Burghead, Cullen, Dunbar, Edinburgh, Eyemouth, Fortrose, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Gardenstown, Glasgow, Gourdon, Helmsdale, Hopeman, Kirkwall, Leith, Lerwick, Lossiemouth, Macduff, Montrose, Nairn, Peterhead, Pulteneytown, Scalloway, Scrabster, Stonehaven, Stornoway, Stromness, Thurso, Ullapool, and Wick.

In Ireland :—

Our enquiries extended to the curing of mackerel on the South-West coast from Kinsale to Dingie, and to the herring curing on the Coast of Donegal, &c.

For the purpose of this enquiry, it may be at once stated that practically the only fish dealt with for curing purposes in the United Kingdom are herring, mackerel, pilchards, haddock, cod, ling, tusk, saithe, and, in a minor degree, sprats and shrimps.

On the arrival of the fishing boats, the fish are usually sold by auction in the fish markets by qualified salesmen, or, in smaller places, by the fishermen themselves on the quay.

The fish so sold are purchased either by curers to be dealt with immediately at the local curing yards, or forwarded to inland curing stations, to be dealt with there; or by fish merchants to be despatched inland for sale as fresh fish. For the latter purpose, the fish are immediately packed for transit, having in the case of cod, &c. been previously gutted, but the greater facilities for procuring ice have almost superseded the practice of sprinkling with salt.

Fish sent to be cured inland are chiefly herrings to be converted into "kippers," "bloaters," or "reds." But, as kippers should be made from absolutely fresh fish, these are never touched with salt. Bloaters and reds, however, being made from salted fish, the fresh fish in their case, are packed in salt, and the initial curing process goes on in course of transit. Inland curers would therefore only require exemption, so far as they deal with fresh fish.

Broadly speaking, there may be said to be four methods of curing:—

- (a) By means of salt only, the fish being cured and packed in barrels.
- (b) By means of salt or brine, the fish being subsequently smoked.
- (c) By preserving fish in tins, &c., by means of exclusion of air.
- (d) By salt and subsequent drying in the open air.

In each of these methods of curing, as well as in the despatch of fresh fish to be sold as such, there are certain initial emergency processes necessary to prevent the fish becoming spoiled. The point where the immediate and continuous processes cease may differ in each method, but in all these comes a time when continuity ceases, and the manipulation of the fish is discontinued for hours, days, or it may be weeks.

METHODS OF CURING.

In connection with this portion of our enquiry, it will be necessary to deal at considerable length with the different methods and the different processes used.

HERRING CURING.

1. The chief curing industry in Scotland is the *curing of herring in the wet state in barrels* for export to Germany, Russia, Denmark, and Scandinavia. This method is also carried on at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, chiefly by Scotch curers who follow the fishing seasons down the coast, bringing their crews of women with them. Women only, under male supervision, may be said to be employed in this branch, who work in crews of three, two gutting and one packing into barrels. White herring.

On the arrival of the fish they are at once gutted and sorted according to sizes and quality. They are then packed into barrels with alternate layers of salt. When the barrels are full the heads are loosely laid on, and the contents are allowed to "pine" or settle down. From time to time the brine formed by the salt in contact with the fish is drawn off and the barrels are filled up with more fish and brine. Within ten days the barrels are headed up and the process is complete. In this method emergency ceases at the *first packing into barrels*.

So important in Scotland is the trade in barrelled herring for export that the Fishery Board there supervises the industry in every district, and grants, for a fee of fourpence per barrel, the "Crown Brand" to such cured fish as come up to the prescribed standard.

This branding fee was originally a bounty to the herring curers of four shillings for every barrel of fish properly prepared, and the Fishery Officers were originally appointed to certify the standard and distribute the grant. The Crown Brand, although in no way compulsory, became, however, so much in demand amongst foreign buyers, and so enhanced the value of the fish, that the bounty was gradually reduced, and finally was merged into a fee, which produced in 1896 the sum of £8,000. The Fishery Board for Scotland is thus at once provided with an income and an organization which is usefully employed in collecting information concerning Sea Fisheries, and in fostering and developing the whole industry.

The Crown Brand being entirely optional, some firms prefer to rely upon their own private trade marks.

2. At Yarmouth one of the chief trades is the *curing of herrings in barrels in a dry state*.

This method differs also from the Scotch trade in that the fish are ungutted and subsequently smoked. Export herring.

The fish are first salted on the floor or in tanks, where they lie for six or seven days; they are then washed and afterwards "rived" or strung on spits (which are thin sticks about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long) thrust under one gill cover and out at the mouth. The spits are then hung in the smoke-house, and the fish remain there from two to three days.

They are afterwards packed and pressed in barrels, which are then headed up. These fish are almost entirely for export to the Mediterranean. In this branch women are only employed in "riving" and packing and emergency ceases at *salting*.

3. The kippering of herrings is carried on throughout England and Scotland but not in Ireland. Kippering

On arrival the fish are split open down the back and gutted. They are then washed, pickled in brine for about 20 to 30 minutes, hooked on tenters, and placed in the smoke-house for 6 to 12 hours. They are afterwards packed in boxes and despatched to market. Kippers are made almost exclusively from absolutely fresh fish, and therefore 95 per cent. of kippering is carried on at the coast. Wood fires are used for smoking purposes. Women almost exclusively are employed in splitting, gutting, tentering, and packing.

In kippering the emergency processes cease at *placing in the smoke-houses*.

MANUFACTURE OF BLOATERS AND RED HERRINGS.

bloaters and
reds.

4. This branch is carried on chiefly at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but also in Scotland, and such inland cities as London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

On arrival the fish are placed in salt, their subsequent treatment depending upon whether they are to be converted into bloaters or reds.

A bloater is an ungutted herring only partially smoked. It is kept in salt for 12 to 18 hours, and then "rived" or placed on spits, and afterwards smoked for some hours.

Red herrings are highly cured fish made from herrings salted often for many weeks, and then placed on spits and smoked for some weeks. Women in this branch are only employed in "riving" and packing, and emergency ceases at *salting*.

PRESERVING OF FRESH FISH IN TINS BY EXCLUSION OF AIR.

preserving.

5. This industry has shown signs of considerable expansion during the past few years.

It is carried on almost exclusively in "Factories" using machinery for making tins, &c.

Fresh herring for preserving are, on arrival, headed and gutted, washed, and pickled for 10 minutes; they are then placed in tins and the lids are soldered on. The tins are next placed in cooking baths or in steam retorts for from 1½ to 2 hours; the small hole, made to allow the escape of any gas or steam generated, is sealed up, and the tins are left to cool.

At Folkstone we saw an interesting deviation in this process, in that the tins are made and fused by means of a Bunsen burner without solder and without holes.

The tins are subsequently tested to see that they are sound, lacquered, and eventually labelled.

Fresh mackerel, &c., are also treated in similar fashion. The industry is pursued at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Peterhead, Deal and Folkestone, and London. Emergency in this method ceases at *sealing the tins*.

In addition to fresh fish, kippered herring, and mackerel, smoked haddock and dried fish are tinned and permanently preserved by the above method, but no emergency arises with them, as the fish are already partially preserved.

PILCHARD CURING.

export
pilchards.

1. The curing of pilchards in barrels is almost entirely confined to Cornwall and Devonshire. Not many years ago it was carried on at Baltimore, in Ireland, but no pilchards have been caught there of late, whilst for three years past they have also deserted St. Ives.

The fish on arrival are placed in tanks with salt, and left to pickle for not less than 21 days; when sufficiently salted the fish are taken out, washed and packed in barrels. Pressure is applied to the top of the fish until the contents of the barrels have been reduced in bulk, and a large quantity of the natural oil squeezed out. The barrels are filled up three or four times with more fish before pressing is finished, and then, at the expiration of eight or nine days, are headed up. In this branch women are only employed, under the present method, in packing the fish into the barrels, and emergency ceases at *salting*.

2. *Preserving of Pilchards in Oil*.—The fish on arrival are placed on the floor and sprinkled with salt, then headed and gutted and pickled in strong brine for three or four hours. They are then washed and placed in wire grills, heads downwards, to drain and dry. They are next dipped in boiling oil for a few minutes. The fish are now practically preserved. They are afterwards left to drain and cool, and subsequently packed in tins, which are then filled up with oil, closed, and bathed in boiling water. After cooling the tins are cleaned in sawdust and labelled. The emergency processes in this method cease at "*dipping in boiling oil*."

In the preparation of "*Marinated Pilchards*" cooking in oil is omitted, and the tins before bathing are filled with vinegar. Marinated Pilchards are also treated at times in a similar manner in bottles.

In this method emergency ceases at *sealing of the tins, &c.*

Herring are also sometimes treated in oil *à la sardine*.

MACKEREL CURING.

export
mackerel.

The curing of mackerel in barrels is chiefly carried on on the South-West Coast of Ireland, but also at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

The fish on arrival are split and gutted, placed in fresh water for one hour, and packed in barrels with salt, where they remain for about ten days. They are then taken out, washed and re-packed, the barrels being filled up with brine and headed up. In this branch men and boys are chiefly employed, but women also in splitting. The fish are almost entirely for export to America.

The emergency processes in this branch cease at *first packing into barrels*.

WHITE FISH.

export white
fish.

1. *The curing of Cod, Ling, and other white fish* in barrels is also carried on in the North of Scotland and Ireland to a minor extent, the process being very similar to that described above for mackerel. The emergency processes here also cease at *first packing into barrels*.

2. *Curing of Haddock* is carried on at several places in Scotland, more especially at Peterhead and Aberdeen, where it continues all the year round, and also at Hull, Grimsby, &c.

The Aberdeen or Finnan Haddock (so called from the village of Findon, near Aberdeen, where the industry is now practically extinct) is on arrival gutted, headed, and split open, then pickled in brine for 20 to 60 minutes according to size, then laid on splits to dry for some hours, and smoked next day in the smoke-house with peat and sawdust for about eight hours.

The Eyemouth haddock (so named from the village of that name) or pale smoked fish is similarly treated with wood fires for about three hours.

Closed haddock or "*smokies*" are headed and gutted, but not split, pickled for about 15 to 60 minutes according to size, then dried for several hours and smoked for about one hour with wood fires.

The haddock trade is constant throughout the year, but is considerably larger in winter than in summer, and the fish are then in better condition. Women are largely employed in the curing of haddock in all processes in Scotland, but at Hull and Grimsby only in cleaning, and boys in heading, whilst the rest is done by men.

In curing of haddock to be smoked *on the day of arrival*, the emergency processes would cease, as in kippering, at *placing in the smoke-houses*. But in case of those to be smoked *the next day at placing on the spits*.

3. Curing of *white fish by salting and subsequent drying in the open air*.—Fish cured in this manner are chiefly cod, ling, saithe, and haddock. They are split, headed and gutted; washed, rubbed with salt, and pressed by being built in piles with boards between each fish, and topped with heavy stones. The object of the pressing is to cause the salt to permeate the fish which are large and thick. This accomplished, they are exposed on thin boards daily, for a number of weeks, to the drying action of the air and sun, and are then packed. The season extends in the North of Scotland, where this industry is chiefly carried on, from the middle of October to the middle of April, but, as far as the daily employment of women is concerned, it practically terminates in the last week of March, after which they are engaged in the herring industry.

In this branch emergency ceases at *salting*.

CURING OF SPRATS.

Curing of sprats as sardines in oil is carried on in a somewhat similar manner to that described above for pilchards. Sprats.

In this branch likewise emergency ceases at *dipping in boiling oil*.

The industry is carried on at Deal and Folkestone from November to March. Women are employed in placing the fish in the tins.

SHRIMPS.

There is a small industry carried on in curing and potting shrimps, chiefly at Southport, but said also to be found at Lytham, Blackpool, St. Annes, Morecambe, and Pegwell Bay. Shrimps.

Shrimping is carried on all the year round at Southport, but the shrimps are most abundant from August to November. When shrimps are scarce at Southport they are imported from Holland. On arrival, the fishermen take the shrimps to their homes, where a portion are boiled with salt for sale in their shells. Those intended for potting are boiled without salt and then shelled. In this state they are delivered to the workshops where potting is carried on. The shelled shrimps are then stewed in a pan with butter, salt, and seasoning, after which they are set to cool in dishes, which are tilted up at first in order to drain the liquor off; the dishes are afterwards placed flat, and the fish have to be stirred at times till cool to prevent them from blackening. When cool they may be sprinkled with a preservative termed glacialine, and are afterwards, when needed, put in a pot and covered with a mixture like butter, which is imported from Holland. The industry is carried on in very small workshops, and constantly in domestic workshops.

The boats go out immediately after high water and return just before the succeeding high water; but this, of course, is subject to variation during stormy weather. The arrival of the shrimps in the fishing boats is therefore very variable, depending on the tide.

Emergency in this branch appears to cease *after stewing and cooling*.

GENERAL.

A few remarks on the extent and importance of the fish-curing industry in general may here be not out of place.

In Scotland.

According to the Report of the Fishery Board, there were in 1896 over 88,000 persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry. The total quantities of fish (exclusive of shell-fish) landed at Scotch ports amounted to about 6,150,000 cwt., which were disposed of by fishermen for over £1,570,000. There were during the same year 1,490,000 barrels of herrings cured, whilst the total amount received for cured herrings was £1,109,985.

Scotch cured herrings occupy a very important position in the returns of exports from the United Kingdom, and the first place in the Continental herring markets.

The estimated value of cod, ling, &c., dried and pickled, was £110,000.

The total amount of haddock landed at Scotch ports during 1896 was 990,198 cwt., and their value £420,485.

In Ireland.

The number of barrels of mackerel cured during 1896 was 75,375, and the wages earned by men, women, and boys employed in splitting and salting was estimated at £20,000. The total number of fish, exclusive of salmon, landed in Ireland in 1896 is stated as representing a value of £368,805. In the case of salmon the estimate is £383,394. The value of herring landed during the same year was £63,092.

In England.

Owing to the absence of any Fishery Board no statistics are published, but to give an idea of the extent of the Yarmouth herring fishery, it may be stated that an average of 18,000 last, of 13,200 fish each, are landed there per annum, the average value being £8 per last.

The total number of persons employed in the United Kingdom in such factories and workshops as have come within our knowledge are 9,012 men, 23,200 women, and 1,398 young persons. (*See Appendix I.*) But it must be remembered that any restrictions which hampered the fish-curing trade would also reflect on the many thousand fishermen who might not be able to find purchasers for their fish.

By far the greatest portion of the fish-curing industry of the kingdom is performed by women. This is more especially the case in Scotland, where we found very few young persons, and those almost entirely in the tinning trade. At Hull and Grimsby, in the haddock-curing industry, more men and boys are employed than women, and the same remark applies to the mackerel curing in Ireland. Except for 15 "factories" in Aberdeen, two in Glasgow, one in Buckie, one each in Peterhead and Fraserburgh, one in London, three in Yarmouth, one in Deal, and one in Folkestone, the whole of the fish-curing industry is at present carried on in premises constituting "workshops." On the West Coast of Scotland, in the districts of Loch Carron and Skye, Fort William, and Loch Broom, herring curing is carried on at sea on board the vessels—at one time the principal phase of the trade—the inaccessibility of the West Highland lochs being accountable in a large measure for a continuance of this method.

The local home fishings for herring, at the various stations enumerated above, last at most for two or three months, commencing in the North at Stornoway, &c., in April, and finishing at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and St. Ives in November and December. Pilchards constitute nearly an equally short season trade in Cornwall during the autumn; whilst the curing of haddock is carried on the whole year round, but chiefly in winter. In Ireland there is both a spring and autumn season for mackerel, but they are only cured in the latter, the spring fish being all sold as fresh fish.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of the "factories" is on the whole satisfactory, but the same can hardly be said of the "workshops" in general; not so much that the premises are defective as regards overcrowding, cleanliness, and ventilation, but rather that they are lamentably wanting with respect to separate sanitary conveniences for the sexes, and even in numerous cases without any sanitary accommodation whatever. This evil is often greatly enhanced by the fact that, during the local fishings for herring, hundreds of women are imported for curing purposes into sea-coast towns and villages, which in themselves are ill fitted for their own normal needs. Not but what we found instances where care in this respect had been taken by individual occupiers and by local authorities. A notable instance of the latter may be quoted in the case of Hull, where, by the kindness of the Medical Officer of Health, we were provided with a complete list of all curing-houses, fifty-five in number, which are dealt with as an offensive trade, required to be duly registered at the Town Hall, and are systematically inspected under the byelaws of the Borough, one of which enforces lime-washing every six months. (*See Appendix III.*)

In connection with sanitation the following may be quoted from the Minutes of the Scotch Fishery Board issued in 1895 :—

"As to the comfort and sanitary condition of fish-curing premises, much could be done at present with benefit to all concerned. There can be little doubt that there is a good deal of foundation for the statement as to the need, on fish-curing premises, for more comfort and cleanliness and lavatory accommodation; in all which respects owners should be compelled by the local sanitary authorities to see to the condition of their premises. The provision of sufficient W.C. accommodation, especially for women, the prevention of overcrowding, and the regular clearing away of fish offal seem to be the chief points requiring attention."

Again, to quote from the report of one of the Fishery Officers in 1895 :—

"On the matter of the sanitary conditions under which the women work, I may state that there are virtually no conveniences whatever, as the sanitary arrangements are sadly deficient."

Whilst we found many instances, especially at Scarborough, where in the curing of herrings in barrels the work was entirely done in the open air without any shelter whatever; special attention must be drawn to the wretched conditions under which the curing of mackerel is carried on on the South-West Coast of Ireland, where the industry, to a very large extent, is prosecuted in the open without any sheds or covering, and the workers are frequently compelled to stand all day exposed to the inclemency of the weather, a proceeding most detrimental, not only to the health of the workers, but also to the quality of the fish when cured. If the industry there, which is only eight or nine years old, is to thrive, some steps should be taken for the erection of sheds.

Whilst inquiring into the accommodation provided for the Scotch women who travel from place to place in the curing of herrings in barrels, and in kippering, we found that it was not an infrequent custom for them to be housed in barracks round the curing yards; in some cases as many as twelve in a room and three in a bed. But in each instance where the barracks were visited by us, the apartments had satisfied the requirements of the local authorities as to cubic space.

In the matter of wages, the practice varies in the different branches of the trade and in different localities. Wages.

The travelling crews of women from the North of Scotland, in the curing of herrings in barrels, are engaged for the season before it commences by payment of "arles," being a sum of money varying in amount up to £3, after which they are paid at the rate of 8*d.* per barrel per crew of three women, and 3*d.* per woman per barrel for filling up. Where the "arles" are less, 9*d.* to 10*d.* per barrel is paid, but frequently there are days on which the women cannot earn anything owing to the absence of fish. Travelling kipperers are paid 16*s.* per week, work or no work. In the haddock trade in Scotland, the bulk of the women are now paid 3*d.* per hour worked; whilst at Grimsby and Hull, women in cleaning haddock are paid 4*d.* to 8*d.* per kit.

In pilchard curing, women are paid 8*d.* per barrel for packing. At Yarmouth women "riving" bloaters and "reds" are on piece-work at 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per "last," working in crews. Women kipperers, on piece-work at Yarmouth, receive £1 to £1 5*s.* per "last" for all processes from splitting to packing.

In Ireland, women are paid from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per day, and boys from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, and men 3*s.* per day.

The necessities of each branch of the trade in dealing with fish are largely governed by—

- (1.) The perishable nature of the fish.
- (2.) The uncertain hour at which the fishing boats arrive, owing to wind and tide.
- (3.) The variable supply of fish owing to weather conditions.
- (4.) The brevity of the season at each station for such fish as herring, mackerel, pilchards, sprats, &c., lasting in no case more than two or three months.
- (5.) The necessity of despatching the cured fish to market as quickly as possible, in the case of kippers, bloaters, &c., which will only keep a few days.
- (6.) In Scotland, in curing of herring in barrels, by the necessity of the fish being gutted within 24 hours,* and the barrels headed up within 10 days, in order to qualify for the Crown Brand.

The rapidity of preparation for despatch is more especially requisite in the North of Scotland, where fish trains are few, and, in the case of the Islands, steamers are uncertain.

In the course of our investigations we have held meetings with the various local Fish Trade Associations, wherever such existed, with the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association in London, and with a large number of individual employers and workers, with a view to ascertaining how far our recommendations would meet the requirements of the trade. In making these recommendations, we may say that they have met with almost universal approval from all sides, as shown by the correspondence furnished herewith.

As to workers, the women engaged in the industry would appear to be strongly opposed to any interference with their hours of work in the initial processes of curing. They assert that it would practically amount to their exclusion from the industry which, as it is, furnishes almost their only means of living.

It is clear to us that a large portion of the industry could not be carried on under the ordinary provisions for factories and workshops, and that considerable relaxation as to hours of labour is absolutely essential for this large and most important trade.

Section 100 goes too far in some directions, and not far enough in others. Were the present Act strictly enforced, *i.e.*, exemption granted only to gutting, salting, and packing immediately on arrival of the fish, kipperers would be *most seriously hampered*, as the exemption would only include the processes of gutting and pickling, and would not extend to those of tentering and placing in the kilns, which are equally essential in order to prevent the fish from spoiling. Haddock curing and the preserving of fish in tins would be somewhat similarly affected. The concluding words of Section 100 of the Act of 1878 would limit the exemption to curing stations on the sea coast; whilst the first words, "Nothing in this Act shall apply to," would give total exemption, not only as to hours of labour, but also from all other provisions of the Act.

Again, if the exemption under the present section were held to include all processes of curing, direct or indirect, it might be held to extend to such incidental processes as making of tins, barrels, &c. (in which case unfair competition would arise with manufacturers of such articles who do not happen to be fish curers as well), and also to the requirements as to guarding of machinery, and reporting of accidents, as well as to sanitation and exhibiting of abstracts.

Our recommendation, therefore, would be that the existing exemption be repealed; and that the new exemption to take its place should apply only to the hours of employment of women and young persons. It should be enacted, we think, that nothing in the Act should prevent the employment of women and young persons, according to the exigencies of the trade, in the immediate and continuous processes necessary to prevent the fish from spoiling on the day or night of its arrival at the factory or workshop. But that the period of employment, exclusive of meal hours and absence from work, shall not exceed, for young persons, twelve hours, or for women fourteen hours, in any 24 hours, and that employment on Sunday be prohibited. Recommendations.

We also recommend that the provisions of the Act as to weekly half-holiday shall not apply to such further processes as complete the curing of the fish, or to packing of fish for the markets.

In other words, we recommend practical total exemption as to hours of labour only for the emergency processes necessary to prevent the spoiling of fresh fish; and partial exemption for the after processes dealing with the fish itself.

We found scarcely a child employed in fish curing throughout the Kingdom, and therefore do not recommend any exemption for them.

* See 55 Geo. IV. c. 94, ss. 18, 33.

In recommending the exemption from the weekly half-holiday for the later stages *dealing with the fish itself*, we are further guided, in addition to the quick despatch named above, by the fact that the same women are generally employed both in the emergency and the later processes, and therefore could, and probably would, be employed on Saturday, first in packing &c., and afterwards on the emergency processes.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

H. S. RICHMOND
JOHN CALDER.

1st February, 1898.

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF FISH-CURING FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED THEREIN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR 1896.

Country.	Factories and Workshops.	Persons employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES	346	2,063	2,715	310	5,088
SCOTLAND	735	5,994	18,881	73	24,948
IRELAND	31	955	1,604	1,015	3,574
UNITED KINGDOM	1,112	9,012	23,200	1,398	33,610

These figures cannot be considered complete, but they are the best that could be obtained during the limited period at our disposal.

For Scotland we obtained lists of all occupiers engaged in fish curing in the different districts during 1897, for which we are indebted to the Officers of the Scottish Fishery Board. As the returns of persons employed are not yet compiled, we have given those for 1896 from the Report of the Board for that year. The number of occupiers in 1897 was, however, 751, against 821 in 1896. Probably, therefore, the number of persons employed was proportionately less. This decrease was due, no doubt, to the great failure in the Scotch herring fishery during 1897.

In a further Appendix (Appendix II) we give some interesting statistics compiled from the Report of the Scotch Fishery Board for 1896.

For Ireland we obtained a list of the chief curers of mackerel on the South-West Coast, some of whose stations were visited by us, and in connection therewith statistics as to the number of persons employed during 1896, were supplied by the Irish Fisheries Department, Dublin Castle, from returns made by the Coast Guard Officers at their respective stations. A list of all curers engaged in the herring trade on the coast of Donegal, &c., together with the number of persons employed, was furnished to us by the Secretary of the Congested Districts Board, Dublin.

For England, in the absence of any Fishery Department, we have been obliged to rely upon statistics gathered from personal visits, supplemented at Hull, Grimsby, and Lowestoft by local authorities and fish trade associations.

In Wales we are informed by Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector of Factories, that fish curing is practically nil, except in a small retail way. He adds, that "at Milford Haven the only process carried on is that of gutting, salting, icing, and packing immediately upon arrival of the trawlers," which would appear to be that of the fresh fish trade alluded to above.

STATISTICS OF THE HERRING CURING INDUSTRY OF SCOTLAND DURING THE YEAR 1896 (from the Report of the Scotch Fishery Board).

FISH-CURING.

FACTORY DISTRICT.	Curing Centre.	Curing Season.	Greatest Number of Persons Employed at one time.					Quantity of Herring treated by the various processes.						Estimated Value of Herring Cured.
			Curing Occupiers.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons Employed.	Barrels Cured Guttled.	Barrels Cured Unguttled.	Barrels Kipped.	Barrels of Bloaters and Reds.	Barrels preserved by Tinning.	Total Barrels Cured.	
No. 1A. THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.	Stonehaven	July and Aug.	8	29	180	26	243	11,260	373	872	22	—	12,527	£ 7,502
	Aberdeen	"	55	238	2,430	689	3,412	123,383	5,798	10,809	3,863	21,272 (In 9 Factories.)	165,125	104,076
	Peterhead	"	80	440	2,136	231	2,887	225,210	—	11,914	203	370 (In 1 Factory.)	237,697	159,519
	Fraserburgh	"	85	608	3,585	526	4,804	333,985	—	7,080	71	5,368 (In 1 Factory.)	346,474	218,728
	Banff	"	20	57	374	72	523	23,773	118	1,239	55	—	25,185	15,324
	Buckie	"	16	75	503	31	625	34,078	15	765	—	—	34,858	20,316
	Findhorn	July to Sept.	12	54	358	39	463	24,893	280	11	44	—	25,228	14,421
	Gromarty	"	1	5	81	8	95	4,058	—	—	—	—	4,058	2,041
	Helmsdale	"	10	55	367	29	461	22,572	—	—	—	—	22,572	14,989
	Lybster	"	7	23	198	3	231	14,767	—	80	—	—	14,847	9,229
	Wick	June to Sept.	113	482	1,523	198	2,321	110,904	1,017	8,533	12	—	120,466	80,347
	Orkney Islands	May and June	42	141	943	54	1,180	61,903	322	11,270	—	—	63,495	86,776
	Shetland Islands	June to Sept.	53	223	1,843	45	2,164	145,187	86	4,082	—	—	149,355	108,142
	Stornoway (I. of Lewis)	April to June	89	256	1,943	388	2,686	73,306	264	14,848	—	—	88,418	113,916
No. 1. CENTRAL SCOTLAND.	Barra Island	May and June	19	36	252	10	317	4,445	—	—	—	—	4,445	10,360
	Loch Broom	July	5	5	30	3	43	3,174	28	—	—	—	3,202	2,835
	Loch Carron and I. of Skye	July to Sept.	40	24	168	21	253	4,731	150	172	—	—	5,053	29,364
	Fort William	Aug. to Oct.	3	2	97	—	102	6,323	53	—	—	—	6,376	15,247
No. 2. THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.	Anstruther	July and Aug.	24	26	39	27	116	378	600	46	1,110	—	2,134	2,058
	Montrose	"	15	94	720	48	877	50,407	416	74	187	—	51,084	29,688
	Campbeltown	Aug. to Oct.	14	1	—	20	35	265	15	48	—	—	328	280
	Inverary	June to Sept.	8	8	33	10	59	235	—	9	—	—	244	326
No. 3. THE EAST OF SCOTLAND.	Rothsay	"	4	1	12	2	19	269	—	120	10	—	399	473
	Glenock and Glasgow	"	19	34	280	83	416	1,683	—	9,684	—	—	11,367	20,883
	Ballantrae	June to Aug.	7	7	—	79	93	Fishing failed this year.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eyemouth	July to Sept.	49	137	1,025	225	1,436	45,004	1,937	9,134	770	—	56,845	41,338
No. 3. THE EAST OF SCOTLAND.	Leith	July and Aug.	23	29	102	85	239	837	—	860	—	—	1,697	1,807
	GRAND TOTALS		821	3,100	19,227	2,952	26,100	1,326,980	11,472	81,650	6,347	27,030	1,453,479	£1,109,985

APPENDIX III.

HULL BYELAWS.

Extract from the Byelaws with respect to offensive trades, made by the Council of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull on 3rd October, 1889, under Section 113 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

THE TRADE OF A FISH-CURER.

Premises to be ventilated and white-washed.

101. Every fish-curer shall cause the premises, where his trade is carried on, to be well and sufficiently ventilated, so as at all times to admit a free circulation of air therein, and so that the ventilation shall at all times be kept in proper order and efficient action, and be by direct communication with the outer air, and shall also cause the same to be thoroughly whitewashed with quicklime at least twice every year, that is to say, at least once during the months of March and September respectively.

Covered vessels for removal of refuse.

102. Every fish-curer shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles properly constructed of galvanized iron or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely-fitting covers for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises where his trade is carried on, all manure, garbage, offal, filth, or refuse.

He shall, at the close of every working day, cause all manure, garbage, offal, filth, or refuse which has fallen, or been deposited on any part of the premises, and which is not intended to be subjected to any further trade process on the premises, to be collected in the vessels or receptacles, and to be removed from the premises with all reasonable dispatch.

He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles, when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean.

No avoidable offensive smells.

103. Every fish-curer shall cause the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept in such a condition, and his trade to be carried on in such a manner as that no avoidable offensive smell shall arise therefrom.

Notice of diseased fish

104. Every fish-curer, in case of any diseased or unsound fish being brought to the premises where his trade is carried on, shall forthwith give information thereof to the Inspector of Nuisances, or other authorised officer in that behalf.

Cleansing of premises.

105. Every fish-curer, shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement on the premises where his trade is carried on, elsewhere than in the part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed.

Cleansing tables, vessels, &c.

106. Every fish-curer shall, at the close of every working day, cause every vessel, table, board, apparatus, or utensil and implement, which has been in use during the day on the premises where his trade is carried on, or which is in a foul or offensive condition, to be thoroughly cleansed.

Prohibition against keeping dogs.

107. An occupier of a fish-curing house shall not at any time keep any dog, or cause or suffer any dog to be kept in such house.

Premises to be kept in repair.

108. Every fish-curer shall cause the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept in suitable repair and condition for the purpose for which they are used.

Access to premises.

109. Every fish-curer shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, and to any committee appointed by the Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of inspecting such premises.

Drains.

110. Every fish-curer shall cause every drain or means of drainage on, or in connection with the premises where his trade is carried on, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

Penalties.

111. Every person who offends against any of the foregoing Byelaws, shall be liable for every such offence to a Penalty of Five Pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty of Twenty Shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority. Provided nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Byelaw.

Cotton Cloth Factories.—Mr. Osborn, H.M. Superintending Inspector, reports as follows :—

From an administrative point of view there is little of interest to chronicle with regard to the past year. Few prosecutions have been necessary, and the complaints received fewer than in any previous year, and in most instances not verified on investigation, which always follows as soon as possible. The number of cautionary notices has naturally been large, as some 108 cotton, wool, and silk spinning mills have come within the scope of the Act under the extending section 31 of the Act of 1895; and, as is usually the case under such circumstances, time and patience have been necessary to secure careful attention to the instruments and due regularity in registration of the thermometrical readings.

These conditions have now been generally attained, so that less trouble should arise in these directions in the future; and due time has been conceded to occupiers for making choice of the methods they may prefer to provide the extra ventilation required without detriment to their processes.

In cotton-spinning the fact that humidity above 60 per cent. on the average would interfere with the spinnability of the fibre, makes it unlikely that the limits of the schedule will be exceeded; so that with reasonable care, a spinner need anticipate no inconvenience from the regulations, while the instruments will aid him in regulating his atmospheric conditions to the necessary nicety—a point which is regarded as of more importance by our foreign rivals than by ourselves. Not infrequently it is observed that where expense has been incurred to provide appliances, no practical benefit is being obtained.

On the other hand, in wool-spinning there is a decided tendency to more scientific conditions which will enable our spinners to produce the finer counts of woollen yarns and compete in these lines with France, Belgium, and Germany, which have hitherto almost monopolised this branch, which is known as the "French" or "dry" process, and requires a humidified atmosphere, as distinguished from the manipulation of "oiled" wool.

The finer the quality of the wool the more intractable it is, and as might be anticipated from its hygroscopic affinities the more sensitive to the electrical influences of mechanical friction, which require consequently greater humidity to counteract them when temperatures are high in

summer. In order not to check development of this valuable industry, it may be found desirable to introduce such modification as is contemplated in Section 31, and can be granted without detriment to health, as is already the case in the linen manufacture.

The committee of scientists appointed in 1896 to enquire into the working of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, and other matters relating to the production of artificial humidity, presented their Report in the course of the year, and it was naturally gratifying to find that their conclusions practically confirmed the opinions already derived from experience and observation in the course of administration, and that their recommendations embraced suggestions previously thrown out in the Annual Reports.

The light shed upon the whole subject by the committee's inquiry should ultimately dispel the prejudice and suspicion which seem hitherto to have clouded the minds of the less intelligent among the operatives; and now that the suggestions of the committee have been embodied in a practical set of working rules, the most satisfactory results may be anticipated in the future when they have been carried out.

The original provision of the Act for a continuous supply of 600 cubic feet for each worker per hour was the first attempt made by legislation in this country to prescribe a definite minimum of ventilation irrespective of cubic space. In America 1,800 cubic feet per hour for each child had already been made imperative in the elementary schools, notably in Massachusetts. But the adoption in cotton cloth factories, of a permissible maximum impurity in terms of carbonic acid (9 parts in 10,000 parts of air), is the first essay in any country to place ventilation upon a practical basis by the adoption of a really scientific standard.

The acceptance of this rule by the employers, who were afraid of the 600 cubic feet in 1889, but have since been giving an average of 1,200 cubic feet, and in some cases all that is now required of them, marks a great stride in knowledge and intelligent opinion; and it is my pleasing duty to state that at my conferences with the Employers' Association, when the proposed new regulations were submitted to their consideration, with the necessary explanations, they were accepted readily, since, having suggested the appointment of the committee, they felt themselves bound in honour to accept the conclusions arrived at as beneficial to their workpeople, and therefore also to their own advantage; and I am glad to say, that in my experience this has been the general attitude of all bodies of employers with whom it has been my fortune to confer and consult.

As might be expected from their various nature, it will be some time before the improved arrangements necessitated by the new regulations can be completed, as they must be largely the result of experiment. They will also entail an increased amount of work and responsibility upon the inspecting staff, but probably good progress will have been made before the close of the current year; and I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Williams and Mr. Verney, who assist me, for their readiness and vigilance in carrying out all their duties, and for the pains they have taken to qualify themselves for the scientific work that will devolve upon them.

E. H. OSBORN.

The Cotton Cloth Factories Committee, of which Sir Henry Roscoe was Chairman, reported in 1897, and in the same year a short Act was passed, the Cotton Cloth Factories Act of 1897, empowering the Secretary of State to give effect to the Committee's recommendations by means of an Order. Accordingly, in February, 1898, an Order was made, which came into force on May 25th, 1898, to the following effect:—

(1.) In every Cotton Cloth Factory to which the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, applies, the occupier or manager or person for the time being in charge of the factory shall, in addition to taking the two readings of the thermometers required by section 7 of that Act, read each of the thermometers every day between seven o'clock and eight o'clock in the forenoon, and record the reading of each thermometer in the form and in accordance with the regulations in Schedule B of the said Act as amended by this Order.

(2.) Schedules B and C of the Act of 1889 shall be altered and shall be as set out in the schedule to this Order.

(3.) In every such Cotton Cloth Factory when artificial humidity is produced the water used for the purpose shall either be taken from a public supply of drinking-water or other source of pure water, or shall be effectively purified to the satisfaction of the Inspector before being introduced in the form of steam into the factory, and all ducts for the introduction of humidified air shall be kept clean.

(4.) The pipes used for the introduction of steam into a Cotton Cloth Factory in which the temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit or over shall, so far as they are within the shed, be as small both in diameter and length as is reasonably practicable and shall be effectively covered with non-conducting material to the satisfaction of the Inspector, so as to minimise the amount of heat thrown off by them into the shed.

(5.) The arrangements for ventilation shall be such that during working hours in no part of the Cotton Cloth Factory shall the proportion of carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) in the air be greater than nine volumes of carbonic acid to every ten thousand volumes of air.

(6.) Unless some other method certified by the Inspector to be equally satisfactory is adopted, the outside of the roof of every Cotton Cloth Factory shall be whitewashed every year before the 31st day of May, and such whitewash shall be effectively maintained until the 31st day of August.

(7.) In every Cotton Cloth Factory erected after the date of this Order, a sufficient and suitable cloak room, or cloak rooms, shall be provided for the use of all the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature.

Textile Particulars.—Mr. T. Birtwistle, H.M. Examiner of Particulars, reports as follows :—

Section 40 of the Act of 1895 continues to grow more popular amongst the workers. Amongst employers there are now only few who offer the slightest objection to its requirements, and these chiefly under the impression that they have got some secret in the manufacture of a special cloth which they do not wish any of their competitors to know—forgetting that any of their competitors by examining a few inches of the cloth (which is always obtainable in the market) can not only tell how it is made, but also the yarns used and the number of threads in the warp and weft. In carrying out the Act, we do not ask that employers should give the pattern, number of shuttles, the lifts, or even the material of which it is composed. The overlooker and weaver know all this without being told.

I often hear it suggested that some definite instructions should be given as to the particulars which the Act requires to be supplied. I can quite understand persons who only know the custom of a particular trade in a given district seeing no practical difficulty in doing this, but anyone who knows the almost numberless systems of payment in the many branches of the textile industries to which this Act applies, will at once see the impossibility of issuing any such instructions applicable to all. Take, for instance, plain calico weaving. In some districts the reed space, width of cloth, counts of reed, pick, length, counts of twist and weft affect the price, and are thus required to be supplied. In others, the wheel and dividend in place of the pick. In another district width, pick, and length only. In others, the counts of twist and weft, or weft only, &c. The same applies more or less in every branch of the textile industries.

In the carding and spinning departments of the cotton trade, where fully 85 per cent. are paid by piece, the use of automatic indicators to measure the work is on the increase, and generally speaking, gives more satisfaction to the workers and less trouble to the employers, as it creates less friction and jealousy on the part of the operatives as to overhanking than the old system of weight and counts. It requires far less supervision on the part of the Examiner of Particulars, for the indicator being once set right, marked, and a scale of prices exhibited in each room, everything is in order. In the weaving department, where more than double the inspection is required than in any other, and where fully 95 per cent. of the labour is paid by piece, indicators are scarcely known, except on warping or beaming frames.

In the carding and spinning department of the worsted trade not more than 50 per cent. of the labour is paid by piece, but in the weaving there is fully 90 per cent.

In the carding and spinning of wool there is more piece-work than in worsted, and, as near as I can estimate, it will reach 60 per cent., but in the weaving of wool the proportion of piece-work is about the same as in worsted.

Substantial progress has been made in overtaking the new work caused by the extension of the Particulars Section of the 1895 Act to all textile processes paid by piece.

In the United Kingdom there are 7,044 textile factories, 6,461 of which pay partially or wholly piece-work wages and 583 are paid wholly by time.

Some difficulty has been experienced in fixing the particulars necessary to be supplied in the lace trade, this branch of the textile industry being of a highly technical character, but after conferences with the representatives of both employers and employed in the Nottingham district, the chief seat of this trade, a form of ticket has been agreed upon satisfactory to both; copies of which, together with a circular, the Employers' Association have furnished to each of their members.

The Act being somewhat new and the particulars required in some cases numerous and of a technical character, whenever I have found a firm offending against the law through want of knowledge of its requirements, or if the omission has not been of a serious character, I have refrained from proposing a prosecution where they have undertaken to be more careful in the future.

During the past year I have laid 55 informations against 15 employers, and secured 51 convictions, but the whole of the penalties only amounted to £16 1s. in addition to £28 8s. 6d. costs. I do not complain of the penalties generally inflicted, but in some cases they are remarkably small when the nature of the offence is taken into consideration. Take, for instance, a case in which an Assistant Examiner of Particulars visited a factory, pointed out the requirements of the section, and asked that certain work-people there employed should be supplied with particulars and price of their work. The employer refused to comply. The Assistant Examiner, however, gave him a month to put things in order, but on calling again some five weeks afterwards found nothing done, the employer again telling him that he would not supply the particulars for him or for anyone else. A few days afterwards, in answer to the Chief Examiner, the firm wrote to say that they would comply, but eight days later it was found that nothing had been done. On the Examiner bringing three of the cases before the Magistrates, the Bench, although all these facts came out in evidence, described the offence as trivial, and inflicted a penalty of 2s. 6d. and costs only. I have no hesitation in saying that if some of the penalties were heavier the prosecutions would be fewer.

T. BIRTWISTLE.

In an Appendix Mr. Birtwistle gives the following statistics of the number of factories on his registers :—

[illegible]

In a further Appendix certain details are furnished respecting prosecutions in 1896 and 1897.

District.	Informations.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Penalty.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rawtenstall	4	4	—	10 0	2 12 0
Bradford	4	—	4	—	—
Manchester	7	7	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
Colne	4	4	—	1 0 0	1 15 6
Bradford	2	2	—	2 0 0	1 10 0
Burnley	4	4	—	10 0	2 16 0
Barnsley	3	3	—	3 0	2 1 6
Bolton	3	3	—	10 0	1 13 0
Burnley	4	4	—	1 0 0	2 2 6
Burnley	2	2	—	1 0 0	1 6 0
Rochdale	4	4	—	8 0	2 3 0
Halifax	3	3	—	1 0 0	1 5 6
Burnley	5	5	—	1 0 0	3 10 6
Bradford	3	3	—	2 5 0	1 16 0
Chorley	3	3	—	3 0 0	2 2 0
Totals 1897	55	51	4	16 1 0	28 8 6
Totals 1896	55	45	10	27 3 6	30 7 6

Non-Textile Particulars.—Under section 40 of the Factory Act of 1895, pieceworkers in all textile factories are entitled to receive from the employer particulars sufficient to enable them to ascertain the wages they are earning. Power is given to the Secretary of State, by the same section, to extend the Particulars system, with or without modification, to any class of non-textile factories or workshops, and a considerable number of applications for such extension have been made on behalf of different industries. In some of these particulars were already voluntarily given to a certain extent. Careful enquiry was made in each instance, and in four of them it was found that the protection of s. 40 was needed, and that the conditions of the industry lent themselves to systematic “particulars.” Four Orders were therefore made. In two of them, applicable to the making of handkerchiefs, aprons, pinafores and blouses, and to the making of locks, latches, and keys, the requirement was limited to particulars of the rate of wages; but in the other two, concerning the manufacture of chains and anchors, and felt hats respectively, it was found necessary by reason of the variable detail of the work to be done, to require also such particulars of the work itself as affect the amount of wages due.

The text of the four Orders is given on a later page, and in Appendix 3 the local distribution of 996 factories and workshops to which they apply.

Work of the Lady Inspectors of Factories.—Miss Anderson, H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, furnishes the following Report :—

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF HER MAJESTY'S WOMEN INSPECTORS DURING 1897.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. GENERAL SCOPE OF WORK :	
(a) Organisation of staff and office work	90
(b) Special inquiries and reports	90
(c) Fresh features in work	91
(d) Places and districts visited	91
2. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED :	
(a) Estimate of assistance rendered	92
(b) Tabular summary and analysis	93
(c) Illustrations	94
3. PROSECUTIONS :	
(a) Tabular summary... ..	95
(b) Striking cases	95
(c) Intimidation of witnesses	96
4. SANITATION AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES :	
(a) Summary of defects notified to Local Authorities	96
(b) Illustrations of work effected	98
(c) Ventilation... ..	99
5. UNHEALTHY OR DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS :	
(a) Earthenware works	100
(b) Lucifer match factories	102
(c) White lead factories	102
(d) Woolcombing sheds	103
(e) Combing and carding in cotton mills	103
(f) Gassing in silk mills	103
(g) Lifting of heavy weights by young persons and children	103
(h) Excessive vibration of machinery	104
(i) Injury to eyesight or accidents due to defective light	104
6. SECURITY AND ACTION IN CASE OF DEFECTIVE FENCING	105
7. EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS OF 13 AS YOUNG PERSONS	105
8. OVERTIME EMPLOYMENT :	
(a) Milliners and shopgirls	105
(b) Fruit preserving	106
9. MEAL-TIME WORKING	106
10. LAUNDRIES	107
11. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AFTER CHILDBIRTH	107
12. THE TRUCK ACTS 1831 TO 1896 :	
(a) Payment in current coin (Ireland)	108
(b) Deductions in respect of fines	109
(c) Deductions in respect of damage	111
(d) Deductions in respect of materials, tools, &c.	112
(e) Some general observations on the effect of the Act of 1896	113
(f) Petition for exemption from the Truck Act 1896	113
13. CONCLUSION	113

SIR,

I HAVE the honour in accordance with your instructions to forward a report on the work of this staff during the past year.

I may be permitted first, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to touch on the loss which befell us in the resignation, last May, of H.M. Superintending Inspector, Mrs. Tennant, a loss, the extent of which can only be fully realised by degrees as we miss her knowledge and insight in the work, for which we could not fail, while she was with us, to feel her rare gifts. It is for others in words to measure the extent of the loss in a public sense ; I can but attempt here inadequately to record our personal and official recognition of what we had during the too short time in which she directed the work of this staff.

1. General scope of work:—
(a.) Organization of staff and office work.

In giving effect to your desire that I should report on the work of the year, you will allow me to refer to the difficulty which meets me in the fact that my official responsibility began only in the second half of August, and thus does not extend beyond the last four and a half months of the year. This difficulty can, it is true, be partly overcome by my receipt of reports from my colleagues, and it has been the easier to do so because of the development earlier in the year of their work in the direction of special inquiries, which hold throughout the year so much more prominent a place than the formerly larger part of routine administration of the Acts. Still, with every recognition of such countervailing aids, the only one which could effectually help me through the task was the one which has never failed in any difficulty, the ready understanding and support of my staff.

Before summarising the work done, I ought to allude to the fact that for four months of the year our total number was reduced to four, but since October we have had a fortunate addition in the appointment of Miss Tracey. After some preliminary experience with myself in London and neighbourhood, and with Miss Paterson in Scotland and Lancashire, she is now fully occupied with her share of inspection, and the investigation of complaints addressed to myself and the staff.

The development, referred to in last year's joint report, of office work is certainly the feature which has come most steadily forward, and it is with considerable relief that I look forward to the possibility of organising and controlling part of this work in the coming year through the assistance of a clerk, sanctioned for my office before the close of the year. Since the removal from the room in Finsbury Circus to the one at 23, Great George Street, Westminster, the office has become, as it could not be before, a real centre for communication and conferences between members of this branch, and, where necessary, of other branches of the staff, as well as for interviews with inquirers and complainants. I trust that this development may be unchecked by the proposed removal to Abbey Mansions, Victoria Street, if it takes place, when the demolition of this portion of Great George Street has rendered removal necessary. There we shall gain the advantage of a second room, the need of which has been already pressingly felt.* I need hardly comment on the increased efficiency that should accrue in time through the clerical assistance in registering, arranging, and filing the records of work and the results of the increasing correspondence. It has been impossible hitherto to keep registers (of the kind that are so necessary, whether to prevent over-lapping or to supply prompt clues to the history of cases already in hand), because the sacrifice is too great if inspectors are withdrawn from the active service, which is almost the beginning and end of the reason for their existence.

While on the subject of correspondence, I should like to note in passing that, although I am unable this year to compare the exact figures, I have noted that in addition to the increase of communications from workers and their organisations (*see* table of complaints, page 93) there has been a decided increase in the number of communications from employers desirous of information or instruction as to their obligations under the Factory Acts and Truck Acts. These communications relate to suitability of workrooms; use of forms and regulations as to periods of employment, holidays, overtime; suitability of sanitary accommodation; action to be taken in case of infectious disease; fines and deductions, &c., &c.

(b.) Special inquiries and reports.

The special inquiries of this year to which I have referred belong mainly to four classes:—

- (a) Effect of employment in pottery manufacture on the health of the operatives, and the working and result of the special rules in this industry;
- (b) Grounds for an extension, desired by piece-workers in the clothing industry, of Section 40 of the Act of 1895, which provides for particulars of work and wages;
- (c) Various special cases raised in connection with the Truck Acts, and more particularly with the interpretation and bearing of the Act of 1896;
- (d) Certain infringements of the Factory Acts in some of the Irish workshop schools.

During a very considerable part of the year Miss Paterson and Miss Deane were wholly engaged on the first-named of these inquiries in Staffordshire, and in the autumn they presented a detailed report which is further supplemented in the current year by inquiries and reports relating to the same question in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Early in August I presented a preliminary Memorandum on the result of an inquiry in Leeds, in which I was associated with H.M. Superintending Inspector, Mr. Beaumont, and H.M. Inspector for the District, Mr. Hine, on a suggested extension of the Particulars Section to the clothing trade. My second Memorandum on the sequel to this inquiry, in ten other centres of the industry, has been presented in the current year.

Every member of the staff has been much occupied with investigation of new and untried questions raised in connection with the Truck Act of 1896. Miss Squire, particularly, has presented a number of special reports on difficult individual cases requiring prolonged and skilful investigation, among other districts in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Cheshire and London. Miss Deane spent the greater part of the second six months of the year in two long and valuable investigations relating to Truck. The first centred in Londonderry, and extended over the North of Ireland in connection with the shirt and collar industry from which certain petitions for an exemption from the Act of 1896 had been forwarded. The second extended over the north-west of Ireland and was concerned with systematic infringements of the Acts of 1831 and 1887 by local agents in the fine white embroidery industry, who give out work to the peasants in their own homes for the large linen firms of Belfast and Glasgow. This latter inquiry presented many peculiar features and involved much difficulty, some of the details of which I will presently give in Miss Deane's own words.

Towards the end of this inquiry I joined Miss Deane in another of some interest in the same part of the country on the position of the workshop schools under the Factory Acts and the best means of dealing with certain defects and infringements in them.

* A second room has been obtained at 23, Great George Street since these words were written.—A.M.A.

It is clear that in view of these protracted investigations the routine work of inspection was bound to lapse to a great extent, although it has been the general aim throughout the year to carry this on sufficiently to cover the ground indicated by complaints addressed to the Department. To Miss Squire fell the largest part of this work. That, on the whole, some success attended the general effort to overtake this branch of the work may be seen in the fact that of the 400 complaints addressed to us during the year only three stood over on December 31st for investigation, exclusive of those anonymous complaints which, after repeated efforts, could not be followed out, owing to insufficient address.

As Miss Paterson observes, the year "has been in many ways an abnormal one," and, owing to extended absences on special work from usual districts, the work in them has not developed on the lines of the last few years, as may be seen by the diminished totals in Table C and the checked growth of the total in Table A which has hitherto annually increased by a very much larger number.

It is not without interest to compare the totals of effective visits of inspection to factories and workshops during 1897 with those of 1895, because the actual inspecting capacity of the staff (taking account of the changes in 1897) is for practical purposes the same in the two years :—

			<i>Factories.</i>			<i>Workshops.</i>
1895	...	...	2,358	...	...	4,599
1897	...	...	1,493	...	...	2,191

The change is partly accounted for by the greatly extended length of time spent on each visit when special investigations are in question and the subsidiary visits to workers in their homes, to physicians, &c.; partly by increased travelling in passing from one distant point to another in connection with the special inquiries; but more than all by the unprecedented growth of office-work, the latter being due as well to increased Departmental inter-correspondence as to external circumstances.

The following return is interesting, as showing the work passed on to other branches of the staff. The second section of it would show very much larger figures for the same number of months in a normal year when the majority of the staff were engaged on routine work. I am unable to record any results in these cases :—

DEFECTS OR INFRINGEMENTS REFERRED TO OTHER BRANCHES OF THE FACTORY STAFF.

I.—Special cases throughout 1897 :—

	Number.
1. Defects referred to H.M. Superintending Inspector for Cotton Cloth Factories, &c.	3
2. Infringements of Particulars section referred to H.M. Examiner of Particulars	3
3. Conditions affecting men or boys only, referred to H.M. Inspectors of Districts	6

II.—General conditions affecting women and girls referred between August 10th and December 31st under fresh regulations to H.M. Inspectors of Districts :—

4. Insufficient ventilation	16
5. Inadequate means of heating workrooms	4
6. Want of fencing	7
7. Inadequate means of escape in case of fire	4
8. Other matters involving structural alteration	3
Total	50

Miss Paterson sends the following return of places visited in 1897 :—

"*In Scotland.*—Glasgow and neighbourhood; Ayr, Maybole, Beith, Stewarton, Kilbirnie, and other places in Ayrshire; Paisley, Greenock, Edinburgh, Portobello, Galashiels, Selkirk, Falkirk, Alloa, Alva and district; Perth, Coupar-Angus, Alyth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Carnoustie, Forfar, Kirkcaldy, and Larbert.

"*In England.*—Newcastle, Manchester, Salford, Pendleton, Heywood, Ramsbottom, Darwen, Barrow-in-Furness, Bolton, Burton-on-Trent, Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, and other towns in the Staffordshire Potteries, and in London and Redhill.

"*In Ireland.*—Kingstown, Omagh, Belleek, Coal Island, and in several places in West Donegal."

(c.) Places and districts visited.

Miss Squire supplies the following list of places visited—many of them repeatedly :—

"London and neighbourhood: West-End, City, Whitechapel, Stepney, Bow, Upper Holloway, Poplar, Clapton, Forest Gate, Kensal Town, Southwark, Lambeth, Clapham, Battersea, Bermondsey, Kennington, Peckham, Nunhead, Balham, Gravesend, Tilbury, Notting Hill, Shepherd's Bush, Chiswick, Surbiton, St. John's Wood, Child's Hill; Aylesbury, High Barnet, Halstead, Reading, Oxford, Littlemore, Charlton, Chiselhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Brighton, Redhill, Deal, Walmer, Isle of Wight, Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, Northampton, Coventry, Leamington, Wellingborough, Rushden, Irchester, Irthlingborough, Wollaston, Bozeat, Birmingham, Retford, Bristol, Bath, Chippenham, Cardiff, Llandaff, Bridgend, Pontycwmmer, Aberkenfig, Weston-super-Mare, Worle, Lowestoft, Southwold, Downham, Wimboldsham, Littleport, Beccles, Keighley, Burnley, Oakworth, Haworth, Oxenhope, Bradford, Middlewich, Congleton."

Miss Tracey states :—

“ Between October 6th and December 31st, 1897 the following places were visited by me, some of them several times—Edinburgh, Brighton, Hove, London (including Balham, Battersea, Borough, Camberwell, Clapham, Clerkenwell, Kensington, Kentish Town, Lavender Hill, Millwall, Notting Hill, Putney, Southwark, Vauxhall, Wandsworth, and other parts), Luton, Newport, Nunhead, Reading, Reigate, Southampton, Streatham.”

During the early part of the year Miss Deane spent much time in inspections in East, South and North London, and in Lancashire. In the latter county she visited, among other places, Bolton, Leigh, Heywood, Wigan, Blackburn, Darwen, Accrington, Clayton-le-Moors. In connection with the Potteries inquiry she visited Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, Cobridge, Fenton and Tunstall, Longton, Glasgow, Dunmore, Newcastle, Derby, Worcester, Belleek, and other centres. In connection with her Truck inquiries in Ireland she visited Londonderry, Buncrana, Tralee, Letterkenny, Belfast, Omagh, Fintona, Glenties, Donegal, Killybegs, Stranorlar, Ballybofey, Ardara, Inver, Carrick, Glencolumbkille, Strabane, and other towns and districts. She has also visited during the year, more than once, Leeds, Hull, Nottingham, Luton.

During the first six months of the year, I spent much time in Yorkshire and in Lancashire visiting, repeatedly : Bradford, Batley, Cleckheaton, Shipley, Low Moor, Dewsbury, Leeds, Stanningley, Pudsey, Morley, Haworth, Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Liverpool. I also inspected in Southwark, Hackney, Barnet, Millwall, West Ham. In the last few months of the year I have made special visits to Dublin, Bundoran, Moneygold, Ardara, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

2. Complaints received and investigated :—
(a.) Estimate of assistance rendered.

Having in view the special duty assigned to Her Majesty's Women Inspectors of investigating complaints, forwarded by women and girls, of matters remediable or grievances assumed to be remediable under the Factory Acts, I have made an attempt to analyse the work put by this means before us during 1897. My desire has been to afford thereby a simple test of work initiated by the direct appeal of such protected persons. On the one hand, it is worth while to find out and make plain the amount of reliance placed by the workers on their access to our office ; on the other hand, it is very desirable that the degree of trustworthiness of clues afforded to H.M. Inspectors generally by this means should be fairly estimated by the community. My first intention was to present three parallel columns showing for each classified subdivision the total number received, the total number investigated by us, and the number not upheld by inspection. On further consideration of the evidence in my hands, it became perfectly plain that the matter was not simple enough to be treated in this way. Although it is quite possible to say positively which are the complaints upheld or proven by inspection, it is much less easy to say that complaints are positively not supported by inspection. There is a considerable margin of which one can only say that the complaints alleged could not be proven at the time or times of inspection. Often a single complaint has to be followed up on various dates and at various seasons, and eventually only what appears like chance reveals the real state of affairs or an essential piece of information not sent by the complainant is tracked out after diligent searching, and the substantial accuracy of a much questioned anonymous complaint is demonstrated.

If it is a question of illegal overtime—and out of 103 complaints, on this point alone, in 1897 we verified in all 78—the complaint may be sent by a worn-out worker at the end of a considerable spell of seasonwork too late to be followed up then and there, and it is not until another busy season comes round that the full extent of the overwork can be guessed at or (less easily) demonstrated.

Where the writer personally calls or boldly signs her name, such difficulties can, of course, be overcome at once, and the proportion of these cases is, we find, steadily increasing, and is likely to increase still more as the conviction gradually grows that no complainant has ever been betrayed. Of the total 400 complaints relating to matters under the Acts, 99 were in 1897 anonymous. From various women's organisations—*e.g.*, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Trade and Industrial Councils, Women's Trade Union League, and from other workers' organisations and Trade Union officials—122 complaints in all have been received. Seventy-three of these came direct from the Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, a body which greatly facilitates our work by its method of carefully sifting or testing the complaints before forwarding them. With the exception of 20 further complaints from various public officials (Board of Trade, Local Government, Charity Organisation Society, &c.) the remainder, 159, came direct and signed from workers or their friends. I have no figures for 1896 and 1895 with which to make an exact comparison on these points, but in the future it will be possible to make comparison from 1897 onwards.

The difficulties which may be attributed to the anonymity of complaints are not, however, the only or most important ones. It would be most mistaken in another class of cases such as the one numbered 16 in the table below—“Giving work out to be done at end of legal day”—to suspect that the alleged circumstances do not exist because they cannot be traced. That less than one half of these complaints could be verified is due to the inherent difficulty of lighting on cases within the precise limitations of the section (16 of the Act of 1895) and at one and the same time on witnesses (workers) who “neither for fear nor favour” will deny the facts which bring the case within those limitations, *e.g.*, work before, as well as after, the dinner hour, or that the work given out is to be done by themselves and not by another member of their family. One of these complaints not verified at the time has been amply tested in the current year, and followed up by a prosecution and conviction.

Even in the more simply verifiable cases of defective ventilation or effluvia, more than one visit may be necessary before all the circumstances of a case can be fairly estimated.

Table A.—Complaints received and investigated during 1897.

(b.) Tabular summary.

	Nature of Complaint.	Number received.	Number investigated.	Number upheld on inspection.	Number not traced through insufficient address, or not upheld at time of inspection.	Number awaiting investigation on Dec. 31st.
A. <i>Administration.</i>	1. Want of Abstract and notices	16	16	16	—	—
	2. Failure to notify existence of workshop and evasion of inspection.	1	1	1	—	—
B. <i>Sanitation and safety.</i>	3. Want of separate, or insufficient, or unsuitable sanitary accommodation.	56	56	53	3	—
	4. Insanitary, or dirty, or damp, or ill-ventilated workrooms.	44	43	40	3	1
	5. Overcrowding in workrooms	16	16	14	2	—
	6. Effluvia arising from drains or other sources...	6	6	6	—	—
	7. Extremes of temperature { (a) heat	7	7	7	—	—
	(b) cold	13	13	11	2	—
	8. Want of fencing	11	10	10	—	1
	9. Dangerous or unhealthy processes	8	8	7	1	—
	10. Want of fire-escape and locked doors	4	4	4	—	—
	11. Excessive dust	1	1	1	—	—
	12. Excessive vibration of machinery affecting nervous system of workers.	2	2	2	—	—
C. <i>Illegal Employment.</i>	13. Illegal overtime and employment before or after legal limits.	103	103	78	25	—
	14. Neglect to observe weekly half-holiday, Sunday, or Bank Holiday.	16	16	11	5	—
	15. Employment in meal-times and exceeding 5 hours spell.	27	26	24	1	1
	16. Giving work out to be done at end of legal day	7	7	3	4	—
	17. Employment of children full time	2	2	2	—	—
	18. Employment of children without certificate of fitness.	1	1	1	—	—
	19. Employment of woman within four weeks of childbirth.	1	1	1	—	—
D. <i>Truck Acts, 1831 to 1896.</i>	20. Payment of wages otherwise than in current coin of realm.	2	2	2	—	—
	21. Excessive or illegal fines and deductions ...	53	53	48	5	—
E. <i>Particulars. Sec. 40 of 1896.</i>	22. Lack of particulars of work and wages to piece-workers in textile trades (forwarded to Examiner of Particulars).	3	3	3	—	—
	Total	400	397	345	51	3
F. <i>Outside scope of Acts.</i>	23. Children, women, or young persons obliged to carry very heavy weights.	4	4	4	—	—
	24. Insufficient or unsuitable lighting of factory	2	2	2	—	—
	25. Want of drinking-water	2	2	2	—	—
	26. Bedrooms (dressmaker's) badly arranged or overcrowded.	2	—	—	—	2
	27. Messrooms { (a) infested by rats	1	—	—	—	1
	(b) heat and bad ventilation	1	—	—	—	1
	28. Unsuitable sanitary accommodation, and long hours in type-writing or city offices.	2	—	—	—	2
	29. Lack of particulars of work and wages to out-workers.	3	3	3	—	—
	30. Lack of particulars of work and wages in clothing factories.*	6	6	6	—	—
	31. Bottle-washing—overtime	2	—	—	—	2
	32. Employment of young persons in dipping house in potteries.	1	1	1	—	—
	Total complaints outside Acts	26	18	18	—	8
	Grand Total... ..	426	415	363	51	11

* These include only formal complaints addressed to me officially on the initiative of the complainants; there were many others expressed verbally in the course of special inquiries on this subject.—A.M.A.

(c.) Illustrations.

Miss Deane gives the following account of complaints, which she was not able to verify :—

"Of the 90 complaints personally investigated, six only were found to be *apparently* not upheld; the particulars concerning most of these are interesting :—

"No. 1 is a complaint of unsuitable sanitary accommodation.—On visiting I found an arrangement sanitary in construction and suitably placed as regards position, but the row of some eight or ten conveniences were only divided from each other by partitions barely elbow high, and the workers—a very superior set of girls—objected to the plan, and wanted the partition raised. The arrangement was not considered 'sufficiently unsuitable' for me to take action; and the firm entirely declined to make the alteration, which I pressed strongly.

"No. 2 is of 'bad sanitation' at a mill.—I found that the 'pail system' is in use; the conveniences are ventilated, and not more disagreeable than is inseparable from such a system in a large mill employing many women; they were fairly clean. The women desired a water-carriage system, and, though personally I fully sympathised with their feelings in the matter, it was not possible to take action in a town where this system is approved by the Sanitary Authority.

"No. 3.—'Lack of ventilation in a factory.'—The complaint received September 11th. The place visited September 23rd, when special ventilating arrangements were being installed to meet the need.

"No. 4.—'No shuttleguards' in a factory—sent by a person not working in it.—I found shuttleguards were in use on each loom, and appreciated by the women; had been in use for two years.

"No. 5.—Excessive fines and deductions in a factory.—On visiting, I found that none existed at present, but that 18 months ago they had been very heavy.

"No. 6.—'Overcrowding in workroom.'—Had been abated by the Sanitary Authority previous to my visit which was paid the day after receiving the complaint from a friend of one of the employees.

"Five complaints of illegal overtime were found, in an overtime visit, to be apparently not upheld, but the difficulty of detecting this offence, and the likelihood that, though not found working at the time of visiting, the women had been, or would be again, so employed, would make any attempt to class these complaints as 'not upheld,' a misleading one.

"In addition, a number of complaints of lack of precautions against plumbism in potteries, which could not be dealt with under the Special Rules, for instance 'Lack of proper washing conveniences.' Any receptacle, however strangely unsuitable, is held to constitute a 'washing convenience,' and, moreover, a towel or cloth, on which to dry the hands, is not held (by the magistrates) to be included in the term 'washing convenience'; hence, the lead-covered overalls are employed for this purpose by their wearers, who, having washed their hands, diligently rub the lead in again when drying them on the only available material."

Miss Paterson observes that :—

"A certain proportion of the complaints (16 out of 61) received have been anonymous in this, as in previous years. One feels that it is natural that it should be so, while one also hopes that this proportion may diminish with the growing confidence of workers. It is much more satisfactory to be able to reply to a complaint, or at least acknowledge receipt of it, and frequently it would be of great advantage and would save much loss of time if one could, by writing, receive some details which are wanting.

"The proportion of complaints upheld on investigation is, however, high; and I feel very glad that these defects have been complained of, while regretting that in several cases where the complaints could not be dealt with under the existing Acts, it has been impossible to communicate with the complainant.

"I have kept no detailed record of complaints outside the scope of the Acts, and am unable to give exact figures. I have during the year, however, received many verbal and two written complaints of want of drinking-water or unsuitable methods of supplying it. It is a matter for deep regret that there should be so much difficulty in remedying this serious evil. In one factory in Glasgow I found this defect, and a report to the Sanitary Authority secured at once the necessary provision; but in other manufacturing centres, it has to go unremedied, unless the employer is willing to act on a recommendation only.

"Complaints of unsuitable temperature in workrooms, at another season of the year than the one in which it is felt, have not been wanting; as in visiting a workshop in summer, one is sometimes told by a worker that a winter visit should be made, as the shop is then very cold. During the unusually mild winter of 1897 there have been, however, few complaints of actual cold.

"I have also received complaints of unfair dismissal with forfeiture of wages due, with which I have been unable to deal under the Truck Acts.

"There have also been numerous complaints of a vague nature, such as a reference to the 'milliners' of a whole town, or a complaint of 'long hours.' Careful instruction, and a revisit, if possible, is frequently all that can be done, and I find it most important in many workrooms to give the instruction in the presence of the workers, so that they also may know what the Acts permit and what they forbid."

One of the pleasantest experiences of the year that I have myself record of was the result of a series of verbal complaints made to me, while I was inspecting a factory. The workgirls there were in the beginning of a state of revolt against a series of fines and deductions, which in operation appeared to me unreasonable. At first it seemed to be impossible to induce the firm to take my view, and question of prosecution was raised. Eventually they decided to try a reduced scale. A few months later, when I was in the same town, I was stopped by some of the girls in the street in order to be told that things were going much better, and I was further pleased to hear from a member of the firm on the following day, that the bearing of the girls had greatly improved, and that he was satisfied that the lower scale of fines produced better results.

Comparison of the subjoined table of Prosecutions with that of last year shows an increased use of this method of securing attention to the requirements of the Acts.

As compared with 1896, the year in which a complex and difficult addition had just been made to the Factory Acts, the number of proceedings necessary during 1897 has increased by nearly 29%, a result which might perhaps have been anticipated from the great caution observed in the previous year, the year of Mrs. Tennant's Superintendence.

The proportion of successful convictions is not so high, but it may be observed that the average of penalties obtained is greater, being 15s. 5d. on every successful case or information, and £1 15s. on each successful group or set of proceedings. In a remarkable proportion of cases the full penalty was imposed, and in one case which I took early in the year the magistrate, while inflicting the full penalty, remarked on its inadequacy to meet the offence. The proceedings during 1897, authorised by Mrs. Tennant, or forwarded with my approval to you, Sir, for endorsement, have proved successful, with the exception of one group, in January, for employment during meal times, where the Sheriff held that it was not proved that the defendants consented to or connived at this work, and one group, in December, for failure to keep register of young persons, which was withdrawn.

3. Prosecutions.

The variety as well as the number of offences dealt with by prosecution is greater than in previous years. It should perhaps be observed that, as heretofore, the figures in the table show, not number of separate informations laid, but number of persons proceeded against for each class of offence. The total number of cases taken is 207, of which 7 were withdrawn, 4 were held not proven, and one was dismissed.

(a.) Tabular summary.

Table B.—Prosecutions during 1897.

Class.	Nature of Offences.	Proceedings taken.	Number of Convictions.
A. <i>Adminis - tration.</i>	1. Failure to give notice of occupation	1	—
	2. Failure to keep register of young persons and children in factory.	10	10
	3. Failure to affix Abstract	6	6
	4. Failure to register, report and affix particulars of overtime ...	1	1
B. <i>Sanitation and safety.</i>	5. Failure to keep factory free from effluvia arising from privies ...	1	—
	6. Failure to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences (one withdrawn on payment of costs—instructions carried out).	2	—
C. <i>Illegal em - ployment of protected persons.</i>	7. Employment of women and young persons during meal-hour ...	2	1
	8. Employment of women and young persons for more than five hours continuously without interval for meals.	5	5
	9. Illegal employment of women at night	5	5
	10. Employment of young persons overtime	8	3
	11. Employment of women overtime on more than 3 nights in one week.	1	1
	12. Employment of women and young persons after legal limit on half-holiday.	5	5
	13. Employing children without school attendance certificate ...	1	1
	14. Employment of young persons without certificate of fitness ...	27	27
	15. Employing children full time	4	4
	16. Sending work to be done at home after the close of legal day ...	1	1
	17. Employment on statutory holiday	1	1
	18. Employing young persons in a laundry for more than 12 hours in 24.	1	1
	19. Employing women and young persons beyond the legal number of hours in one week in a laundry.	5	5
	20. Employing women in a laundry before and after the time specified on the Notice.	1	1
	21. Employing a woman within four weeks after child-birth ...	1	1
	22. Employing a young person in a white-lead factory*	1	—
D. <i>Truck Acts, 1831-1896.</i>	23. Payment otherwise than in current coin of the realm	1	1
	24. Making deductions by way of fines from wages without a previous contract.	1	1
Total		92	86

* The young person died of lead-poisoning, and penal compensation was claimed under Sec. 82 of the Act of 1878 and Sec. 13 of the Act of 1895.

Several points may be brought out in connection with the above table.

(b.) Striking cases.

It will be observed that of all the 48 complaints of infringement of the Truck Act, 1896, shown by the table on p. 93 as being upheld by inspection, one case only was brought into court. It will be remembered that the Act first came into force in 1897, and a great number were therefore dealt with or remedied in other ways, a matter which will receive further illustration presently. In some cases, however, where prosecution was proposed, it was deemed unadvisable or impossible to take proceedings, either because of some flaw in the evidence or because the circumstances complained of were not strictly covered by the Truck Acts.

It is a matter for congratulation that the seven convictions, touching eighteen cases, for illegal employment in laundries are not less in number than the proceedings taken, as, owing to the elastic nature of the provisions, in Section 22 of 1895, much doubt was felt during the first year of its application whether prosecutions would lead to a satisfactory issue. The majority of these cases were taken by Miss Squire, who has from the beginning expended a large share of her attention and care on this difficult matter of regulation of laundries. One serious case of night employment of young persons in a laundry I took myself, with satisfactory results so far as regards the penalty inflicted by the magistrate, but with an unfortunate result at the moment for the young persons, who were immediately dismissed by their employer.

In many ways the most interesting, and certainly the most successful, prosecution of the year was the one which temporarily closed Miss Deane's long Truck inquiry in North-West Ireland. The many preliminary difficulties attending this case can be more fully dealt with in the special paragraphs on Truck, and here it is sufficient to quote her own account of the result: "During the whole of the hearing, the examinations, cross-examinations, and re-examina-
"tions, the absorbing fear lest the witnesses should at the last moment break down under the
"threat of their employer to deprive them of their only possible means of livelihood alternated
"with spasmodic feelings of amusement, provoked by the unconscious humour displayed in
"incidents of the kind which those familiar with Irish Petty Sessional Courts can well imagine.
"The magistrates unanimously agreed to impose the full penalty of £10 and costs in each of the

"four informations laid (£44), a decision which, emphasised by a grave warning from the Bench, "proved to be an extraordinarily popular one in the neighbourhood; the people spoke and behaved as if delivered by the magistrates from an incubus, and I am given to understand that "the prosecution has successfully checked the continuance of these practices in that special "district. The witnesses, on whose courage the case depended, have since been provided "with work by the aid of persons interested in their unfortunate condition."*

Miss Paterson gives the following additional information with regard to the prosecution for effluvia, and one of those for failure to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for women, in which the sheriff held the matters to be "not proven," and at the same time counselled the firm to do what they could to remedy sanitary defects:—

"In the case in which prosecution had to be resorted to, to secure not only sufficiency of accommodation but propriety and freedom from effluvia, the sheriff adjourned the case so that the medical officer might be summoned as a witness. The medical officer did not support the contention that one convenience was insufficient for 60 persons, nor the contention that the fact that boys worked just beside a convenience made it unsuitable for the use of girls, and his evidence that he did not observe effluvia on the day of his visit was held to discount the statements made by H.M. Inspector for the district and myself, that there was excessive effluvia on the date for which the information was laid.

"It should be noted that the visit of the medical officer was expected at the factory, and was in no way a surprise one."

Miss Paterson adds the following information with regard to the prosecution classified under 22 in the above table:—

"In the other case, in which lead-poisoning caused the death of a young girl employed in a white-lead factory, the certifying surgeon who was also factory doctor and who reported the death, as a case of lead-poisoning, to the Factory Department, was called as principal witness, but in giving evidence he was so much less certain of the cause of the illness than when he wrote the certificate, that the case was dismissed. I may mention that the sheriffs in both these cases expressed the opinion that they were 'proper' cases to bring into court, while their decisions did not encourage one to repeat the experiment."

(c.) Intimidation of witnesses

Another case, which was the first of the kind yet taken, under Section 17 of 1891, adds yet one more illustration to other striking illustrations this year of the need of protecting witnesses against the intimidation direct or indirect of those who employ them. Hardly any infringement of the Factory Acts is more difficult to discover or proceed against than the employment of a woman within four weeks of her confinement, chiefly owing to the burden of proof resting with the Inspector as to the employer's *knowledge* of the facts. Although we have good reason to believe that such employment occurs frequently in certain districts, only one clear case, namely this one, has yet occurred within our knowledge as suitable for proceedings, and in this case it was owing to the fact that the woman was sent for by the foreman, who was pressed for workers, on the ninth day after her confinement, although he had been informed of the reason for her absence on the day she left the mill. This unfortunate woman, although she made some attempt to screen her employers when called as witness by Miss Squire, was, nevertheless dismissed from her employment after the result of the case (conviction and small penalty) was known. She obtained employment from one of the magistrates who heard her case, soon afterwards, and this removed her personal difficulties; it would do little or nothing, however, to counteract the effect on the workers' minds of the conduct of the employer, who, by dismissing her, showed his contempt for the law and the kind of course he was likely to pursue with any worker who admitted facts as to infringements of the law to one of H. M. Inspectors.

A similar lesson was impressed by an employer on his workers in the laundry referred to above, where young girls were employed throughout a day and night with insignificant breaks, and well on through the following day. These girls had made no complaint of any kind (although the health of more than one was seriously affected), and as they had, with motives for concealment, given a truthful account of the circumstances when informed that they were legally bound to do so, they were most thoroughly deserving of the assistance given them, I am glad to say, in finding other employment, by the Womens' Industrial Council. The secretary of this council assisted the girls also in making their case known to the magistrate who had imposed the penalty and who, I am informed, commented severely on the treatment meted out to the girls, and thanked the secretary of the council for making the circumstances known to the public.

The circumstances attending the case of the Irish witnesses, referred to above in Miss Deane's Truck prosecution, were slightly different. These outworkers had been already so intimidated by the "sprigging" agent who gave them employment, as to the consequences if they asked for money wages instead of tickets or goods, that no persuasion could move them, timid and proud as they are by nature, to apply to this agent again for work, after the prosecution was over.

4. Sanitation:

(a.) Defects notified to Local Authorities.

In nothing is the changed character of the year's work more manifest than in the reports of work in connection with sanitary matters, inclusive both of defects notified to Local Authorities and of ventilation in factories.

Taking, first, defects notified to Local Authorities, I find the following totals for three years:—

Year.	Defects.	No. of Authorities.
1895	425	84
1896	669	69
1897	286	80

* At first by Miss Deane and her friends, but, latterly this care has been taken from her by an Irish lady interested in their condition.—A.M.A.

The rise in 1897 as compared with 1896 in the number of authorities dealt with I attribute partly to the scattered nature of the work in this direction, following those localities where the special inquiries led the staff. The drop in the number of defects notified is due not to any appreciable diminution in the existing sanitary defects, nor to any abandonment by the staff of the policy of concentration of effort in selected districts, but to various causes connected with the general character of the year's work already indicated above. Defects as glaring, and conditions as unsuitable and lacking in propriety as any already dealt with in previous years are covered by the figures given in the subjoined table drawn up on the same lines as before :—

Table C.—Defects notified to Sanitary Authorities during 1897.

Places.	Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Factories.		Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Workshops.		Other Sanitary Defects in Workshops.			Other Defects in Factories and Workshops. Fire Escapes, &c.	TOTALS.
	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	Over-crowding.	Want of Cleanliness.	Want of Ventilation.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Ayr	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bath	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Battle	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Batley	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bethnal Green	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Beccles	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birmingham	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	7
Bolton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brechin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brighton	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	6
Bradford	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	9
Burton-on-Trent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Burslem	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chelsea	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Child's Hill	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
Chiswick	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
City of London	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Clapham	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Coupar-Angus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coventry	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cowes	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Croydon	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Deal	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Darwen	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Derby	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Edinburgh	—	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	8
Fenton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forfar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fulham	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Glasgow	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	1	10
Hackney	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Hammersmith	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hanley	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Haworth	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hemel Hempstead	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heywood	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hinckley	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Holborn	—	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	7
Keighley	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Kensal Town	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kilburn	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leeds	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Leamington	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Leicester	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Liverpool	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Longton	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Loughborough	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Lowestoft	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6
Luton	—	—	8	12	3	3	3	—	29
Manchester	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	9
Marylebone	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Maybole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nunhead	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxenhope	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oxford	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Perth	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pontycwmmer	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pudsey	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Reading	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Redhill	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2

Table C.—Defects notified to Sanitary Authorities during 1897—*continued.*

Places.	Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Factories.		Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Workshops.		Other Sanitary Defects in Workshops.			Other Defects in Factories and Workshops. Fire Escapes, &c.	TOTALS.
	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	Over-crowding.	Want of Clean-liness.	Want of Ventila-tion.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Reigate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rushden	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
St. Saviour's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
St. John's, Clerkenwell ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
St. Pancras	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. George's, Hanover Square.	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Shoreditch	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Stanningley	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stewarton	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Stoke-on-Trent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Surbiton	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Turton	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Weston-super-Mare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
West Hartlepool	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
West Ham	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitechapel	—	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	14
Totals	27	89	22	47	26	24	29	22	286
Reported defects in sanitary accommodation :—									
(a) Factories	116								
(b) Workshops	—		69						
Other sanitary defects in Workshops.								101	

(b.) Illustrations of work effected.

The centres where these matters appear to have been chiefly followed up are Luton, Keighley, London, Hanley, Glasgow. In the first-named of these places Miss Tracey did some systematic inspection of workshops in the late autumn, with the result that 29 notices of defects were sent to the Local Authority.

Miss Paterson remarks of her table forwarded to me, and incorporated above, that it shows, as compared with the previous year, a very small number of complaints, "partly accounted for by the fact that special work with Miss Deane has occupied about four months of the year, during which time defects were notified by Miss Deane. Another cause for the reduction is the diminished number of visits to factories and workshops, owing in a great measure to the increased amount of office work."

A large number of sanitary defects were, however, dealt with in Scotland in the first three months of the year by direct instruction to occupiers, and Miss Paterson goes on to point out that, as she noted last year :—

"Direct action under Section 35 of the Factory Act of 1895 is frequently attended by good results. I have pleasure in reporting that in several cases I have been able to secure real co-operation on the part of employers To get accommodation which is suitable as regards both health and morals demands not only all the powers given by the Factory Acts, but also all the diplomacy and patience that H.M. Inspectors can command. It is not in ten minutes that one can convince an employer who puts the women's conveniences alongside of men at work, and has no fastening on the door 'so that time may not be lost,' that radical changes must be made, and that a state of matters which might offend the most modest of his workers must not continue.

"I have met with cases in which accommodation for women workers has been erected on the most approved sanitary principles, and was in every way excellent, except that the workers found it impossible owing to its position.

"In some cases the difficulty is increased by there being an absolute want of any privacy on the factory, as, for instance, in an iron foundry, into which women's labour had been introduced. The factory had been built and arranged for men only, and was altogether an unsuitable place for women to be at work in. It was only after consideration and conference with the women themselves that one was able to arrive at a decision even partially satisfactory. The immense importance of environment, so glibly acknowledged in theory, is quite lost sight of in practical factory life, and the employer and, in many cases, the Local Authorities, seem to consider that if the workers do not make any objection to their conditions, these must necessarily be suitable. Leaving aside the fact that workers would not readily complain to their overseer or master, of sanitary accommodation, the strongest possible argument for an improved standard is to be found in the indifference of the worker. If the effect of unsuitable surroundings is to lower the standard of propriety so that these are accepted, when they ought not to be, simply from custom, then there is no question as to the importance of securing better surroundings for those who are still capable of being to some extent moulded by environment. Conference with the medical officer, and, in some cases, joint visits with him to factories, have led to good results, whether the actual instructions were to be given by the Local Authority or by H.M. Inspector. It is my earnest hope that a more complete system of co-operation of this kind may develop."

Miss Squire gives at least one striking illustration of the large work that remains to be done by concentration of effort in selected localities:—

“Although very much has undoubtedly been effected already in raising the sanitary arrangements in factories and workshops to a higher standard of decency, sanitation and comfort, much still remains to be done. Isolated cases are found, and even some large areas still remain in a deplorable condition in this respect, and it is difficult to set in motion authorities empowered to deal with abuses they have long tolerated.

“In one district, out of 46 textile factories visited, 20 had no separate accommodation for the sexes, and in 34 the most appalling insanitary conditions existed—conditions affecting not merely the factories where they were found, but the whole town. Here the sanitary authority responsible for these matters was composed mainly of the owners of the mills, the chairman being one of the principal offenders.”

The following up of these cases belongs to the history of 1898.

Miss Tracey observes that—

“It is to be regretted that the sanitary authorities, although most courteous in other ways, are sometimes conspicuously negligent of the duty imposed upon them by Section 3, Factory and Workshops Act, 1895, of informing H.M. Inspectors of the proceedings taken by them in consequence of the notice sent to them of matters requiring their intervention. Practically, in such cases until one revisits the places indicated there is no means of knowing what steps have been taken to remedy the defects pointed out, if any. That a higher standard of sanitary accommodation for women may gradually be brought about is greatly to be desired, for there is much to be done in this matter before even the moderate terms of ‘sufficient and suitable’ can be applied. I may add that in some few cases the arrangements made after notification have been admirable.”

Occasionally still we have found in the past year that sanitary authorities in small country towns or rural districts are almost entirely ignorant of their powers and duties in respect of the matters we have to bring before them. Such cases are fairly balanced on the other hand by authorities who possess officials with sufficient public spirit to turn to us for some assistance in stirring their committees or council to take action by notifying them of serious defects in their district.

The difficulties that surround officers of the locality may probably be fairly indicated by the action of a medical officer of health in a considerable manufacturing town. After admitting my view of the sanitary defects in a large mill to be well-founded, I found on revisiting this mill that he had written to the firm stating my view in my name and expressing a hope that they would see their way to adopt it, although he did not “personally press it.”

The inertia that sometimes besets public bodies may also be fairly illustrated by the delay of a corporation who had acquired rights over a mill which I notified in July 1896 on account of insanitary privies erected inside hot spinning rooms, causing the most intolerable effluvia. On returning in February 1897 with expectations that the usually fairly active sanitary authority would have long since removed the nuisance, I found it existing as before, and the members of the committee, whom I saw at once, excused the circumstances on the grounds that the mill was going to be pulled down in April.

Forty out of the forty-four complaints relating to insanitary and ill-ventilated workrooms received by the staff during 1897 were found on inspection to be more or less well-founded, and have been dealt with in various ways. In addition to these, many workrooms both in factories and workshops, have been found by us, in the ordinary course of inspection, with imperfect or very defective ventilation. Early in the year I notified various occupiers, particularly of laundries and clothing factories, of the need of improved ventilation, recommending the adoption of mechanical means. In clothing factories and in laundries, where much gas is consumed for ironing as well as lighting purposes, it is remarkable to note the improved look of health and vigour in the work-girls and women when such means have been shortly in operation. I am glad to report that in every case occupiers adopted the recommendation and express satisfaction with the result. Since August, when the method of notifying such cases through H.M. Inspectors of Districts came into operation, the staff has been mainly occupied with other special work, and the cases of inadequate ventilation that have arisen to be dealt with in such manner are (as may be seen by the table on p. 91) comparatively few (sixteen), although the number will doubtless rise under normal conditions. The majority, so far, appear to have been in connection with laundries.

(c.) Ventilation.

Between April 1st and July 31st, Miss Paterson and Miss Deane found defective ventilation in 33 earthenware or china factories in Staffordshire, and these cases, being engaged on a special inquiry, they cannot classify as dealt with in the ordinary way, but taking the ordinary routine work of the year down to July 31st, I find from the returns that 78 cases of absent or defective ventilation were discovered in factories as distinct from workshops. Of these, the number requiring additional means of ventilation (mechanical or natural) were 46, and the number where there was failure only to use existing means of ventilation were 32. Nineteen of the cases, involving technical or other special considerations, were referred in the first instance to the H.M. Inspector in charge of the district in question. The total number dealt with directly by H.M. Women Inspectors was 57. The majority of these factories were textile and clothing, or steam laundries.

I have received from Miss Paterson a note of the occasional complication of the question of ventilation by consideration of the necessity for reasonable temperature on which I commented in last year's report:—

“The question of ventilation has been, as formerly, one which has called for careful consideration under the present Acts, particularly where the regulations with regard to temperature are also concerned. It is no unusual thing to find a rise of 25 or 30 degrees from the temperature of the outside air in passing to a work-room unheated either by steam-pipes or by fire. The high temperature indoors has in many cases been secured by use of the gas-burners along with careful exclusion of fresh, and retention of vitiated air, resulting in a condition which must be injurious, but which is, owing to custom, not intolerable to the workers. There is no doubt, as noted in last year's report, that fear of cold and draughts has made the word ‘ventilation’ one to be dreaded by many people, but where efficient means of ventilation have been provided there is also no doubt as to the appreciation of the workers.”

Miss Squire, again, comments on the fact which continually confronts H.M. Inspectors that the provision for ventilation, with its sanctions, whether by the Factory Acts or the Public Health Acts, only directly applies where gases, vapours, dust or other impurities are generated in connection with the manufacturing process or handicraft.

"Some improvement has, no doubt, been effected by securing to each occupant of a work-room at least 250 cubic feet of space, but where that cubic space is largely taken up with furniture, &c., or filled with impure air, the letter of the law is fulfilled without benefit to the workers.

"Two typical instances come to mind of injurious conditions obtaining in rooms where the cubic-space per head complies with the prescribed legal limit; in both of these the occupants appeared to be, as they complained that they were, suffering from continuous employment in impure air.

"One instance is that of a large room in a factory, occupied by over a hundred women and girls, each having 250 cubic feet of space (obtained by measuring up into the angle of the high-pitched roof, as, in the absence of any height-limit, is of course permissible), seated elbow to elbow in double rows facing one another at tables 2½ feet wide, all windows closed to exclude dust and dirt from the white garments being made. Entering the room at 12.30 p.m. the unpleasant sensation of air vitiated by human breath is experienced, but it is just dinner time and to be presumed that the workers will disperse into the outer air and the room be sweetened by open windows before the afternoon work commences. But there is no regulation prescribing that a work-room shall be cleared and aired during meals, and in this factory no one is allowed to leave the premises until work ceases for the day; so food is produced from parcels and baskets, warmed or cooked in the room if required, and eaten by the employees as they sit, each at her machine. The smell of food and cooking and the effects of another hour's respiration of 100 people being added to the atmosphere, the afternoon's work commences, to be continued until seven o'clock terminates the five hours' spell. Surely the impurities which would be found, were the air of this room tested, would justify means being enforced for their removal equally with any dust or impurity generated by a manufacturing process.

In France, as Miss Squire notes afresh, measures have been taken with special emphasis to prevent the evils just described, as I pointed out in my report and translations for the year 1894.* In the decree of March 10th, 1894, applying Article 3 of the law of June 12th, 1893, it is laid down :

"Article 5.— . . . Workrooms shall be . . . amply ventilated and, together with accessory parts, . . . shall be properly lighted.

"Article 6.—Dust and disagreeable, unhealthy, or poisonous gases shall be carried out of the workrooms as soon as they arise.

"The air of workrooms shall be renewed so as to maintain it constantly in such degree of purity as is necessary for the health of the workers.

"Article 8.—Workers may not take their meals in workrooms nor any place where work is carried on.

"Article 9.—During pauses for meals, the workrooms shall be empty, and the air entirely renewed."

Miss Squire further illustrates the limitations of the existing law relating to ventilation by special consideration of the case of underground workrooms :—

"Another example of equally injurious conditions existing where abundant cubic space is provided, is unfortunately to be found in handsome new streets in London and other cities, proud of their advanced sanitation. There are large buildings, the upper part let as flats or chambers, the ground-floor fine shops and show-rooms, the basement spacious cellars, apparently designed for storage of goods, but too often used as work-rooms. These workrooms being entirely below the street level, and without windows (the shop above taking the place of open 'area'), light is admitted only through thick glass inserted in the pavement or under the shop-front above, while means for admission of fresh air there are frequently none, or, at best, a few small holes in the glass lights. A descent into one of these workrooms about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, whether in the dark days of winter or the warm days of summer would convince, one would suppose, the most sceptical, of the necessity for changing, by proper means of ventilation, the air of confined spaces occupied by human beings; yet, where the difficulties are so great, both landlord and tenant are apt to wait for compulsion from an outside authority, and for this many are still waiting."

The unhealthy occupations which have come under our special observation during the year include, among others, earthenware works, white-lead factories, lucifer-match factories, wool-combing factories, and flax mills.

During four months of the year, Miss Paterson and Miss Deane were jointly engaged in an enquiry into the conditions of employment in pottery manufacture, more especially in the Staffordshire potteries. In their report they dealt exclusively with the effects of this employment on the health of the operatives, and with the working and result of the special rules. They have, in the course of their investigations, observed many interesting points which were not included in their reference, of some of which they have now sent me special notes which appear to me to be of very great interest :—

"This industry, which presents many peculiar features, has been probably less affected by the development of machinery than any other of the staple industries of the country. To this day, the mechanical power in earthenware factories is mainly confined to the simplest contrivances for driving the revolving tables on which the clay or ware is placed while it is manipulated by the hands of the workers. In spite of this, recent years have seen a large development of new 'lines'—to use the trade term—viz. : electrical fittings, sanitary ware, majolica, including tiles, and cheap decorated ware. Similar developments in other industries have been met by increased use of machinery; in this district, however, the supply of youthful labour is plentiful, and the necessity for inventing machines to replace hand labour has not yet arisen. It is surprising, at the same time, to note even in an industry conducted in most instances on such primitive lines, the general absence of such simple labour-saving contrivances as hoists and trolleys for the carriage of clay and other heavy weights. It is probable that the structural peculiarity of potteries (having generally only one floor above the ground floor) has discouraged improvements in this direction. In a spinning-mill, for instance, where one hoist can serve four or five flats, it is easy to see that, from the point of view both of time and money, economy is effected by its use. The need for hoists is not so obvious, however, where there is only one flat, and, indeed, it is probable that no financial saving would be effected; but to the youthful porter it matters little whether four flights of stairs have to be climbed five times a day, or one flight twenty times, and there is no doubt as to the saving to back and limbs by the provision of hoists and trolleys.

"Pottery can be manufactured under almost any structural conditions, and, there being no heavy machinery to pull the buildings to pieces, nor any of an expensive or delicate kind to be injured by weather, it is not necessary that the buildings should be strong or water-tight.

* Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, 1895, pp. 31, 35, 42, 43, 44. A second translation of this decree, by H.M. Superintending Inspector, Mr. Gould, is given in last year's Report, p. 133.

"The material, either in its raw or finished state, has little to fear from weather, and the processes which require well-built workrooms are comparatively few. These facts are probably accountable for the primitive nature of a number of 'the pot-banks,' many of which are still practicable for manufacturing purposes long after they have ceased to be suitable for occupation.

"Heat is the most important condition in this manufacture. The kiln forms the nucleus of every pottery, the workshops grouping themselves naturally round this centre, and containing in their drying stoves and printing shops lesser centres of heat, which thus radiates throughout the whole building, and forms one of the greatest difficulties in regulating the conditions under which work is carried on. Accordingly, we found that the temperature in the workrooms was often excessively high, and we received many complaints on the subject. These overheated workshops, ventilated in the most inefficient manner when ventilated at all, add a needless risk to an already inherently unhealthy industry.

"The yard is often one of the least pleasant features of these factories. Owing to the almost universal absence of any paving, they are very generally in a permanently muddy condition and the mud, being partly composed of potting clay, is of a very adhesive nature. In damp or in hot weather pools of standing water and heaps of refuse render them something worse than unpleasant for the workers who constantly pass to and fro. We are of opinion that a method of paving and drainage ought to be adopted in these, similar to that common in other factory yards.

"The system of employment in potteries is unusually complicated. Something akin to the team system prevails, by which the employer places on each man the responsibility of hiring, controlling and paying his subordinates. The plan is the survival of an old custom, which, in its modern development, cannot be said to work satisfactorily, for it removes from the employer some of the control over workers, especially the more youthful ones, for whom he is legally responsible. Apart from this objection, it is obvious that other evils may arise from this system of sub-employment.

"Another interesting survival is to be found in the charges or wages levied for light, for 'kale,' and for cleaning. The custom probably originated in the time when it was the habit of each man to rent a space in the workshop and kiln from the tenant or owner of the building (himself a working potter who provided firing for the kiln). Here he came in the morning bringing with him his paid helpers or his family, his light, and his share of coal to warm the workshop, and at the end of the day's work leaving behind him his wife to clean up the space occupied. Although the system of employment has been much modified with time, the system of charges still exists in almost the same form, the head of each team paying all charges due by the team. When the development of certain processes, such as enamel and majolica painting, necessitated the employment of individual workers in large numbers, the system was extended to include these also, and we find now each worker having a deduction made from her weekly earnings to pay for light and 'kale.'

"The pottery processes, though perhaps not greater in number than those in any other large industry where labour is much sub-divided, are probably far more distinct in character. In addition to those which have been scheduled as 'dangerous,' there are others which attracted our attention as likely to prove injurious. To one we have already referred, *i.e.*, clay-carrying, a task which usually devolves on the youngest employés of a factory, and we desire to reiterate what we have said in the Annual Reports of previous years (1895 and 1896) as to the importance of placing some limit on the weight to be carried or dragged by little boys and girls. In the potteries one constantly meets them with backs bent and limbs trembling under loads of clay which seem to account, to some extent at least, for the stunted appearance of many of the workers in later life. (*See below page* for an account of French Administrative regulation of the question.) Lathe-treading is another process attended by some risk to health. In this industry (unlike others) the turner never treads his own lathe. The duty devolves on a helper, usually a young girl, who, owing to the position of the lathe, can only tread with her right foot, and must remain constantly in a standing attitude. The operation necessitates the use of the whole leg from the hip, differing thus from the treadle machine, which specially affects the ankle only. Standing all day on one foot and dancing all day on the other may not result in harm to a healthy lad, but must certainly be attended by grave risk to health in the case of young girls."

I may refer to my Report for 1894* for an account of the prohibition of such employment of young persons under 18 by Administrative Orders in France.

"The dusty processes are many, but in all the evil is the same,—the deposits of clay, flint, &c., leading to a form of asthma, and in aggravated cases to fibroid consumption. Of all the processes, china-scouring is probably attended by the greatest risk, as in this instance the dust is largely composed of particles of flint, which, being of a sharp nature, are specially injurious, yet one very seldom finds any means adopted to remove the dust by drawing it away from the worker. The compulsory provision of exhaust fans in earthenware towing shops has been followed by good results, and, without doubt, similar provision for scouring shops would be equally beneficial. The question of ventilation, throughout the industry, which presents some difficulty, is of immense importance, where, in addition to the evils found in all factories, excessive heat and dust and confined working space have also to be dealt with. Very little effort seems to have been made voluntarily by occupiers to cope with the problem in this industry, which we have found unusually conservative in its methods of work.

"The most striking evil in the trade is one on which we do not propose here to report, *viz.* : the lead-poisoning consequent on the use of lead, both in its wet and dry forms, in many of the processes. On this we have already reported very fully, and have specially made certain recommendations which appear necessary to us in the face of the terrible results of the employment. We might say much of the examples we have seen of the different forms of plumbism, but at present we desire to draw attention to the fact that there is an enormous amount of suffering not shown in the reported cases, because it is a secondary effect of lead-poisoning. The poison sometimes makes itself evident only through the development of some disease, which, although in these cases traceable to lead, is in general due to some other cause. We may mention the suffering caused by Bright's and urinary disease, by certain forms of rheumatism and by anæmia, all of which originate in the evil effects of the poison. To these may be added the harmful results due to the weakening of the system by the medicine to which the unfortunate workers must have recourse in order to avoid the more obvious danger. Among the secondary effects of lead-poisoning, we have specially investigated one variety, affecting exclusively women, in which the effect of the lead is not to cause disease, but to intensify the suffering and add to the dangers to which they are peculiarly liable. If we take as an illustration the 77 married women who, during the year ending 31st March 1897, were reported as suffering from lead-poisoning, and whose cases we have personally investigated, we find that of these :

"15 have been childless and have had no miscarriages,

"8 have had 21 still-born children.

"35 have had 90 miscarriages. (Of these 15 have had no child born).

"36 only have had living children, averaging almost 3 each, and of the total number two-fifths have died, the majority succumbing to convulsions in infancy. The same persons appear in more than one of these classes, hence the total is not intended to equal the 77 instances.

"The above figures show how serious are the effects of the industry upon married women, and how high the rate of mortality among the offspring of workers in lead processes. As a matter of fact, we find that to these 77 women only 61 children actually remain. We give 2 cases taken from among those investigated.

"A. B., aged 29, married 7 years, has worked in lead 10 years has had 3 miscarriages, 5 still-born children, and 1 child born alive who died in convulsions when a few weeks old.

"C. D., aged 25, married 7 years, began to work in lead in her 17th year. She has had 4 miscarriages and 3 still-born children. Her one living child was born after the only period, almost a year, during which she was absent from her work.

* Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories 1895, pp. 30, 36.

"We need add nothing to demonstrate further the gravity of this aspect of the subject, which reveals very clearly the disastrous effect of this poison not only on the women, whose sufferings are largely increased, and whose constitutions are ruined, but also on the future generation.

"It is frequently asserted that these evils could be largely (and some even declare, entirely) avoided by exceeding care in the matter of personal cleanliness, and the workers are incessantly and severely blamed for their shortcomings in this respect. We agree with this assertion to some extent, and we think it probable that, *provided the susceptible are totally eliminated*, special care on the part of those who remain might secure their immunity from harm. We desire, however, to record our experience, based on very close enquiry and observation of all the aspects of the matter, that the allegations and accusations so freely made on this subject are frequently baseless, and that not infrequently the shortcomings in question are directly traceable to the employer, whose zeal to carry out his share of duty in this matter is limited to the provisions of 3 basins for 25 workers. It has surprised us in such a case to hear the superficial observer lamenting the carelessness of the young persons who fail to use this imposing array of 'washing conveniences,' while the fact is ignored that the water to fill them has to be carried from the other side of the factory, that if the washing is to be of any use each basin has to be carried away to be emptied and again refilled 5 times, that towels either do not form part of the 'washing conveniences,' or are provided at the rate of 3 a week, and that this washing has to be done during the time when the workers are naturally eager to rush off to their mid-day meal, or, tired out, are anxious to get home to rest and supper; finally, that these elementary arrangements are not put under the control or care of any one responsible person. Over and over again we have heard assertions about the difficulty of preventing workers from eating their meals in rooms where they have been working at dangerous processes. 'Unless one is always on the watch,' or 'Directly one's back is turned they will try and sit down to their dinners in the work-room,' is a plausible assertion until one notes that the said work-room is the only warm or 'comfortable' place which is available, and that the workers who cannot reach their homes in the meal-hour must take them sitting in any draughty corner, or in a cold 'warehouse,' which, after the heated work-room strikes icily chill even on one's own warmly-clad and not over-heated or over-tired person. We have been surprised to find how frequently even sympathetic observers have failed to realise or to take into account such conditions and attendant circumstances before drawing their conclusions, and we have been surprised at the patient acquiescence in this blame by those who might very reasonably bring a '*tu quoque*' retort. We have not found any of this acquiescence or readiness to acknowledge blameworthiness among employers. There appears to us much room for a stronger and more general sense of the responsibility incurred by those who, while reaping the advantages of the employment of youthful labour, fail to realise that the youth and inexperience which render them unfit to protect themselves are reasons for extra care and watchfulness (rather than for extra impatience) on the part of those who must be perfectly aware of the dangers of the industry."

(b.) Lucifer match factories.

In the early part of the year I visited some lucifer-match factories, in one of which I found several infringements of the Factory Acts, and more particularly serious neglect of special rules in the matter of provision for washing conveniences. Here there was no attempt to fit a sufficient supply of hot and cold water, or maintain a supply of soap, brushes and towels, the defence being, on the one hand, that the factory would be closed by the end of the year, on the other, that workers purloined soap, brushes and towels when supplied. The carelessness of those responsible, in this and other matters, was marked by the occurrence, just before my visit, of 2 cases of necrosis, of which complaint was made to me by the girls during my inspection. As these cases had been reported to H.M. Inspector for the district, after conference with him I left that matter in his hands for the necessary action. One was a serious case in which after part of the jaw had been removed a relapse occurred before return to work. It is not without interest to note what I found to be the occupier's view of an adequate interpretation of the phrase "fitted with a sufficient supply." A row of 11 tin basins for 70 workers, a tub into which the basins had to be dipped to be filled with water (and into which they were emptied when the washing was done), 3 damp and dirty towels, and 2 worn nail-brushes constituted the entire equipment of this lavatory, in an out-house. The majority of the women seemed to belong to a rough and poor class. Doubtless, as was asserted, they did not all bestow very much care on the original supplies of soap and towels, but some of them were also careful and conscientious, and deserving of all the protection the law gives; and I succeeded in securing that the necessary supplies were there for the use of them all the next day, while the objectionable system of using one receptacle for water supply and waste-pail was, for the time at least, renounced. As the factory was in many ways entirely unsuited for the purpose of carrying on so dangerous an industry, I have been glad to learn from H.M. Inspector for the district, that it was subsequently closed and the work transferred to a factory fitted with more modern appliances. I may observe, however, that even in the best-managed match factories I have never found an entirely complete and satisfactory provision and control of lavatory appliances. Nothing short of fittings with taps for hot and cold water supply can possibly be adequate.

England is one of the few important industrial countries which have not advanced further in the prohibition of youthful labour in match factories than the exclusion of a child (from one of the processes only). I may compare, for example (a) Germany, where no person under 16 may be employed in mixing, dipping, or drying, nor a person under 14 in boxing; (b) France, where persons under 18 are excluded from mixing and dipping; (c) Switzerland, where persons under 16 are excluded from all the above-named processes. Belgium, however, appears to have shown the steadiest preoccupation of late years in dealing with the admitted dangers. Since May 1895, all persons under 16 and women and girls under 21, have been excluded from mixing, dipping, and drying of matches (where white phosphorus is used), and children under 14 from boxing such matches. The industry was scheduled in 1886 as an unhealthy one, liable to special rules, and in 1890 the proportion of white phosphorus which might be contained in the paste was limited (8 per cent. exclusive of water), while in the same royal decree are special rules as to medical examination, ventilation and lavatories, more stringent than ours. Special powers for testing the paste are given to Inspectors (April 1898), and in May 1898 a prize has been offered for international competition for a paste, making matches which will strike anywhere without injuring the workers in the manufacture. As the conditions are exacting and curious I enclose (see Appendix p. 114) a translation of part of the decree. I enclose also a translation of the decree which regulates the testing of white phosphorus paste.

(c.) White lead factories.

Miss Paterson gave considerable time and care at the beginning of the year to investigating some cases of lead poisoning in a white-lead factory in Scotland. The result of her action against the firm for employment of a young person in a prohibited process is given already above in her own words.

During 1897, as during 1896, complaints have been addressed to me, as well as more recently to Miss Squire since she succeeded me in Yorkshire, on the trying conditions of work prevailing in many wool-combing sheds. I beg again to record my conviction expressed in last year's report, that the high temperatures necessary in the average wool-combing shed, and the dangerous and trying nature of the machinery (which necessarily, in the case of combing machines and back-washing machines, radiates excessive heat) render it generally an unfit occupation for young persons.* The lowest temperature that I have ever found in a wool-combing shed is 75° Fahrenheit, and this was an exceptional case. The temperatures I have recorded range from 85° to 96°, mostly taken in the afternoon. Miss Squire has recorded even higher temperatures, and foremen in the sheds have stated or admitted to me that 100° is a frequent afternoon temperature during summer. I have not yet found any manufacturer who would hold that temperatures so high were necessary to the process, and one experienced manager assured me that for any wool that had come under his observation 85° was high enough to secure the best results. I have been interested to hear statements from wool-combers (workers) to the effect that high temperatures increase output without improving quality of wool, and that often temperatures are raised by foremen without the knowledge, or even against the desire of employers, in order to secure showy results in output per worker.

(d) Wool-combing sheds.

A good many of the wool-combing sheds of the West Riding are now fairly equipped with fans of sufficient power and properly placed so as to secure due control, wherever this is desired, of the degree of heat obtaining in the working hours. Many still remain, however, and it is remarkable how large and important some of them are, without such necessary mechanical equipment.

Miss Squire sends me the following contribution to this subject :—

"In wool-combing sheds, to the ordinary conditions of atmosphere in confined spaces occupied for many hours by human beings, is added heat artificially produced. Granting that, by nature of the process carried on, a temperature must be considered 'reasonable' in a wool-combing shed which would be unreasonable elsewhere, and that, because of the amount of floor-space occupied by the machines, the cubic space per head is in excess of the minimum allowed by law for each worker, still that there is need for the renewal of the air, and advantage in movement of air must be recognized by all. So also must the fact be patent to all acquainted with these sheds, that if ventilation is to be secured at all, it must be by the thoughtful application of scientific methods adapted to the special requirements of each case. The rough and ready means of open windows is impracticable where wool is dealt with, where heat must be maintained, and where perspiring bodies are liable to chill; and because work is carried on by night and day no periodic flushing of the sheds by large currents of fresh air is possible. Yet where by the process of wool-combing no dust or other impurity is generated, there is no direct power given to an Inspector under the Factory Act to require a fan or other mechanical means of ventilation, nor indeed to require that a wool-combing shed shall be ventilated at all."

In such cases, reliance may perhaps be placed on the words "adequate measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature," in order to secure provision of the mechanical ventilation, which so rarely fails to give satisfaction to those even who have been least inclined to incur the necessary expense at the outset.

I have been struck this year, also, by the high temperatures (rising to 91° Fahrenheit) that I have found in some cotton-combing and carding rooms in Lancashire which, at the time I visited, were unequipped by fans. There, action was rendered easier by the dusty nature of the process.

(e) Cotton combing and carding.

In one of the largest silk mills in the country, I found in the gassing rooms with numerous fans running, but not applied on the most approved and scientific principles, a temperature of 92°, and under such conditions, in an occupation which appears to me entirely unfit for very young persons, I found girls of 14 and 15, who had been employed beyond the legal period without the required certificate of physical fitness. They were at once passed by the surgeon, however, and this fact appears to me to lend point to a complaint made sometimes by certifying surgeons that, under the existing provisions of the Factory Acts, they have no right of access to the processes for which it is their duty to declare such persons fit or unfit.

(f) Gassing in silk mills.

In another branch of the same mills, viz., in the carding rooms, I found considerable suffering from chest troubles among the women, due to excessive and unwholesome dust. This branch of industry was scheduled in France, June 21, 1897, by ministerial decree, as unhealthy and injurious, and the employment in it of young persons under 18 was prohibited.†

Among other matters relating to the effect of occupations on health, I have received, and Miss Squire has received, complaint of an injurious necessity laid upon girls and women to lift or carry heavy weights. Such complaints are classified of course in the table on page 15 as "outside the scope of the Factory Acts," and our action in these cases has been confined to noting the conditions, and, where it appeared possible or likely to lead to good results, we have drawn the attention of the employer to them.

(g) Lifting heavy weights.

Miss Squire sends me the following notes on this subject :—

"Observation has convinced me that it would be well if some regulation were incorporated in the Factory Acts such as that in the French law, setting a limit upon the weight that children and young persons may be required to lift, carry, drag, or push. A regulation of this kind would prevent a strain being put upon young girls such as I found in one factory, where some pale, overgrown girls of 16 and 17 years old had, in the course of their work, continually to lift and carry for short distances boxes containing 48 tins of condensed milk, each tin weighing 1 lb. 2 ozs. In another department girls were carrying the same weight longer distances, here it was pointed out to me that the weight might be divided and two journeys be made, carrying 24 tins each time. The foreman said the girls were told to do this, but it was evident that the press and hurry to get through the required task did not permit of making two journeys where it was possible to make one suffice.

"No doubt by the habitual carrying of heavy weights the bearer becomes more and more accustomed to the load, and by 'natural selection' only the stronger girls would remain in the departments where weights had to be carried—but what injury may not be done in the process of becoming habituated and of testing fitness."

* In one "back-washing" and combing shed I found the majority employed were quite young girls, aged from 14 to 17, but this is not general.

† See Bulletin de l'Inspection du Travail, 1897 (No. 3, p. 198).

Miss Squire goes on to point out that a French administrative regulation (Decree of May 13th 1893, applying Articles 12 and 13 of the law of November 2nd 1892) prescribes the maximum limits of loads which may be carried, drawn, or pushed by boys and girls, whether inside or outside factories and workshops or other industrial establishments. It may be useful to quote the exact words of the article in question :—

“ Article II.—Boys and girls, under 18 years, employed in industry,* may not, whether inside or outside factories, workshops, yards, &c., carry loads exceeding the following weights :—

Boys under 14	...	...	...	10 kilog. (approximately 22 lbs.)
Boys from 14 to 18	...	...	...	15 „ („ 33 lbs.)
Girls under 16	...	...	...	5 „ („ 11 lbs.)
Girls from 16 to 18	...	...	...	10 „ („ 22 lbs.)

“ Employment of the same workers, whether within the precincts of industrial establishments† or on public roads, in pushing or dragging loads which involve a greater strain than is indicated by the above table is forbidden.”

The prescribed scale of loads in the latter class of work was defined in a ministerial order of July 31st 1894. This distinguishes four classes of vehicles, of which two (wheelbarrows and heavy hand-barrows) are absolutely forbidden for boys under 14 and girls under 18. The classes permitted to the latter persons are :—‡

(a.) *Light trolleys on rails.*

Boys under 14	...	...	...	300 kilog. (about 660 lbs.)
Boys from 14 to 18	...	...	...	500 „ („ 1,100 lbs.)
Girls under 16	...	...	...	150 „ („ 330 lbs.)
Girls from 16 to 18	...	...	...	300 „ („ 660 lbs.)

(b.) *Hand-carts with four wheels.*

Boys under 14	...	...	...	35 kilog. (about 77 lbs.)
Boys from 14 to 18	...	...	...	60 „ („ 132 lbs.)
Girls under 16	...	...	...	35 „ („ 77 lbs.)
Girls from 16 to 18	...	...	...	50 „ („ 110 lbs.)

It is not without interest to observe that attempts have been made by French manufacturers to obtain a different ruling in the matter of weights that may be carried by boys, and, particularly, an application was made by an Employers' Association to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that boys aged 16 to 18 might be allowed to lift and carry weights not exceeding 20 kilog. (44 lbs.). Upon the advice of the Higher Commission of Labour and the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures, the application met with a refusal, on the grounds that it was “undesirable to modify regulations laid down after studies, experiments and deliberations which were absolutely conclusive.” (Ministerial letter of Jan. 26, 1897.)

Miss Squire holds that :—

“ In England, convenient weights are 14 lbs. = 1 stone, and 28 lbs. = 2 stone, and these, it has been suggested by medical men, might be taken as the maximum which could be lifted or carried without injury by girls of average physique below and over 14 years. There is, however, a danger to be faced in fixing a maximum weight for loads, lest weakly girls and boys should be required to carry weights which, although below the standard, are beyond their strength.”

This difficulty should be partly met, at least in factories, by the preliminary examination as to physical fitness for the work to be done.

The complaints made as to employment of adult women in carrying heavy weights have been verified in the sense that the weights were exceedingly heavy, but no evidence of actual injury was traced out. In one case, where unusually strong women were engaged in stacking 3½-gallon jars of jam, general good health appeared to prevail.

Two other complaints that came under our observation belong to a class which might in some circumstances be outside the scope of the Acts, but we have, under the circumstances in which we verified them, been able to take steps leading to improved conditions. In a wool-combing mill, for example, where, contrary to the usual practice, the machinery was not installed on a stone floor of a shed built on the level of the ground, but on an upper wooden floor of a mill, the vibration caused by the heavy combs was so tremendous that several of the less robust of the women were, it was alleged, seriously affected in health, the symptoms apparently being headache, backache, and sickness. The unpleasant experience of standing for even half-an-hour in the neighbourhood of several of these combs sufficiently made clear to me the trying nature of the conditions here. Considerable structural alterations came into question, but, under Section 2 of the Act of 1895, it was found by H.M. Inspector for the district, after we had conferred on the subject and he had visited the mill, that he had sufficient power to require some special staving up of the floor from beneath, which materially improved the position.

It is as yet an untried question whether the powers just referred to are sufficient (where sanctions of some kind are necessary) to cope with cases of injury to eyesight or accidents arising directly and solely through insufficient or unsuitable lighting of factories. Cases of injury of the kind indicated have come under our observation recently, and are being followed up in the current year. Careful and patient observation and investigation of many cases are necessary before proof can be brought of the cause of the injury complained of, which is much easier to guess at than to demonstrate.

* That is “employés dans l'industrie,” an expression covering a much wider field than our term “manufacturing process.” (Cf. my translation of this decree, p. 37 of the Annual Report for 1894, with Mr. Gould's, p. 126 of the Annual Report for 1896. Neither is entirely clear on this point, and I here give a closer translation.)

† Cf. my note on the wide denotation of this term, page 34 of the Annual Report, 1895.

‡ See “Hygiène et Sécurité des Travailleurs dans les Ateliers industriels” (Paris Imprie. Nat.), pp. 302-3.

(h) Excessive vibration of machinery.

(i) Defective lighting of factories.

It is interesting to observe that England has hitherto dispensed with direct methods of administrative control of the important question of light in factory and workshop life, a matter which has been provided for in most important European industrial countries. In Germany, by Section 120 of the *Reichsgewerbe Ordnung*, and in Austria, by Section 74 of the *Gewerbe Ordnung*, sufficient light is recognized as one of the essential conditions of health and sanitation in factories. In France provision is made for proper lighting, not only of work-rooms, but also of passages, staircases, and other accessory parts of factories and workshops; this is dealt with in the same article which provides for ventilation and air space in the administrative decree which regulates in detail questions of sanitation and safety (referred to above p. 100). In Belgium the questions appears to have been dealt with, so far, merely as a measure of security, not of health, as may be seen by the words of a recent Royal decree:—

“The lighting of work-rooms shall be sufficient to enable the workers to clearly distinguish the parts of machinery and of mill-gearing with which they may come in contact.” This decree modifies some of the former provisions relating to use of oil lamps, gas, and electric light, contained in the decree of September 21st 1894, and bears date February 21st 1898.*

As is shewn in the return on page 7, since August every variety of case of neglect to fence machinery has by the Instructions been referred for action to the Inspectors in charge of districts. It only remains, therefore, for me to summarise the work of this staff in this connection in the first seven months of the year. I find from the returns that, in all, we observed sixty cases of neglect to fence or of defective fencing or omission to keep guards in working order. Eighteen of these cases occurred in laundries, and related to the following variety of machinery or parts of machinery:—Indrawing cog-wheels on calenders, pulleys of various washing and ironing machinery, horizontal bars of wringers, rollers of collar machines, unfenced hoists, fly-wheels of engines. Twelve cases occurred in clothing factories, and the majority of these related to low shafting under the sewing machine bench, where the shaft was either unguarded or the guard had been removed or delay had taken place in fitting the necessary guard to additional machinery just set in motion. In nearly all these instances the fencing was promptly provided, and in one I found, on returning about another matter the next day, that some steps had been taken to procure the necessary guards the moment I left the factory. Twenty-one cases occurred in textile factories, and these related to delay in fixing shuttle-guards, failure to fence indrawing cog-wheels, line-shafts, and driving belts, temporary tying up of automatic bars to hoists, removal of spring to hoist-gates, dangerous opening in floor near machinery and the like. The remainder of cases were in miscellaneous factories, and related exclusively to cog-wheels without guards. Out of the above 60 cases those that involved difficulties, special dangers, and technicalities, *e.g.*, fly-wheels, line-shafts, were referred in the first instance to the Inspectors in charge of the district. The cases so referred were 18.

6. Security and action in case of defective fencing.

Miss Paterson has sent me the following remarks on full-time employment of children of thirteen. It is comparatively rare to find the formality of a certificate neglected, except in regions where small work-places abound (*e.g.*, Irthlingborough, Wellingborough, and boot manufacturing districts)—it is so easy to obtain the certificate:—

7. Employment of girls of 13 as young persons.

“It is impossible, in visiting factories in which young labour is extensively employed, not to be deeply impressed by the inadequacy of the present regulations under which children of thirteen are allowed to work full-time. In many districts the number so working on the strength of a certificate of attendance at school merely is very large. Two hundred and fifty attendances a year for five years (not necessarily consecutive) is easily attained, and is frequently coincident with the possession of a 3rd Standard certificate only. If not continued further the learning acquired in the first three standards at school is easily forgotten, and not likely to be of any permanent use.

“It is not generally recognized that 250 is really a very small number of attendances, little more than half of those possible, and that very few children, except those in delicate health, do not attain that number; indeed, it is only among those who have been employed half-time, and so precluded from attending school for the full period, that I have found that this certificate is not easily obtained. The result is, practically, that the age for full-time employment, in those districts where certificates of attendance are given, is 13, not 14.

“Owing to the special nature of the work on which I was engaged chiefly during 1897, questions of general employment did not come before me so much as in previous years, and children's employment only to a slight extent. One point, however, of importance in the interest of public health I would like to refer to, and that came under my notice when the irregularities in the school-attendance register led to my questioning a child in a factory as to his non-attendance at school. It was due, he informed me, to there being infectious disease in his home; and I found him working in a mill surrounded by other children who attend school. I was not surprised to learn that the disease was epidemic, especially when I saw the child, when I left him, drink some water from a tin can, applying his lips to the mouthpiece in the way common in some parts of Scotland, as I have described in a previous report.”

The case of milliners engaged both for workshop and showroom (or shop) has occupied our attention from time to time, and proceedings have been taken in some instances. Especially in one large Yorkshire town, I found serious infringement of the regulations, in excessive hours of young persons employed on this double basis, with irregular meal-times. Two prosecutions appear to have effected some improvement. Miss Tracey in November and December visited a large number of small workshops with a view to checking this matter, and she reports as follows:—

8. Overtime.
(a) Milliners and shop-girls.

“The restriction of the hours of milliners engaged in shops as well as making-up is most difficult to enforce; but perhaps the case of the milliners is not so hard as that of the assistants serving in the shop entirely. It is rare for me to inspect any workroom attached to a shop without the question being addressed to me as to why workers sitting quietly in a workroom should have their hours restricted and their meal-times specified, when women who are standing possibly the whole of the day in the shop receive no help from us whatever.”

* *Revue du Travail*—March 1898, p. 308.

The case of the milliners employed after a day's work in the workshop until 11, and even later, at night, bad as it is, is not so bad as the case of young persons employed in some of the unrestricted factory processes—a point which Miss Squire brings out very clearly :—

“The prohibition of overtime to young persons by the Act of 1895 seems to be universally regarded as a wise and beneficent regulation and to commend itself in most cases to the judgment of employers, who, with few exceptions, have made no demur, but fallen into line.

“The laundries have perhaps the most plausible reasons for, at times of pressure, demanding extra work of their young persons, but this privilege has most wisely been denied them—the protection of the health of young people being recognized as one of the chief functions of factory legislation.

(b) Fruit-preserving.

“Yet there remain factories where arduous work is permitted to young persons during a day of unlimited duration. Complaints reach me of work continued by girls of 13 and upwards from 6 a.m. until midnight, and this not only on five but on six days in a week. Mention is made of the exhausting effects of this night-work upon young constitutions, and the evils attendant upon late home-going. But we are powerless to interfere, because the process upon which these girls are employed is a privileged one, that of ‘cleaning and preparing fruit so far as is necessary to prevent the spoiling of the fruit on its arrival at a factory or workshop during the months of June, July, August, and September,’ and this process is exempt from all the provisions of the Factory Acts. At first sight this may appear to be an object worthy of such a departure from the general principles of factory regulations as is involved in withdrawing protection from young persons, but a closer examination discloses one or two points which shake one's faith in its necessity. First comes the striking fact that not all firms dealing with fresh fruit, even among those of equal standing, avail themselves of the privilege of employing women and young persons during unlimited hours in order to deal with this perishable article. While some large firms will be employing women and girls during strawberry season for the hours stated above, other equally famous jam-makers in the same locality will never swerve from the customary hours of the works all through the summer months, meeting, by additions to the staff or re-adjustment of departments, the extra demand made by the arrival of the fruit. Secondly, it is noticed that at the factories where exemption from the Act is claimed in order to deal with the fresh fruit, it may arrive at the factory in the morning or mid-day and wait until the ordinary hours of employment are over, in order that women and girls who have made their full day in other departments, such as pickles, mustard, &c., may be set to work to prevent the fruit from spoiling by making it into jam. And this leads to the consideration of another point, *i.e.*, that processes necessary to prevent the fresh fruit from spoiling, being held to include all those incidental to jam-making, the whole preserve department of the factory is in full swing of work far into the night, and girls will be found washing the bottles in which the jam will be stored, others labelling the bottles or jars when filled, others sealing lids on tins of preserved fruit which also have to be labelled. Preparation of the fruit such as is necessary to prevent it spoiling is evidently not complete until the pots of jam are ready for the purchaser; and midnight terminates, by custom, not by law, the day's work for the women and girls which commenced at 6 a.m.”

The spirit in which the liberty to work without the normal restrictions of the Factory Acts has been exercised in this branch of industry is similar to that in certain branches of another food-preserving industry (which is occasionally carried on in the same factory as the fruit-preserving), *viz.*, tinning of fish. Miss Tracey, after pointing out that the promoters of these exemptions had little contemplated the latitude with which they would be used in some factories, comments on these points as follows :—

“Fish salted and beheaded and arriving in the factory in barrels is treated as ‘perishable,’ and the hours are consequently unrestricted. The tired and worn faces of the women and girls employed in this industry show only too plainly how much they suffer from these long hours. Working from 8 in the morning till 10.30 or 11 at night for several nights in the week, and for many weeks on end (and after in some cases having been employed in the fruit trade under similar conditions during the months of June, July, August, and September), it is small wonder that the health of the workers is affected. That women and girls, employed in making plum-puddings or engaged in other work in the factory until 8 o'clock, should be then set to tin or otherwise deal with this ‘perishable’ fish makes one hope that it will not be long before some change is made in an exemption which bears so hardly upon the workers.”

In Germany a recent attempt has been made to deal with the hours in one of these industries where perishable goods are concerned. The Order of the Federal Council, to come into force on May 1st, 1898, authorising a special exception for hours of persons over 16 years of age in fruit-preserving works, during the season of pressure, is not a wholly fortunate measure; among other defects it neglects to secure a weekly half-holiday to these workers during the season of pressure. At least, however, it has set a limit to the length of the hours at the busiest time, and has limited the number of these days of overtime. The limits are thirteen hours, on not more than forty days in the year.

9. Working in meal-times.

Grave complaints have been received, and unfortunately substantially verified, of a practice which I am afraid is growing, of working in meal-times, especially in the breakfast hour, in cotton-weaving sheds. Strenuous efforts have been made by us to obtain clear and sufficient evidence on which to base proceedings, as a warning, but very small results have been as yet obtained, for various reasons, of which even the smallness of penalties imposed by magistrates, in the cases of conviction obtained, is, I regret to say, not at present the most insuperable. Until the workers can rouse themselves sufficiently to give steadfast evidence when called upon by H.M. Inspectors (or cross-examined by employers), as to the mere *facts* in the cases where the “driving” system in the shed is accountable for this insidious infringement of the principles and provisions of the Factory Acts (or until they refuse to fall in with the selfish practice of those workers who snatch a temporary advantage at the expense of the general well-being in the factory), the steps are small which can be taken by the Inspector. Conspicuous notices are affixed by managers prohibiting the practice of meal-time working, oftenest where the “driving” as to output is severest, and the publication of lists of those who fall short of the required output is resorted to. Here, when the Inspector finds sweeping of looms, picking of cuts, oiling of machinery, sewing ends in, going on in the middle of the breakfast time, only too many workers are also found who, when it comes to the point, cannot dare to deny the allegation of the employer, that they were doing the work because they pleased and against the wishes of the management. The Inspector cannot “work a miracle,” and if, when a case is taken, workers as well as employers give evidence that the workers do it to please themselves, there is no possible course left but to prosecute the workers. Unfortunately, when this is done and a not very heavy penalty is inflicted it makes little difference in the final result whether the workers are (as has happened) dismissed, or whether (as has also happened) the fine is refunded to the worker, out of court, by the employer, for after a short respite the whole practice of meal-time working commences again in the factory. My

view of the real root of the infringement is best indicated by the action I took in a very large factory where I had obtained sufficient evidence for a prosecution. Here I informed the firm that I would give them another opportunity to conform, if they would substantially increase the time allowed for cleaning weekly. This they undertook to do, and kept their promise with satisfactory results.

There are large weaving sheds, however, still, in Lancashire where complaints are continually rife of the overwork due to this practice, and where even young persons and children are constantly put to it, but it is just there, where, after infinite precautions have been taken by the Inspector to enter the shed unseen, the workers in numbers combine to raise a warning shout which prevents the Inspector obtaining clear evidence in individual instances of what is going on. If the workers who desire that the Acts should be enforced as to proper meal-time rests could convince a sufficient number of their fellow-workers, the illegality could be suppressed by the Inspectors in a few weeks.

The work of bringing laundries, as far as is possible, within the wide limits laid down by Section 22 of the Act of 1895, has occupied us all at the beginning of the year, and Miss Squire throughout the year. As I have already mentioned, all the prosecutions for illegal employment have been successful, a result we had hardly ventured to hope for; but it should be noted that these indeed only cover the most flagrant breaches of the law that came under our observation. The work of levelling up these factories and workshops in respect of ventilation, fencing, and sanitary accommodation has gone very slowly forward. 10. Laundries.

Miss Squire reports, on the question of holidays in laundries as follows:—

"Sixty hours actual work in a normal week may be considered as a reasonable amount by the average laundry girl, but when one day in the week is a whole holiday prescribed by the Factory Act, and she is still required to work 60 hours in the remaining five days, she apparently considers that she is not being fairly dealt by, and that the law is taking away with one hand what it gave with the other. Young persons employed in factories or workshops other than laundries, in a week in which a statutory holiday occurs are only permitted by law to work 49½ hours instead of 60, and women even with the full amount of overtime only 55½ hours. Their day's holiday means shorter hours of labour, but it is not so in laundries. Several complaints have been received of 60 hours' employment in a laundry on the five consecutive days following a statutory holiday, as of something illegal, and a visit paid in response to one of these on a Saturday following a Monday Bank Holiday found manageress, women and girls, some of them little ones of 13, tired out and murmuring that a holiday which had to be made up for as they had made it up was no holiday. The girls worked 12 hours each day during the five days, the women 14 hours on three days and 12 hours on the remaining two days."

Miss Tracey, after three months' experience, reports that, to her:—

"Nothing has been more striking than the difficulties surrounding the law affecting laundries. The immensely long hours, the absence of any conditions as to meal-times other than that there shall be at least half-an-hour in every five hours' spell, and the extraordinary manner in which overtime is at present worked, combine to make the inspection of laundries more difficult and more ineffectual than in any trade I have had under my notice.

"The absence of a register of young persons in any laundries, and the fact that no certificate of fitness is required in steam laundries, makes it all the more possible for young persons to be employed beyond the legal limits. If employers were obliged to register the age of the young persons in their employment it would possibly help to remind them that boys and girls under 18 cannot be employed for more than 12 hours a day (a legal restriction they appear extremely apt to overlook), and it would undoubtedly be an assistance to Inspectors."

Miss Paterson has had especial occasion to note the extraordinarily trying conditions prevailing in hotel laundries where visitors' washing is done, including not only excessive hours of night-work for young persons and women, but also bad ventilation, excessive heat, and frequent accidents arising from defective fencing of machinery. The question is complicated by the consideration that hotel laundries, washing only for the household, are exempt, but certain typical cases of those laundries undertaking unexempt processes are being followed up.

I have received from Miss Squire the following observations on the employment of women after child-birth in factories, a subject on which I have already touched, in my remarks on the difficulty in certain cases of obtaining sufficient evidence on which to base proceedings:— 11. Employment of women after childbirth.

"Section 17, 1891, although of so great importance to the community, no less than to the individual, must remain for the most part a dead letter owing to the difficulty of proving the employer's knowledge of all the circumstances, as well as for other obvious reasons. It is probable that much greater control over the evil with which this section is intended to cope could be exercised, and also that both the appearance and the reality of hardship entailed by the present regulation upon mothers dependent upon their earnings, would vanish if the production of a medical certificate of fitness for employment in the particular factory to which it referred were made the condition of employment or re-employment after confinement.

"In Germany no woman can be employed within four weeks of her confinement, and then only by producing a medical certificate of fitness; without such a certificate the prohibited period is six weeks. And 'the official summary points to the fact that by far the greater number of Inspectors have found that the restriction has been observed without trouble or apparent injury to anyone.' (See Miss Anderson's précis of Foreign Factory Regulations. Annual Report, 1895, pages 170-178.)

"Whatever regulation of this kind is made should apply to all mothers whom it concerns, the term 'woman' in the Factory Acts being limited to a woman over 18 years of age. Young mothers of 16 and 17 years old, such as are unfortunately to be found among the industrial population, are unintentionally excluded from the operation of Section 16, 1891. The substitution of the word 'mother' for that of 'woman' would put this right."

With reference to this last proposed substitution Miss Paterson suggests that in case of proceedings being taken a difficulty might arise, if the infant died before the offence was committed, as to the meaning of the word "mother." Any possible doubt, however, would, I think, be removed by inserting the words "young person or," before "woman," in the section in question. Switzerland appears to be the country in which the most recent attempt has been made to regulate the employment of mothers in dangerous occupations in factories, but the limit of period is so undefined that to an English Factory Inspector the regulation reads as little more than the expression of a general desire (which may or may not have been partly realised by pressure of public opinion without resort to legal sanctions). By Section 15 of the Federal Law on Factory Industry, 1877, women have hitherto been generally and definitely prohibited

from returning to work after confinement without a medical certificate shewing that at least six weeks have elapsed, and then they are permitted to return only if there has been a total absence before and after of eight weeks. An Order of the Federal Council, dated December 13th, 1897, indicates a further prohibition of employment before confinement (length of time unspecified) in certain dangerous or unhealthy processes. These are:—Processes in which fumes of phosphorus arise; manipulation of lead or products containing lead; processes carried on near pneumatic mercury pumps in incandescent lamp factories; processes carried on where fumes of sulphuric acid arise; dry-cleaning works; india-rubber works; all processes involving the carrying of heavy weights or risk of violent shocks.

In English textile districts, cases have been brought to my notice where injury to mother or infant was attributed to the necessarily strained movements in certain processes, but no enumeration such as the above, even if these were included, takes account of the practical difficulty of enforcing prohibition of the kind by Factory Laws.

As I have already observed, a large part of the year has been spent in investigations connected with various questions under the Truck Acts, and an immense new field for administrative activity has opened up in consequence of the passing of the Truck Act, 1896, which came into operation with the beginning of 1897.

As nothing can exceed in interest and importance the work thereby entailed, it is well to take note of the fact that the scope of inspection is extended in such a manner that not merely increased quantity of work is involved, but an almost entirely new order of questions has to be handled by inspectors, involving exceedingly difficult and minute investigations and examinations as to details affecting wages, processes of manufacture, discipline in factories, cost of tools, materials, light, and other things to be provided by the employer in relation to the labour of the workman.

Before proceeding to illustrate these new points I have, however, to report on a freshly discovered need for securing to out-workers in certain distant country districts the protection of the earlier Truck Acts, which in the more important centres of manufacturing industry has in general practically already been secured.

Detailed information having been forwarded to me by you, Sir, of systematic payment of peasant home-workers in Ireland, by goods or in tickets recognized only at one shop, and of cases of enforced expenditure of wages at other such shops, I requested Miss Deane, in accordance with your instructions, to proceed to the districts indicated, in the autumn of 1897.

In the following notes which she sends me, Miss Deane touches only lightly on the manifold difficulties which lay in her way, in her attempt to gather sufficient evidence for a case in court which should serve as a warning and example against illegal practices of the kind. During the many weeks in which I was necessarily in correspondence with her before this work neared its conclusion, I had many indications of the resource that was needed to overcome these difficulties; but it was not until I joined her in the districts under special observation during the week before the informations were laid, that I quite realised how much sympathy and courage were needed to enable her to find out, and strengthen the resolution of the few out-workers who would give the evidence on which a prosecution alone could be satisfactorily based. So great was the risk that at the last moment such witnesses might break down, as anyone who is familiar with proceedings in Irish Petty Sessional Courts will readily understand, that we deemed it advisable to have at least one independent witness, and Miss Paterson, under peculiar difficulties, succeeded in visiting the Truck shop on pay day, and in being an eye-witness of some of the transactions. Fortunately the case proceeded successfully without the necessity of falling back on this testimony.

Miss Deane indicates the essential features of the relation between agents and home-workers:—

“The system of (1) payment in goods instead of in money, and (2) the tacit understanding that such wages as were paid in money should be expended at the shops occupied by the agents of those firms, was, I found, widespread and fairly general.

“The peasants in the out-of-the-way villages and ‘town lands’ in this district are peculiarly at the mercy of the traders and agents, who supply them with scantily paid work, and who sell them stores and victuals, and to whom they soon become hopelessly indebted.

“The women of Donegal and the neighbourhood are an industrious and capable race, and have inherited from their ancestresses a most remarkable gift for fine needlework, embroidery, knitting, and so forth, by means of which whole families of mother and daughters endeavour to support themselves, or at any rate, to eke out the scanty and uncertain earnings of the men. The industry should be, and is, where carried on under fair conditions, an incalculable boon to these poor people. Unfortunately such a promising supply of cheap skilled labour could not long escape unfair exploitation, and the gallant effort of those who encouraged this industry in the hope of raising the standard of living, and improving the conditions in these miserably poor districts, risked being defeated by the tactics of unscrupulous persons who absorbed an unfair share of profit out of the skill and industry of the women. Thus I found hard-working women, producing large quantities of embroidery, who yet obtained little or no profit from their work, and in any case had practically no control over the fruit of their toil, which was by tacit understanding spent in the shop kept by the agent who distributed the work. Tawdry hats, little packets of tea at high prices, &c., were given in exchange for this work. I say ‘given’ advisedly, for although in some cases money was paid over, it was on the understanding that it should be left, *i.e.*, spent in the agent’s shop, and nowhere else, on pain of losing the work.

“I consider it a significant fact that nearly all these agents for the large firms ‘keep a shop,’ and the ‘agency’ and ‘shop’ are worked together, the agent contending that the commission paid by the head firms is so low that when all the expenses (which include the return carriage of the work from the outlying districts on the north and west coast to Belfast on the east coast), are considered the ‘shop’ (*i.e.*, the Truck system) is a necessity if they are to make any profit. I found one Belfast firm who, to their honour, refuse to employ agents with shops, and one or two others who mark and price the work which they send out—in order to protect their outworkers from fraud; but I was surprised to hear from a very large firm that the difficulty they would experience in getting ‘agents’ (should they make it a condition that these should not keep shops) disinclined them to take such a course. This attitude appears to corroborate statements of the agents made to me that the lowness of the commission necessitates their engaging in the business of a shop. The inevitable result of this can be seen. In any case the ultimate sufferer is the unfortunate woman, whose work produces a pitiful wage, over the actual expenditure of which she often has no control.

12. The
Truck Acts,
1881 to 1896.

(a) Payment
in current
coin.

"A serious difficulty lay, however, in officially detecting and proving these infringements of the law. Previous complaints had resulted in strict cautions, given by the Royal Irish Constabulary and by H.M. District Inspector of Factories, to the agents who were, therefore, aware of the illegality of their proceedings and of the danger of detection. The peasants were, I found, completely at their mercy, and, apart from the timidity engendered by their dependent condition, my former experience in these districts proved to me that there is a strong natural inclination on their part to regard with suspicion and dislike any official attempt to enforce the law, even when it is for their own protection. My efforts to obtain evidence were constantly defeated by the fear of the speaker that he or she would be held up to scorn and hatred by the local public opinion as 'an informer' (to use their own expression). The consideration of these facts led me to sink, beforehand, as far as possible all appearance of official connection. Accordingly, although the probability that one would elect to spend the wet and stormy months of October, November, and December in exploring the bogs and hamlets, and enjoying the accommodation afforded by that part of Ireland for *pleasure*, is at least doubtful, this was the motive tacitly admitted for long, lonely walks, undertaken (often by special request after dark) in wet and stormy weather, for the purpose of quietly visiting and gradually obtaining the confidence of the scattered population, whose conditions I desired to investigate, and from whom I was absolutely determined to obtain the evidence necessary to check the abuses from which they were suffering.

"I was much impressed by the fear evinced, not only by the peasants but by the well-to-do and independent persons who sympathised with the enquiry, lest by rendering open support they should risk any loss of popularity or incur suspicion. Over and over again, the enquiry appeared doomed to failure, and the doubt as to any ultimate results from it, which was frankly expressed by those whose local knowledge made their opinion of value, was a discouraging factor. Gradually, however, the store of evidence accumulated in one of the centres of my enquiry, and certain of the paper tokens given in lieu of money payment, and 'credited' only at a certain shop, were entrusted to me by the workers. These 'tickets' consisted in each case only of a torn scrap of ordinary paper with the amount of its nominal value inscribed on it in pencil by the agent, without either the date of issue or the signature of the 'utterer,' and were purposely arranged in this form to evade the risk of legal identification, and to facilitate the repudiation of them in case such a course should be convenient to the utterer. It is remarkable that no attempt has ever been made to 'forge' these tickets by the women, especially in view of the fact that if the scrap were lost the woman was informed by the agent that she could not reclaim its value. A pair of thin, elastic-sided boots, which constituted the 'wages' paid to a worker—who according to the practice of the country generally went barefooted—were, for a long time, objects of longing to me as articles of evidence. 'Sure, and what should the likes of meself be after with sich-like illegance?' 'tis a poke of meal, or the money to pay the 'cess' that I'm after wanting,' was the complaint made to me by the unwilling owner of this splendour. Matters were complicated by the clearly expressed hatred and suspicion of me evinced by those whose practices it was desirable to bring to light, and the closeness with which one's movements were watched may be realised when it is understood that the lass who waited on me and kept a careful eye on my correspondence and doings, was a relation of the agent from whose shop 'tickets,' such as I have described, were issued, and who was eventually successfully prosecuted. That any success was reached is due largely to the care and forethought with which my instructions were forwarded by you, madam, and my correspondence managed by your assistance, and to the constant communication which you maintained with me."

Returning to the questions raised by the Truck Act of 1896, I find that the reports of my colleagues on the work of the year support my own conclusion that this has been mainly, as Miss Paterson says, "of an educational character," and I would add, as well for Inspectors as for employers and workers. On the whole, however, "a satisfactory step has been taken towards better things by the removal of many objectional lists of fines found in factories, and the substitution of clearly defined statements which have given workers some additional feeling of security with regard to their wages."

(b) Deductions in respect of fines.

The mere necessity, as Miss Squire observes, "for stating in each case the nature of the offence, and the amount of the fine attached to it, reduces many of the abuses of the fining system. That 'fines will be inflicted at the discretion of the management' for such and such an offence, 'and any other thing,' are vague statements which it is obviously a benefit to the workers to have removed from the notices."

The number of cases we have dealt with is by no means indicated by the number of complaints given in the table on page 93. We have enquired into or still have under observation hundreds of instances of breaches of the Act, technical and of all degrees of gravity, a certain proportion of which have been satisfactorily dealt with. It is interesting to observe a growing determination on the part of the workers, organised and unorganised, to appeal to such means as are provided by this Act for the removal or mitigation of burdens which have hitherto pressed so heavily upon them.

Miss Paterson had charge of the only case in which proceedings were taken under the Act of 1896. "This was one in which a number of workers were heavily fined for taking a half-holiday on the Queen's birthday without permission. The firm admitted the offences in court, and, on their undertaking to refund all the money so deducted, a nominal penalty only was inflicted."

Miss Squire has sent me a summary which includes many of the interesting varieties of cases raised in connection with Section 1 of the Truck Act, 1896, during the past year, some of which have, to the disappointment of the workers, proved to be outside the scope of this Act:—

"Not infrequently when complaints of fines for unpunctuality have been investigated it has been found that the deduction is in reality no fine, but merely a with-holding of wage for time lost. It is the more difficult to make this clear to employees when the system of 'locking out' is practised; e.g., a worker coming five minutes late is locked out for a quarter of an hour and loses that proportion of the day's wage, or ten minutes late she is excluded for the half-day and receives pay for half-day only. 'Locking out' is of course not illegal, being a disciplinary measure with which the Truck Act has nothing to do.

"It is the custom with some employers to make no deduction from the worker's wages for time lost by unpunctuality until the minutes so lost make up an hour; in this way an employee finds herself one pay-day docked of 2d. or 3d. as the case may be, and has no choice but to accept the explanation, if one is vouchsafed, that she has lost an hour by occasional five minutes late at the gate, and is now confronted by the loss which has been slowly accumulating. Here again, what may appear, at first sight, as a fine, is no infringement of the Truck Act, and yet, that it is a system capable of abuse is evident.

"In some cases where fines for unpunctuality have been complained of, the loss has been found to be occasioned by the with-holding of a 'bonus' given for a full week's work, e.g., a girl receives 8s. 6d. a week for a full week's work, and 8s. if she is late even if only five minutes during the week.

"In the following instance the 'locking out' and 'bonus' systems are combined. Girls at a certain factory, receiving 9s. a week, lost 4d. by being fifteen minutes late one day in the week, and complained that they had been fined. The firm explained to me that this deduction was not a fine, but merely the withholding of an hour's wages (2d.) for absence, together with the 'bonus' equal to one hour's wages (in this case 2d.) given to all hands working for an unbroken week. That an hour's wage was lost by being fifteen minutes late was due to the fact that hands who came fifteen minutes late were locked out for another three quarters of an hour.

"In cases where the giving of a 'bonus' merely brings the week's wages up to the standard of wages in similar works in the same district, it has the appearance of a plan of evading the restrictions of the Truck Act, more ingenious than just. In this connection the expedient adopted by a sharp employer for achieving his purpose without infringing the letter of the law, may be mentioned. The employer had been cautioned that a deduction, which was being made from wages for certain damage attributed to workers, was illegal; he therefore ceased to deduct the same from wages, but sent notices to each of the workers concerned that for the future her wages would be so much—naming a sum sixpence less than that paid her hitherto or than paid to other hands doing the same work. By this means the employer proposes, as he stated, to recoup himself at the worker's expense without being 'troubled by the Truck Act.'

"It is satisfactory to have been able to report numerous instances in which fines have been reduced in amount or in number in consequence of instructions given as to the requirements of the Truck Act, 1896. In two cases where illegal deductions were proved to have been made the firms, on being cautioned, refunded to the employees concerned the whole amount of the deductions, extending over many months. It was possible to do this with exactness, as in one case the Register of Fines and Deductions as prescribed by the Act had been kept; in the other the prescribed 'receipt' had been given to each worker at the time when the deduction had been made. These 'receipts' had been wisely kept by the employees and were produced, first to me, as evidence of the sums deducted, and subsequently to the firm for repayment.

"The two last-mentioned requirements of the Act—the Register and 'Receipt' have of themselves effected the abolition of many small, but constantly recurring, fines, the carrying out of these conditions entailing an amount of clerical work which employers held to be out of proportion to the real or supposed benefit gained by fining."

I could give many instances occurring within my direct personal experience which would merely illustrate the various points brought out in Miss Squire's summary.

One of the hardest, most severe cases of "driving" young workers, was in a factory where a combination of the methods of locking-out and deducting bonus was resorted to, to get the little girls on the spot like clockwork. I was entreated to deal with a complaint of continual fining without notice in this place (a worsted spinning mill), and spent many hours in the factory on various occasions in order to thoroughly test the case. Young persons from 13 to 16 years were paid a standing wage of from 4s. to 7s. a week (*i.e.*, of 56 hours). Fines complained of were 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and more. I discovered many cases of such fines, the offence apparently being that the girl in question had arrived two or three minutes late at the mill (6 a.m.) on one or more occasions in a week. In reply to the instruction that fines must be notified and must be reasonable, the firm alleged that no fines were ever inflicted (in the sense of the Truck Act) and that nothing was ever deducted from the girls' wages except when they lost the whole time before breakfast (8 to 8:30 a.m.). The girls were given a bonus if the week was complete, but if the time before breakfast was lost then the bonus was forfeited in addition to two hours' wage. The wage book of the firm was produced with two columns, for wage and 6d. bonus, respectively. Further enquiry shewed that the girls were invariably "locked out" till breakfast if three minutes late, and that none of them had been engaged, to their knowledge, on the express basis of a 6d. bonus which should be forfeited by two to three minutes lost once in the week. The evidence of the wage-book, however, appeared to be legally insurmountable, hard as the treatment of the girls necessarily seemed. The wages together with bonus were stated by organised workers to be less than those paid by fair firms in the same or neighbouring towns.

The workers in such cases are really worse off, are suffering from a more insidious oppression than in the cases where notices have always been boldly affixed to the effect that late-comers will be fined 6d. or 1s. for each occasion. Of these latter cases we have found many which we have immediately been able to control. Amazing lists have been found of offences with fines attached, particularly one in a large printing works in the North of England, which was a study in research as to every conceivable or inconceivable act or omission that the average healthy boy or girl could be capable of, *e.g.*, "going upstairs without permission 1s.," "looking out of window 6d.," "any kind of damage in lavatory 5s.," "laughing 6d.," "breaking the rules—fine at discretion of foreman or forewoman in charge," &c., &c.

Not every employer has the audacity, however, of one who posted notices all over his spinning rooms (worked mainly by young girls and boys) to the effect that if a bobbin was found out of window, every girl and boy in the room would be fined 6d. I did not find that this fine had yet been inflicted, and, as this was the first instruction of the employer in the Truck Act, action in his case was limited to requiring him to pull down his notices.

Miss Squire refers to the possible abuse of the system of deducting time lost, accumulatively, as a deterrent of lateness. I may refer to an instance in a clothing factory where a little girl admitted at once, in reply to my question, that she had been fined (in this sense) but naively added "but I have *never* been late." Where workers are known by numbers, and the numbers are many, nothing is easier for the time-keeper than a mistake as to identity, and time is too short to admit of judicial investigation of cases by the employer in the ordinary factory.

I have already given a case (p. 94) where an employer found that reduction of fines produced good results; I am glad to be able to add now an account of the method of a firm with far more liberal views. In this case all *time lost* was deducted as a fine from wage, but never retained by the firm as a set-off for the inconvenience caused in the business; the whole is given annually to the sick fund, accounts being in the hands of the workers. I noted that in one year for 160 workers, the amount thus added was £41 4s. 9d.

Miss Tracey sends me notes of a case in which, at a dressmaking workshop, a time-keeper checked the number of minutes lost, and presented an account to any worker at fault at the rate of 6d. an hour, a rate exceeding the wage that could be earned in the time. On her explanation that notice must be affixed, a register kept for inspection, and receipt given, the employer stated that he disliked the system of fining himself, and that he would forthwith abolish it.

I have taken note from time to time of heavy fines among out-workers, who sometimes suffer still more severely than factory workers. One bad case could not be dealt with, as it actually occurred just before the Act came into force. A poor woman working at the hemming of handkerchiefs at the rate of 7d. per gross (less charges for cotton), received two gross one Saturday afternoon at 4. She was ordered to bring them in at 9.30 a.m. on Monday. Having a sick husband and children, she did not succeed in bringing the work in until Monday afternoon and was fined 6d. The employer (who also had to be cautioned with regard to excessive charge for cotton) was strictly cautioned as to future fines, and a watch is being maintained over his practices.

Two points have come out with special force in the years' experience of deductions or payments in respect of damage due to bad or negligent work, or injury by the worker to materials or other property of the employer. The first is the highly technical knowledge that must be gradually acquired by H.M. Inspectors as to the nature of the work and manufactured materials in the manifold industries under inspection, in order to enable them to form an independent judgment as to what in fact constitutes bad or negligent work by the employed; the second is the immense difficulty of determining what are the essential circumstances in any given case which shall be held to decide the question what is a "fair and reasonable" deduction, *i.e.*, within the outside limits of estimated loss of the employer, and (at common law) of the direct natural consequences of the negligence.

Miss Squire, in her summary, points out how very wide, in connection with the second point, is the margin that is still left to be considered without a practical decisive legal test:—"The 'actual or estimated damage or loss occasioned to the employer' often, where costly materials are used or the process is an intricate one, equals a sum which it would take the worker weeks or months to earn, and this disproportion between the employer's loss and the worker's wages is possibly not legally a 'circumstance' which *per se* renders the claim for the whole sum unfair or unreasonable. Two illustrations may be given out of many cases which have come before me :

"In a worsted spinning mill some damaged yarn occasioned a loss of £2 16s. to the firm; the damage was attributed to two spinners, young girls earning 8s. 6d. a week; these two were required to pay this sum between them, and to suffer a deduction of 6d. a week each from their wages until the whole was paid. This means to each girl a loss exceeding three weeks' wages.

"In a steam laundry a washing machine was packed with costly silk underclothing, among which was a small green cotton bag; when the garments were removed the colour from the bag was found to be imparted to them all. The loss thus occasioned to the employer was estimated at £10; the woman held responsible was employed for the day at half-a-crown. The employer observed that there was nothing in the Truck Act to prevent his charging the whole amount to the worker. The need for a standard fixing the maximum amount of fines, based upon some proportion between them and the wages earned, is evident from these two examples. It appears from Miss Anderson's précis of foreign factory regulations contained in the Annual Report for 1895 (page 180), that in Prussia 'no fine may exceed a maximum equal to half-a-day's wage of the person fined, except in cases of offences against fellow workers, serious offences against propriety of conduct, or against regulations necessary for the safety of the workers. In these cases the fines may amount to a full day's wage.'

So far, no case sufficiently clear and strong has been found whereby a judicial decision may be obtained on this unsettled question, as to whether relation between employer's estimated loss and worker's possible earnings is a "circumstance" affecting the fairness and reasonableness of a deduction.

With regard to the other question, of degree of negligence of a worker in any given case of damage, the textile trade offers a wide field of novel considerations and investigations to H.M. Inspectors desirous, in such instances, of arriving at a sound decision. It is a comparatively easy matter to learn to detect the flaws and faults in a piece of cloth or cotton goods which lower the market value, although even here there is something to learn with every new development of manufacture. It is a far more difficult matter to apportion the share of negligence of a worker in production of the fault or to decide which are the cases when machinery, material used, or some other extraneous cause alone produces the fault. I may instance a case brought to my notice early in 1897, of a worsted weaver, aged 18, who suffered a deduction of 4s. for a flaw in a piece, the sum being the whole amount of her earnings on the piece. The girl and her mother considered the amount of the deduction excessive, but after careful examination of the piece it was difficult, in view of the absence of a proportion or maximum fixed by the Act, for me to feel certain about it. A flaw ran through the whole piece, due admittedly to what the girl called "holding-places" in the warp. The girl's defence was that faults in the warp were not due to her. This was perfectly true, but the manager's contention was that the weaver ought to have drawn the attention of the overlooker to the flaw when it started, in order to have the warp put right. As against this contention remained the fact that the warp had ten pieces in it, of which the girl had already handed in four pieces which were not questioned in any way. On the fifth piece this deduction was made, but the warp was not taken out of the loom until the seventh piece was completed, and then it was examined and set right. The work was taken on commission by the firm, whose estimated loss was 8s. to 10s. on the fifth piece. In any case the deduction was an illegal one, as no notice of it was affixed, nor had a contract been made with the worker, nor a receipt given for the amount. On my informing the firm that they had laid themselves open to proceedings on account of the failure to comply with these regulations, they promptly sent for the weaver and repaid her the 4s. in my presence. This action, followed by my instruction and caution as to the formal requirement of the Acts, and a statement that all such deductions were liable to strict investigation as to their "reasonableness," terminated the matter for the moment, and subsequent inspection has revealed no further irregularities at this factory. It is remarkable to note the wide diversity of practice in this matter of deduction for damage amongst manufacturers, some contending that they may recover as much of the loss from the worker as the worker can (or will) pay, others contending that nothing larger than a "fine" for negligence not exceeding 6d. or 1s. can or ought to be deducted.

(c) Deductions in respect of damage.

A very remarkable variety of deduction, for what may perhaps be described as "shortcoming," rather than any positive fault of the worker, was discovered by Miss Squire last summer in a factory where girls were engaged in soldering tins containing perishable goods. She reported to me on this in September as follows :—

"The 'sealers' stated that they are all engaged to work for a fixed weekly wage, and not on 'piece-work,' but that they have rarely (in some cases never) received the full wage, every week deductions being made for :—

- "1. 'Leaks,' *i.e.*, lids not perfectly soldered down.
- "2. Extravagant use of solder.
- "3. Short quantity of work done.

"This last is the employees great grievance, as 1*d.* is deducted for every 10 trays (containing 24 tins each) short of a total required to be sealed by each 'hand' daily. The girls complain that this total is in excess of what their best efforts can reach, and of what they could undertake to do. A list copied for me by the manager from the books in the office, shewing during 5 weeks the total number of trays of tins sealed by 11 workers, seems to bear out this statement, for the number required of each employee was never reached by any one of the 11 girls during the 5 weeks—although two came once within two trays (48 tins) of it. A ticket was given to each employee with her wages at the end of the week, shewing the reason for and the amount of the deductions, and these tickets produced to me by some of the girls shewed deductions from wages, varying from 7*s.* to 9*s.* a week, of 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* A system of awards for care in use of material, and for good quality of work, made some set-off against deductions in some cases, as for instance on the ticket copied below :—

Wages	...	8/9
300 trays short	...	2/6
Good work	...	1/
Deducted	...	1/6

"The weekly total of work required of the owner of the above ticket was 190 trays a day (*i.e.*, 4,560 tins). She stated, 'My wages are 8*s.* 9*d.* a week, but I have never received that amount, as I am always short of the number of tins required of me, *i.e.*, 190 trays a day. I never undertook to do that number. I could not do so many. I was not engaged for 'piece-work.' I was not told that my wages were to depend on the number of tins I sealed. It is slavery. We do not dawdle; we are all for scrambling for fear of losing our money.'"

At another factory of the same company, under separate management, a woman, who had recently had her wages raised for good work, stated she usually sealed 120 to 140 tins daily—she could do 170 trays at a push.

After Miss Squire's investigation the fines in the first factory were all refunded, and the manager subsequently informed Miss Squire that there was no consequent falling off in the number of trays sealed by the girls.

Sight has not been lost of a cause of complaint reported on last year, namely, institution of raffles in factories in consequence of the enforced sale of damaged articles to the worker in charge of them. This evil has only been met with in clothing factories. Various occupiers have been warned that proceedings will follow any further instances of such forced sales, and I am hoping to make a thorough investigation of this matter during the coming year. I have recently gathered fresh evidence shewing that facilities are in some factories given by the management to the workers to organise the raffles.

(*d.*) Deductions in respect of materials, tools, &c.

Section 3 of the Truck Act, 1896, has, wherever it has been completely enforced, conferred as substantial a boon upon the workers as the section relating to fines. In one respect the gain has been greater, for, so far as I can ascertain, no formal notice was ever given before 1897 of the prices of such materials, tools, and other things in relation to the labour of the workman, even where the completed notice of fines was affixed. Now, in addition to the contract notice of prices for each article, we have frequently been able to secure the addition of an explicit declaration that the prices charged purport to be "cost prices" only, so that the workers are able to test the matter for themselves, even when ignorant that this protection is secured to them by the Act.

Miss Squire remarks in her summary already quoted :—

"The reduction of charges for tools and materials to cost price, as required by the Truck Act, 1896, is a great boon to workers, especially perhaps among makers of wearing apparel, who have had in many cases to pay double the retail price for needles, thread, &c., an imposition which has borne with special stress upon out-workers. To give only one instance : A woman, who had given 7*d.* a reel for the thread which she had to buy of the firm from which she took out work, has, since the Truck Act, 1896, has been enforced, been charged 3*d.* for the same amount.

"The charges made to workpeople for tools and materials have been found to vary greatly among the same class of factories in the same district."

For Inspectors, the true cost price of needles is comparatively easily ascertained, but not so the cost price of "sewings," *i.e.*, machine or hand sewing cotton. Much is made of the difficulty of fluctuation in the price of cotton by employers anxious to be left undisturbed in their methods; this difficulty, after a little study of the matter, can be overcome, but the variety of kinds and quality of cotton, and the wholesale prices of the various makers require more exhaustive inquiry, and there is no direct obligation for the kind of cotton to be stated. However, even where the employer declines, on the ground of a trade secret, to disclose the name of the maker of his particular brand of cotton, substantial reductions have been secured, as in the case of the handkerchief manufacturer who wanted his out-worker to do his work on Sunday, and fined her 6*d.* out of 1*s.* 2*d.* earned on 2 gross of handkerchiefs for failing to do so. He was compelled to admit that he was charging at least 6*s.* too much on each gross of cotton cops sold to the out-workers, and it may yet be discovered that a further reduction is possible.

Steam power is another heavy item which has been frequently reduced. Miss Paterson reports that in her experience "the usual charge for power has been sufficient to cover not only the fuel, &c., consumed, but to pay the wages of the man who attends to the engine." Miss Deane has

found similar cases, and cases where ordinary repair of machinery is also covered by the charge. I have myself made calculations in large factories where the intake from such charges as "1d. in the 1s." earned by machinists, 1s. per week if 9s. are earned, and the like, was a total of upwards of 3l. and 4l. to the manufacturer, so that not only is he running his machinery at the workers' expense, but also a large part of the plant, engine, &c., has been paid for by them, while remaining his property. In a great many clothing factories this charge for power has been relinquished, even before the Truck Act came into operation, sometimes in consequence of combined opposition to it among the workers.

Another charge is for sweeping the factory. Miss Deane has made some special study of this point, and has found cases where the weekly 1d. from each worker produced a sum much exceeding the wage of a good charwoman for every day of the week, while the factory gave no sign of being under the hands of any such person.

It is too soon to attempt any formal estimate of the working and effect of the Truck Act, 1896, but some points for a future estimate have already appeared in the report I have just given. Some cases I have alluded to, shewing the moral effect of reducing fines (*see* p. 94) or abolishing deductions for defective work (*see* p. 112), seem specially interesting.

(e.) Some general observations on the effect of the Act of 1896.

Miss Paterson sends me the following observations :—

"The work of enforcing the Act has convinced me that much of the elaborate system of charging and fining, in the case of charges for materials to be used in work, has the effect of complicating the question of wages, and, in the case of fines for disciplinary purposes, is to a great extent ineffective. For instance, if there are two shirt factories alongside each other, and in the first no charge be made for cotton, needles, &c., one would probably find better discipline and more effective supervision; in the second, if these materials are purchased, probably an extra book-keeper and additional work undertaken by the forewomen, who have to add to the duty of superintendence that of selling small wares. In those cases in which the regulations of the Truck Acts are strictly observed, and no profit at all is made by the employer from the sale of materials, it is difficult to see how any saving can result to him from the latter system. I believe that an amendment of the Truck Act to prohibit this method of providing materials would meet with little opposition, except from those employers who profit financially by the arrangement. These ought, with enforcement of the Act, to greatly diminish in number—but the object of this section of the Truck Act, that no financial advantage shall accrue to the employer from sale of goods to his worker is a difficult one to attain. In a boot factory, for instance, a button-hole maker may earn a piece-work wage of 3s. 6d. for making button-holes, using a reel of silk costing 2s. 3d.—the cost price of the silk—which would leave her a net wage of 1s. 3d. In purchasing the silk, however, the employer has probably by paying his account within a month (or some other time-limit as arranged) become entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. So that the reel of silk at a wholesale price of 2s. 3d., has in reality not cost quite 2s. 0½d. It is evident that in order to arrive at exact knowledge of these points, very minute investigation is necessary. But were it possible to make absolutely thorough inquiries into all charges of this nature, I think the system would soon cease to exist.

"The fines for disciplinary purposes prove apparently very ineffective, for example, those for unpunctuality which are so general. I have discussed the matter with many employers, and find that their opinions usually support my view—that unpunctuality is not cured, by any means, by fines, that the people most often late this year are those who were most often fined for being late last year. On the part of workers, also, I find that they frequently feel quite justified in being late, on the ground that whatever time they may cause their employer to lose they at least pay him well for; a not unnatural view to a girl who, earning 10s. a week, pays a fine of 2d. (an hour's wage) for being 5 minutes late.

"In a factory in which fines were heavy and had been imposed for many years, I found, on visiting recently, that a fourth of the workers had been late that morning—a significant comment on the effect of fines in maintaining discipline.

"I would submit that in order to bring more clearly before those concerned the regulations under which alone fines can be imposed, it is desirable that some prescribed form should be affixed in every factory or workshop in which deductions or charges are made, containing some information as to the circumstances in which any sum less than the entire amount of wages earned can be given to or accepted by a worker.

"At present the broad principle of the Truck Acts is sometimes lost sight of—that the worker is entitled to receive the entire amount earned; that that is, in fact, the general law on the subject, but that there are certain special exceptions which meet special circumstances, and that the employer must be prepared to show that he has, in each case, fulfilled the conditions attaching to these, as to all other exceptions. At present the employer seems disposed to feel that an enquiry into the circumstances in which any fine was made is a rather unwarrantable intrusion into his private affairs by H.M. Inspector, instead of being one of the routine duties of the Factory Service."

It only remains to note again the fact that some attempts have been made to claim exemption from the Act of 1896. Miss Deane's special investigation in Ireland, of the views and attitude of those who signed petitions to the Secretary of State with this end, has already been touched on. She reported that with regard to the "Workers' Petition" a very large majority of the signatories (the total consisting only of one-third of those employed in the trade) were quite ignorant of the meaning or object of the document which they had signed, or which was signed for them. It appeared also that many of those who signed the Employers' Petition were under misapprehensions regarding the Act.

(f.) Petition for exemption from the Truck Act, 1896.

"In the district," she continues, "I received complaints of fines and excessive charges for damages made through the agents of the main firms. The refusal of the Secretary of State to exempt the trade in this district from the provisions of the Act, will doubtless operate beneficially in such cases." It will be desirable in the current year to revisit this district in order, if possible, to take some effective steps towards bringing the conditions into conformity with the Act.

This plan just indicated for the coming year, like others mentioned in the above report, is beset with the limitations attending every attempt to deal in detail with any one part of an area so immense, and a variety of claims so innumerable, as is presented to us in the factories and workshops of the United Kingdom and Ireland. To characterise in a few words the results of the year's work I may point to the conclusion which comes out more clearly than in any previous year, that it is impossible to narrow down, define or organize that work so as to make responsibility for any part of it complete and effective. It is only with the utmost strain and difficulty, under existing circumstances, that the direct appeals made to us, by the workers alone, can be effectively followed up without undue delay, other special work of inquiry being carried on at the same time. Ordinary responsible routine inspection in any single industry in the meantime is out of the question.

13. Conclusion.

With your permission I will take this opportunity of repeating (as in former annual reports) for the help of the workers or their friends who may desire to appeal to us, that our first aim is to be fully accessible to all enquirers; that I am generally in attendance at 23, Great George Street, and will make or any member of the staff will make appointments at this office or elsewhere, and that someone is always specially in attendance on Monday evenings (7 till 9 p.m.), Bank holidays excepted.

I have, &c.,

A. M. ANDERSON,

To B. A. Whitelegge, Esq., M.D.,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

In the form of an Appendix to the foregoing Report, Miss Anderson supplies the following particulars of the action taken by the Belgian Government in respect of the manufacture of lucifer matches.

I.

A Commission was appointed by Royal Decree in Belgium on December 30, 1897, for the study and proposition of measures to be taken and conditions to be fixed, as the basis of an international competition, for a prize of 50,000 fr., between inventors of a paste for matches to be made without white phosphorus, and which shall strike on any surface. On May 3, 1898, on the basis of recommendations drawn up by this Commission, a further Decree laid down the conditions of the contest as follows :—

1. QUALITIES REQUIRED IN THE PASTE.

1. The paste must present such resistance to shocks or friction as is necessary to avoid dangerous explosions during manufacture.
2. The paste must contain no matter which, by its fumes or otherwise, may prove dangerous during manufacture to the health of the workers.

2. QUALITIES REQUIRED IN THE MATCHES.

1. The matches must strike on any kind of surface (even on cloth).
2. *Resistance to damp and to changes of temperature—chemical stability.* The matches, subjected to moderate alternations of damp and dryness, of heat and cold, must not lose their readiness to ignite nor be liable to spontaneous decomposition.
3. *Consumption of matches.* The matches on igniting must not cause such a flame as might burn persons or set anything on fire. They must not give rise to poisonous fumes. The preference will be given to matches the paste of which does not contain poisonous matters.

These matches must, in addition, present sufficient resistance to friction not to ignite, under normal conditions, in the pocket of the consumer, and be capable of being sent from place to place, and of being stored without danger by means of the ordinary packing used in the trade.

Inventors are admitted to the competition up to the 1st January, 1899, under the following conditions :—

(1.) To send in a sealed envelope a note giving their names, christian names and address, as well as the motto that they have adopted, which shall be reproduced on the boxes of samples provided in the 2nd and 3rd.

(2.) To send in 250 grammes of paste in a liquid state. This paste shall be contained in a glass flask, with ground stopper, placed in a case of sheet iron or tin, kept in a wooden box the sides of which shall be at least two centimetres in thickness. Between the sides of the case and of the flask there must be everywhere a space of at least three centimetres, completely filled with elastic materials such as straw, hay, shavings.

(3.) To send in at least 10,000 matches, arranged in cardboard or paper boxes containing not more than 500 matches, and each one bearing the motto adopted. These boxes shall be enclosed in a tin case hermetically sealed on all sides, so as to protect the matches from the action of outside damp. This case shall be contained in a wooden case the sides of which shall be at least one centimetre in thickness.

Communications and packets shall be addressed to :—M. Woeste, Ministre de Etat, President of the Commission, Ministère de l'industrie et du travail, rue Laterale No. 2, Brussels. These communications and packets can be sent from to-day till the 1st of January 1899.

The inventor whose matches shall satisfy the conditions enumerated under B. shall prove that the industrial manufacture of these matches is practicable.

For this purpose he shall undertake to manufacture, in places to be agreed upon between the inventors and the Commission, at least a million matches in the presence of the Commission or of its delegates.

NOTE.—The Commission may, should it deem it desirable, extend the time for the competition and demand supplementary explanations from the inventors.

II.

BELGIAN ROYAL DECREE REGULATING MANUFACTURE OF LUCIFER MATCHES.
(APRIL 18, 1898.)

With reference to the Royal Decrees of the 25th March 1890, and of the 12th February 1895, regulating the conditions of labour in chemical match factories, on the advice of the Central Office for the inspection of industry, responsible for the superintendence of dangerous, unwholesome, or unsuitable premises, considering that the aforesaid Royal Decrees require to be amplified in view of facilitating the detection of infringements of the rules which they lay down; that it is desirable at the same time to put some restraint upon the power exemptions from these rules, granted to the permanent deputations of the provincial councils by Article 2 of the Royal Decree of 12th February 1895:

On the proposal of our Minister of industry and labour we have decreed and do decree:—

Article 1.—In order to ascertain the proportion of white phosphorus contained in match-pastes, the Inspectors of labour shall, in the conditions enumerated below under A., B., C., D. and E., confiscate samples of these pastes:—

A. Three samples of each paste shall be provided. They shall be taken by means of a glass or china spoon, not in the plate where the matches are dipped, but in the pot containing the paste, and after the matter has been carefully mixed so as to be quite homogeneous.

B. The samples shall be enclosed in wide-necked flasks containing 60 grammes, with a ground stopper, and sealed with the Inspector's own seal. The manufacturer may, on being invited to do so, place any mark, other than his seal or his name, beside the Inspector's seal.

C. The flasks shall bear a label, the same for samples of the same paste, so marked that it may be possible to distinguish the samples, without enabling the chemist, who has to analyse the pastes, to recognise the place from which they came.

D. For every confiscation there shall be drawn up, in duplicate, a report setting forth the object and the circumstances of the confiscation, and particularly an exact description of the label and of the marks or seals placed on the flask.

E. One of the samples of the confiscated paste shall be left with the manufacturer concerned, who shall also receive, within 24 hours, a copy of the report.

The two other samples shall be handed, with as little delay as possible, to the head of the analysing laboratory appointed for this purpose by our Minister of Industry and Labour, and to the Office of the court of justice before which the case would come. In cases where the Inspector would have to travel a further distance of more than 5 kilometres to the laboratory or to the Record Office, the samples shall be sent by express to those for whom they are intended at the charge of the public service, and every effort shall be made to ensure their arrival without delay.

The head of the laboratory as well as the clerk of the court, or his deputy, shall hand or send to the Inspector a receipt showing the date of receiving the packet, and describing the label and the marks or seals placed upon the flask as well as the condition of these.

The Inspector of labour shall without delay transmit to the Attorney to the Crown a copy of the report, with the receipts which have been delivered to him.

Article 2.—The head of the laboratory shall at once proceed to analyse the samples.

Article 3.—Immediately on completing his task, he shall draw up a report which shall contain the following special details:—

1. The date of receiving the sample in the laboratory.
2. The date of the analysis.
3. A description of the flask, of the labels, of the marks, and of the seals placed on it, as well as a note of the normal or abnormal conditions in which they were at the time of reception.
4. A summary of the course followed for the analysis.
5. A note of the results obtained.
6. The total of the expenses of analysis.

Article 4.—The head of the laboratory shall address his report to the Attorney to the Crown, who, after having compared it with the report of the Inspector and the receipts annexed, will then decide on the course to be pursued.

Article 5.—When the conclusions of the report show that the paste analysed contains a proportion of white phosphorus greater than the maximum legal proportion*, a copy of this report shall be sent by the head of the laboratory to the Inspector of labour who confiscated the sample.

Article 6.—In case of conviction, the total expenses of analysis and of sequestration will be charged to the losing side.

Article 7.—Those who shall have caused any obstruction to the taking of samples by the Inspectors of labour shall be punished with the penalties ordered by the 2nd and following Articles of the law of the 5th of May 1888, relative to the inspection of dangerous, unwholesome, or unsuitable establishments, and to the superintendence of steam engines and boilers, without prejudice, if there is cause for it, to the application of the penalties imposed by Articles 269 to 274 of the penal code.

Article 8.—The 2nd Article of the aforesaid Royal Decree of the 12th February 1895 is modified as follows:—

“Exemptions from the enactments preceding and from those of the Royal Decree of the 25th March 1890, except as regards the maximum proportion of white phosphorus tolerated in pastes, may be granted by the permanent deputations, with the approval of the ‘service central de l’inspection de travail,’ responsible for the superintendence of dangerous, unwholesome, or unsuitable establishments.”

* 8 per cent.

Industrial Developments.—The principal notes under this head in the 1897 Reports relate to the growth of creameries and distilleries, the decadence of flax scutching in Ireland and nail-making at Bromsgrove, the increasing use of electricity for power and lighting in factories, and the conversion of workshops into factories by the introduction of mechanical power obtained from gas or oil engines.

Flax-growing. **Mr. Bellhouse.**—"I regret exceedingly to have to report to you that there has again been an enormous falling off in the amount of flax grown in my part of the district. As you are aware, circulars were issued early in the year to the occupiers of Scotch mills that they would be required to put in fans to ventilate the mills before the new season commenced. On going round, I have found that fans have only been put in in very few cases. On enquiring why my circular was not complied with, I am invariably met with the same reply, that the season has been so bad, and that there has been so little flax to scutch, that they could not afford to put one in. I am afraid that next year there will be even less flax grown than during last year. The quality of last year's production is very bad, and the price obtained for it quite unremunerative. I fear very much that it is a dying industry, and that the time is not far distant when no flax will be grown at all in the southern counties of the North of Ireland. There is, however, at present a movement on hand to start the industry of flax cultivation in Connaught on co-operative principles, under the direction of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, who have done so much to revive the butter trade in Ireland, and to whom I shall refer again later with reference to that industry. The movement has been started chiefly by Mr. Barbour, of Lisburn, head of the firm of Messrs. Barbour and Sons, flax spinners, in that town. He is of opinion that the failure of the industry is entirely due to the farmers in Ireland being so behind the times in the proper treatment of this most valuable crop, and points out in a pamphlet on the subject how their foreign rivals, Holland, Belgium and France, have gone ahead and scientifically developed the industry abroad, to the detriment and ruin of the farmers at home. There can be no question that, this year, mills which used to be open for a season of 6 months have not been employed as many weeks.

Creameries. "As opposed to this dismal tale, I have again to report a very large increase in the number of creameries in my district. Till the last year or so, these places were confined almost to the counties of Limerick, Cork, Tipperary and Kerry. Now the movement seems to be spreading all over the country. A considerable number have been opened in County Sligo, many also in the province of Ulster, especially in County Tyrone. In fact, there is hardly a county now in the whole of Ireland that does not contain at least one factory of this sort. The total number on my register now amounts to 252. As I have remarked in previous reports, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society is responsible for most of this increase. When their report was issued in March last there were 93 dairy factories at work, which had been started under their control. [Since then I am informed that 22 more have been started, and that many others are in process of formation.] Reports and statistics were received from 58 of these societies for the year ending December 31, 1896, and to show how important the trade is becoming it may be interesting if I put some of the figures before you, and I therefore submit a comparative statement showing working of Co-operative Dairy Societies in Ireland for eight years ending December 31, 1896.

Comparative Statement showing Working of Co-operative Dairy Societies in Ireland for Eight Years ended 31st December, 1896.

Year.	Number of Creameries Furnishing Returns.	Number of Members.	Number of Cows.	Share Capital paid up.	Loan Capital.	Value of Buildings and Plant after Depreciation.	MILK RECEIVED.			BUTTER PRODUCED.				Working Expenses.	Amount allowed for Depreciation.	Net Profit.
							Quantity.	Amount Paid.	Average Price per Gallon.	Quantity.	Average Produce per Gallon.	Amount Realised by Sales.	Average Price per lb.			
				£	£	£	Gallons.	£	Pence.	lbs.	oz.	£	Pence.	£	£	£
1889	1	50	1,450	374	—	898	—	3,748	4·25	—	—	4,363	—	392	—	223
1890	1	50	3,000	374	600	973	—	—	3·75	—	—	8,500	—	—	—	—
1891	17	850	—	5,782	3,295	13,910	—	43,946	—	—	—	50,382	—	4,612	648	1,480
1892	25	1,084	—	10,313	5,804	20,323	5,212,134	87,904	4·047	2,039,449	6·26	98,969	11·55	9,267	1,465	775
1893	30	1,250	—	13,895	7,746	24,871	7,575,038	123,780	3·920	2,935,211	6·19	140,789	11·51	13,293	2,173	1,242
1894	30	1,641	20,714	15,468	6,061	25,266	9,014,046	132,555	3·53	3,567,835	6·33	151,852	10·22	15,398	2,271	1,992
1895	38	2,334	—	19,067	6,808	29,758	10,979,152	162,168	3·54	4,368,401	6·36	184,947	10·14	17,818	2,418	2,794
1896	58	8,750	—	27,889	10,225	44,561	15,687,311	232,041	3·55	6,250,984	6·37	266,969	10·25	25,691	3,892	3,986

In a special report upon creameries, arising out of the demands which have been made for relaxation of the ordinary provisions of the Factory Acts in that branch of industry, Mr. Cooke Taylor (H.M. Superintending Inspector), Mr. Graves and Mr. Bellhouse (H.M. Inspectors in charge of the Glasgow and Dublin districts respectively), arrive at the following conclusions :—

*Report on
creameries.*

“ It seems to us that in considering the whole subject with a view towards making definite suggestions to meet the several difficulties involved, it is in the first place of particular importance to attach precise meanings to the names of the places dealt with, and in the second place desirable to keep them apart in the separate categories of factories and workshops.

“ We propose then the following definitions and classification :—

- (a) *Creamery* is a place where cream is separated from milk, or where the manufacture of butter or cream is carried on.
- (b) *Dairy* is a place where milk is collected and kept.
- (c) A *creamery factory* is a place where the separation above-mentioned, or where the manufacture of butter or cream is pursued by means of mechanical power.
- (d) A *creamery workshop* is a place where these processes, or any of them, are pursued by means of manual power.

“ It follows that where in a dairy any of the processes appertaining to the definition of a creamery are carried on the creamery includes the dairy ; but that the work of the dairy itself does not come within the scope of legislation either as a factory or workshop.

“ In the application of the law to these places at present the only exceptions allowed are under Sections 56, 49, and 46. Section 56 permits overtime for women on sixty days a year for not more than five days in any one week. Section 49 allows the statutory annual holidays to be given to different persons on different days ; and Section 46 the substitution of another day for Saturday as a weekly half-holiday.

“ It is complained that these exemptions do not meet the requirements of this industry ; in particular in the following respects :—

- (a) In respect to the prohibition of Sunday labour.
- (b) To the total number of days allowed per year.
- (c) To the limitation to five days a week.

“ *Sunday labour.*—An obvious characteristic of the industry under discussion (in which it differs from all others), has reference to the source from which the material of it is obtained. A cow requires to be milked *daily*. Further, the milk cannot be kept long, at certain seasons at all events, without spoiling. Therefore the general regulations of the Factory Acts are inapplicable to it on this point.

“ *Overtime.*—The special allowance of sixty days a year is insufficient, covering a period of only twelve weeks, and inelastic, being rigidly limited to certain hours. The manner of computing, adjusting, and reporting the overtime is also unsuitable for what are partly agricultural and partly manufacturing operations.

“ *Weekly limit.*—The objection to the limitation to five days a week is similar to those explained above.

“ The following proposals which have been made for modifying the existing law, are in our opinion worthy of consideration, while not adequate to the occasion :—

- (a) That where the business of manufacture is supplementary to, or forms but a small portion of, the whole work of the establishment, it be considered a dairy, not a creamery.
- (b) That a programme of working hours should be prepared on the lines of Section 15 (2), 1878, now replaced by Section 13 (2) of the Act of 1891.
- (c) A proposal to the effect that the exemption permitted in certain occupations under Section 32, 1891, be extended to creameries during summer.

“ On a full review of these proposals it seems to us that the difficulty of carrying out the first (by the officers of this department) would be so great as to be almost insurmountable, and that it is further out of harmony with the general spirit of the factory and workshop legislation. That while the second may possibly contain the germ of an acceptable settlement it is, in the form it comes before us, too vague to pronounce definitely upon. We hold too that many of the objections stated against current legislation as to overtime are applicable in this case, and that a provision of the kind would be extremely difficult to administer, and be open to and almost certainly the subject of constant evasion. Referring to the proposal to extend the exemption permitted under Section 32, 1891, to creameries, it is in one most important aspect unsatisfactory, it would deprive workers of all the advantages at present secured to them by factory legislation which are concerned about sanitation, the protection of life and limb, &c. On the other hand we believe that, read together with Section 100, 1878, it affords the basis of a settlement. It seems unreasonable that greatly enlarged privileges should have been granted in the cases of cleaning and preparing fruit, and gutting, salting, and packing fish, and not in the present instance. It is a matter of urgent necessity that the cow be milked at a particular time even more certainly than it is that fish and fruit be provided for, nor is it of much less urgency than in those instances that the resulting milk be dealt with for purposes of manufacture before turning sour. Further, these sections apply equally to children and young persons, a latitude that we do not ask for.

" We propose that a total exemption as regards the hours of labour *only* be granted to adult women working in creameries for a certain annual period, say from 15th April to 15th October or 1st May to 1st November, but that this exemption should not apply to the process of blending butters, which have not been manufactured on the premises.*

" The question has been raised as to whether the terms 'creamery' and 'dairy' are the best that can be used in this connection. We think so, partly because they are familiar and partly on account of their derivative and historical relations to the subject. It is to be particularly observed that under the definition we have suggested a dairy would in no circumstances fall within the scope of the Factory Acts.

" We are not prepared to make any recommendation as to distinctive areas for legislation.

" We do not see our way to formally distinguish where farm work ends and manufacturing work begins as regards creameries. We would hope, however, that the definitions herein proposed, would go some way towards meeting this difficulty of technology."

Mr. Wolfe.—"In previous reports the Inspectors have chronicled the gradual decadence of the nail trade in the districts near Bromsgrove and the Lickey Hills, under Mr. Knyvett's supervision. This year, after a thorough inspection, I have only to add that this falling-off is still continuing. One of the principal causes is that a number of the men have availed themselves of the benefits of the Small Holdings Act of 1892, and, through the efforts of the Rural Labourers' League, a scheme of allotments has been established, which has worked with great success, and has proved of immense value to the distressed nailers. The consequence is that the nail-making is carried on in many cases by the wives alone, as a means of adding a little to what the husband earns by his out-door work. There was almost a total absence of children and young persons working at this trade, the parents preferring to send their sons and daughters long distances every day to work in a factory, rather than bring them up to a trade where the hardest work will bring in a wage sufficient only for bare existence."

Mr. Calder.—"The outstanding industrial development in remote county areas and in the Highlands is the adoption of mechanical power in many small workshops, which are thereby converted into factories. This has been rendered possible by gas and oil engines and in particular by the perfecting of the latter which, owing to the high price of gas, where generated for a small community, is the only practicable motor in a large part of the ten northern counties. As many as 250 new factories have been added to the register in the last two years, on this account alone. The distilling industry is still growing here, and the number of such factories at work and under construction is at present 75, compared with 45 three years ago."

Mr. Lewis.—"Instead of purchasing steel bars to be rolled down into plates, as most of them have done since the puddled iron bar became obsolete, the proprietors of several tinplate works have erected their own Siemens-Martin steel furnaces and have laid down cogging and bar-rolling machinery of the most modern type. This will mean a large addition to the make of soft steel in the district. Among other developments which have characterised the year, reference should be made to the steadily growing work of steel armour plates and of seamless steel tubes, and to the new works which have been erected in various parts of the district for the rolling and finishing of corrugated and galvanized steel sheets. The processes of tin stamping, japanning, decorating and enamelling are also carried on upon an enlarged scale at works which have recently been started in close contiguity to tinplate works, and equipped with machines of the most modern and approved class. The smelting of various kinds of foreign ores is also a kindred industry which has been followed with much vigour during the year. In connection with it, additional capital has been invested, and new works have been started. The corn milling trade and its cognate branches have so grown that they now assume a front position in the staples of the leading Welsh ports, and the same remark may be very fitly applied to the timber trade and its allies. The manufacture of paper has been developed to such an extent at Ely, near Cardiff, that the works at that place are considered to be now the largest of the kind in the kingdom. At Glynneath, adjacent to beds of pure Anthracite coal, the Carbon Syndicate, Ltd., have erected a works which gives employment to a number of 'hands.' The old-established Welsh woollen trade still holds its own, and in some parts of the country it even exhibits signs of youthful vigour. In Mid-Wales, the making of clothing on a large scale is now carried on, and the neighbourhoods of Newtown and Llanidloes bid fair, on this account, to be known as the Leeds of Wales.

" In Mr. Hilditch's remarks reference is made to a few new industries, such as the manufacture of vegetable parchment and a new tanning process.

" In common with other parts of the kingdom, the generation of electricity and its use in factories and workshops, both as an illuminant and a motive power, have become quite general in this district, and still further extensions and applications are continually proceeding."

Mr. Blenkinsopp.—"The principal industrial development during the past twelve months has been the increasing use of electric motors for the purpose of driving machinery, the electricity being in many cases derived from some outside main. In one large printing and book-binding works I found motors attached separately to some of the machines, so that any particular machine could be set in motion without recourse being had to the steam power of the factory. In one or two factories I have found the surplus steam power being turned to generating electric light."

* This process is one that we know to be carried on in certain creameries, and for which the proposed exemption is not in our opinion necessary.

Prosecutions.—It is difficult to avoid obscurity in statistical data of prosecutions, by reason of the variability of the unit adopted as a basis. For example, an occupier may be summoned on several charges at the same time, say for employing three young persons after legal hours, for employing four women on Sunday, and for failure to affix the Abstract. All this counts as *one* in Column 2 of Appendix 17 (“number of occupiers”), but as three “groups of prosecutions,” (Column 3), and as eight “cases” or offences, (or units of prosecution admitting of separate fine) in Column 4. Distinction has also to be made of “cases” dismissed, those withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant, and those ending in conviction (Columns 5, 6, 7).

In 1897 there were 3,518 prosecutions, of which 3,359 (95 per cent.) ended in conviction, 69 were withdrawn by the Inspector on payment of costs, and 90 were dismissed. Particulars of these are given in Appendices 15 to 22. The numbers are slightly greater than in the previous year, when the total was 3,341. It is interesting to note the increase under two heads—laundries (20 to 82) and Truck Acts (0 to 28).

From one point of view the results are not satisfactory, although in 1897 there has been some little improvement. Prosecutions are not lightly undertaken by the Inspectors of Factories, and the number of offences brought before the Courts represents neither the total number of breaches of the Acts which occur, nor even the whole of the instances of default which have come under the notice of the Inspector. In cases which are important enough to call for more than a caution and instruction, and in which the evidence is sufficient to satisfy the Court that conviction ought to follow, the Inspector may reasonably expect that substantial penalties will be imposed. Unfortunately the tendency has of late years been in the opposite direction, and in Appendices 15 and 20 will be found statistics upon this point. The average penalty for proved offences against the Factory Acts, in 1897 was 13s. 1d., as compared with 12s. 1d. in 1896, 13s. 5d. in 1895, and 21s. 5d. in 1894; the average costs payable by the defendants in the same years being 8s. 3d., 8s. 2d., 7s. 8d., 13s. If the average be thus inadequate, individual instances must be far more so, and many examples of this will be found in Appendix 23.

In several instances where conviction has been obtained magistrates have inflicted penalties so small as to have little if any deterrent effect.

Mr. Hoare.—“I believe these would be less (prosecutions) if the Justices would let offenders see that law-breaking was a serious matter. In one case a lad had his thigh broken by a gross neglect of shaft fencing; the employer was fined 20s. In another a laundress employed two women for twenty hours, less an hour and half for meals, she was fined 15s. and costs. In another a woman was employed overtime, and no notice given; the Justices said no offence had been committed, but the employers must be careful to send notice in future. In another a fish-curer was fined 5s. and costs in each of three cases. He was in the habit of employing women all night, twenty-four hours at a stretch, and then making them return to work after four hours' rest and do ten hours more; of eighteen women three did this each night each week for most of the fishing season. In his fish-house there was no sanitary convenience whatever. He had the audacity to tell the Bench that the women did not object, and that men's labour would cost no more. He paid the women 15s. per week, and nothing more for overtime, and he ended by asking if he might continue the same work until the end of the season. A case against a head dressmaker for making a false declaration, was dismissed; she had declared that her hands had not worked overtime, although she gave them the work to do, and waited until it was finished.

Captain Smith.—“Last May I proceeded against a well-known Coal and Iron Company—a firm that has for years been under the Factory Acts, and where the law was perfectly understood. There were six cases, all of them bad, inasmuch as young children of 13 were illegally employed at night; others were employed longer than the law allows. One young person it was proved had worked for 22 consecutive hours! There was practically no defence, but the solicitor for the Company urged the difficulty they had in looking after their servants. No evidence was forthcoming that they had made the attempt. The maximum penalty fixed by law might have been £30, but the justices thought that a penalty of 12s. 6d. met the case. Doubtless, considerable profit was made by illegal employment, and the penalty inflicted was almost an invitation to others to break the law.”

Mr. Wilson states that in one Court the most inadequate penalties are inflicted in every case, however serious. “To take three examples: First, a firm of bakers who had been visited five times, and requested by letter and otherwise to fence the fly-wheel of their engine, were charged by me with this offence and fined 2s. 6d. with a few shillings costs. Secondly, a firm of jute manufacturers were prosecuted under Section 82 for failing to fence the shuttles of a loom. A woman had received a severe wound just below the left eye. Although the firm had twice previously been requested to provide guards, a fine of *one shilling* only was inflicted, out of a maximum penalty of £100. Thirdly, another firm for failing to fence a shaft, which had caught a man and broken one of his legs and an arm, was fined the magnificent sum of *sixpence*, out of the same penalty £100.”

Appeal Cases.—The only case of importance to the Factory Department carried to Appeal in 1897 was the following :—

GOLDSTEIN *v.* VAUGHAN.

Factory Acts.—Jews.—Employment on Sunday.—“*Open for Traffic.*”—*Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict., c. 16), s. 51.*

By section 21 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, “A . . . young person or woman shall not (save as in this Act specially excepted) be employed on Sunday in a . . . workshop.”

By section 51, “No penalty shall be incurred by any person in respect of any work done on Sunday in a . . . workshop by a young person or woman of the Jewish religion, subject to the following conditions” :—

“(2) The . . . workshop . . . shall not be open for traffic on Sunday.”

The occupier of a workshop, wherein young persons and women of the Jewish religion were employed on Sunday, carried on there the business of making button-holes for tailors on garments delivered to him by them for that purpose.

The workshop was open to his customers on Sunday for the purpose of enabling them to send or fetch away garments in pursuance of contracts previously made, but not for the purpose of their giving fresh orders.

Held, that the workshop was not thereby “open for traffic on Sunday,” within the meaning of section 51, so as to deprive the occupier of the exemption afforded by that section.

Case stated by a Metropolitan Police Magistrate. The respondent was one of Her Majesty’s Inspectors of Factories and Workshops. The appellant was a button-hole machinist, his business being to make button-holes for master tailors. He was of the Jewish religion, and, having his workshop closed on Saturdays, had availed himself of an exception under part II. of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,* which entitled him, if he thought proper, to employ women and young persons on Sundays, subject to the condition (*inter alia*) that his workshop should not be open for traffic on Sunday.

The appellant’s mode of doing business was as follows :—He entered into arrangements with his customers under which he was to make button-holes in their garments at certain prices. They sent the garments to the workshop, and fetched them away when the work was done. The button-holes were not paid for at the time the work was left or when it was fetched away, but accounts were kept and settlements made at times quite independent of these visits. The workshop was open on Sunday in order that such customers might send or fetch away garments in pursuance of arrangements previously made, but it was not kept open on Sunday for the purpose of making an arrangement either with an old or new customer, nor for the receipt of work from a casual customer, nor for the payment of work already done, nor for the settlement of any accounts with respect to work done or to be done.

The appellant employed on Sunday, September 20, 1896, in his workshop one Annie Closcaoridge, a woman of the Jewish religion.

An information having been laid against the appellant under s. 21 of the above-mentioned Act, in respect of the employment of the said woman, the magistrate was of opinion that the workshop was “open for traffic” on Sunday within the meaning of s. 51 ; and he accordingly convicted the appellant subject to a case for the opinion of the Court.

Channell, Q.C., and Israel Davis, for the appellant. The primary and ordinary signification of the word “traffic” is trade—the exchange of goods or merchandise for an equivalent : Webster’s Dictionary. In that sense the appellant’s premises were not open for traffic. There was no bargaining done on the Sunday. If the premises had been open for any person to come in and enquire the prices of work and bargain about it, that would have been another matter. Here all that was done was to bring the raw material to and fro. That was in the nature, not of traffic, but of carriage.

* By section 21 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, “A child, young person, or woman shall not (save as in this Act specially excepted) be employed on Sunday in a factory or workshop.”

By section 51, “No penalty shall be incurred by any person in respect of any work done on Sunday in a factory or workshop by a young person or woman of the Jewish religion, subject to the following conditions :—

“(1) The occupier of the factory or workshop shall be of the Jewish religion, and

“(2) The factory or workshop shall be closed on Saturday, and shall not be open for traffic on Sunday ; and

“(3) The occupier shall not avail himself of the exception authorising the employment of young persons and women on Saturday evening, or for an additional hour during any other day of the week.

H. Sutton, for the respondent. A workshop is open for traffic unless all business intercourse with the outside world is cut off.

Cave, J. It is not easy to construe the words "open for traffic," but I think the view that the magistrate took is too narrow. It is obvious that if that had been done which he finds was not done, that is to say, if members of the public could have come in and out on the Sunday and given their orders, and made their arrangements for having these button-holes made, and bargained about the price of the work just as they did on other days, the workshop would have been open for traffic on the Sunday. But I have a difficulty in seeing that it could be said to be open for traffic, when all that was done was that the customers with whom the business arrangements had been previously made brought or fetched away their things on the Sunday. The case must go back to the magistrate with this expression of our opinion.

Grantham, J. I am of the same opinion. Here it is found, as a fact, that all the business arrangements with the customers were made beforehand on some day other than Sunday. That being so, I do not think that the mere fact that the garments were delivered on a Sunday would cause the workshop to be open for traffic.—*Conviction quashed.*

[1897], 1 Q.B. 549.

ORDERS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following Orders, affecting factories and workshops, were issued in 1897 :—

	Subject.	Act and Section.	Date of Order.	Date of Operation.
1	Bottle Box Making (Overtime).	1878, s. 53	June 30, 1897	July 1, 1897
2	Separate Departments (Overtime).	1895, s. 39	March 27 "	April 1 "
3	Separate Departments (Period of Employment).	1895, s. 39	March 27 "	April 1 "
4	Handkerchiefs, &c. (Particulars).	1895, s. 40	April 22 "	June 1 "
5	Chains and Anchors (Particulars).	1895, s. 40	Aug. 10 "	Oct. 1 "
6	Locks, &c. (Particulars) ...	1895, s. 40	Aug. 20 "	Oct. 1 "
7	Felt Hats (Particulars) ...	1895, s. 40	Nov. 11 "	Jan. 1, 1898
8	Grindstones (Exemption under sch. I. (7), 1895).	1895, sch. I. (7)	Oct. 25 "	—
9	Cotton Weaving in Lancashire, &c. (Exemption from Truck Act, 1896).	1896, s. 9	March 3 "	—

1. Bottle Box Making (Overtime).

Section 53 of the Act of 1878, as amended by later Acts, sanctions, under certain conditions and in certain trades, overtime for women to the extent of two hours a day, on not more than three days in any week and not more than thirty days in any year. The Secretary of State has power, under the final paragraph of the section, to add any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof to the list of those in which overtime is legal under the section, if he is satisfied that overtime is necessary (whether by reason of the materials being liable to be spoiled by the weather, or by reason of press of work at certain seasons, or by reason of sudden and unforeseen press of orders) and that the health of the women will not be injured thereby.

Aërated water factories are among the places scheduled under the 1878 Act as entitled to overtime by reason of press of work at certain seasons. Representations were made to the effect that the making of boxes for aerated water bottles was a process closely allied to the other, and sharing in the need for overtime. The result of enquiry was to confirm this, and to show that the concession was desired by the women engaged in this work, as well as by the employers, and an Order was accordingly made :—

Whereas section 53 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, as amended by sections 14 and 37 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, contains a special exception to the effect that the regulations of the Act with respect to the employment of women shall not prevent the employment, in the non-textile factories and workshops, or parts thereof, and warehouses to which the exception applies, of women during a period of employment beginning at 6 a.m. and ending at 8 p.m., or beginning at 7 a.m. and ending at 9 p.m., or beginning at 8 a.m. and ending at 10 p.m., if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions ; namely,

- (1.) There shall be allowed to every such woman for meals during the period of employment not less than two hours, of which half-an-hour shall be after five o'clock in the evening ; and
- (2.) Any such woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than three days in any one week, nor for more than thirty days in any twelve months.

And whereas power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exception to other classes of non-textile factories and workshops, or parts thereof :

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in the class of non-textile factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the making of boxes for aerated water bottles is carried on, it is necessary by reason of press of work arising at certain recurring seasons of the year, and of the liability of the business to a sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events, to employ women in the manner authorised by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the women affected thereby :

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order extend such special exception accordingly to factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the

Making of Boxes for Aerated Water Bottles

is carried on.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of July, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th June, 1897.

2. Separate Departments (Overtime).

This Order was issued in the circumstances stated in the last Annual Report. The Secretary of State has power, under the 39th section of the Factory Act, of 1895 to make an Order directing that different departments or branches of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops. Accordingly an Order (now rescinded) was issued in February 1896, allowing such division for the purpose of overtime in

Bleach and dye works,

Letterpress printing works, and the work of lithographers and stationers,

Factories and workshops for the manufacture of wearing apparel,

under certain conditions.

This Order was superseded by the following, which extends to all factories and workshops in which overtime can legally be worked, but amplifies the former conditions and requires the antecedent sanction of the Inspector in charge of the District :—

Whereas by section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops :

I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to factories and workshops in which overtime may be worked by women in pursuance of section 53 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or of any order made thereunder, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop may, so far as regards THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING OVERTIME, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1.) Every such branch or department must be carried on—
 - (a) in a separate room or separate rooms, which must not be used for any other branch or department,
 - (b) under separate and distinct management, and

- (c) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one branch or department may be employed in any other branch or department.
- (2.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be affixed, stating clearly the name or description of the branch or department; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.
- (3.) In every such branch or department a separate register (Overtime Register) must be kept, and the entry of the particulars required by section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be made therein; and all such particulars must be reported to the Inspector as required by section 14 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.
- (4.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Record of Overtime) must be kept affixed as required by section 14 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.
- (5.) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of branches or departments and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1897, and my Order of the 11th February, 1896, is hereby rescinded as from the 1st day of October, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office Whitehall,
27th March, 1897.

3. Separate Departments (Period of Employment).

At the same time as the last named Order, and with similar stringent conditions, a further Order was issued, legalising in certain factories and workshops the fixing of separate periods of employment in different branches or departments :—

Whereas by section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. cap. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops :

I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to the factories and workshops named in the schedule to this Order, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop, may, so far as regards the PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1.) Every such branch or department must be carried on—
 (a) in a separate room or separate rooms, which must not be used for any other branch or department,
 (b) under separate and distinct management, and
 (c) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one branch or department may be employed in any other branch or department.
- (2.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be affixed, stating clearly the name or description of the branch or department; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.
- (3.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be affixed.
- (4.) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of branches or departments, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th March, 1897.

Schedule.

Factories or workshops or parts thereof in which are carried on—

Bookbinding,

Hat-making, and

The following branches of the Confectionery trade, viz.,

Bonbon and Christmas present making.

4. Handkerchiefs, &c. (Particulars).

Section 24 of the 1891 Act directed that in certain textile processes the operatives, if paid by the piece, should receive from their employer, with the work, "particulars" sufficient to enable them to ascertain the wages to which they are entitled. Section 40 of the 1895 Act extended this requirement, with some variation of detail, to all textile factories, requiring that in all cases there should be given to the piece-workers particulars as to the rate of wages applicable to the work, and such particulars of the work to be done as affect the amount earned. This section (section 40, 1895) further empowered the Secretary of State to make Orders extending the particulars system, with or without modification, to any class of non-textile factories or workshops, but such Orders would not affect out-workers. Among the many applications for compulsory particulars in non-textile trades was one from the makers of handkerchiefs, aprons, pinafores, and blouses in Ulster; and after enquiry an Order was made accordingly in the following terms requiring only particulars of the rate of wages, and not particulars of the work given out :—

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 and 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case :

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops herein-after specified :

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops :

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1895, subject to the modifications herein-after contained to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of—

Handkerchiefs,
Aprons,
Pinafores,
Blouses.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows :—

- (1.) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, as follows :—
 - (a.) The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker, shall either be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, or shall be exhibited in the room in which he is employed on a placard not containing any other matter than the particulars of the rates of wages of persons employed in that room, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by all persons affected thereby.
 - (b.) Such particulars shall not be expressed by means of symbols :
- (2.) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1897.

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd April, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

5. Chains and Anchors (Particulars).

Application was made to the Secretary of State on behalf of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of chains and anchors, for extension of the "particulars" system to that trade, under section 40, 1895. It was found upon enquiry that such particulars were already being voluntarily given by some of the large employers. The Secretary of State, being satisfied that the application was reasonable and practicable, made an Order accordingly, requiring both particulars of the work done and particulars of the rate of wages to be given to in-workers paid by the piece. In the textile trades the particulars of the work done must be supplied when it is given out to the workman, but under this Order they are to be furnished either when the work is given out or brought in—a modification rendered necessary by the fact that in the chain and anchor manufacture the payment is to some extent dependent upon the weight of the finished article:—

Whereas it is enacted by sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class, subject to such modifications as may, in his opinion, be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case:

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops herein-after specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, subject to the modifications herein-after contained, to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of—

Iron and Steel Cables and Chains,
Iron and Steel Anchors and Grapnels.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

- (1.) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—
 - (a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either
 - (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or
 - (ii.) by supplying him with such particulars in print or in writing at the time of his employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or
 - (iii.) by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible.
 - (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done or which has been done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing, either at the time when the work is given out to him or when it is brought in by him. If he is required to return such written particulars to the occupier or to any other person, a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, which he may retain for his own use.
 - (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,
10th August, 1897.

6. Locks, &c. (Particulars).

This was another instance of non-textile particulars, granted, after due inquiry into the circumstances of the case, upon the petition of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of locks, latches, and keys. The requirement was limited, as in the Handkerchiefs Order, to particulars of the rate of wages :—

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class, subject to such modifications as may, in his opinion, be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case :

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops herein-after specified :

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops :

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, subject to the modifications herein-after contained, to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of—

Locks,
Latches,
Keys.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows :—

- (1.) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, as follows :—
 - (a.) The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker, shall either be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, or shall be exhibited in the room in which he is employed on a placard not containing any other matter than the particulars of the rates of wages of persons employed in that room, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by all persons affected thereby.
 - (b.) Such particulars shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,
20th August, 1897.

7. Felt Hats (Particulars).

In this industry also, which is mainly carried on in Cheshire and Lancashire, the operatives asked for extension of section 40, 1895. Such particulars were already being voluntarily given to a large extent by the employers, and the Secretary of State being satisfied, after enquiry, that it was practicable and expedient to afford this protection to all in-workers paid by the piece, made an Order in the following terms :—

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case :

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops herein-after specified :

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops :

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, subject to the modifications herein-after contained, to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of—

Felt Hats.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows :—

- (1.) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows :—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either

(i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him ; or

(ii.) by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible.

(b.) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(2.) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1898.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th November, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

8. Grindstones (Exemption under Schedule I. (7), 1895).

The effect of the 1895 Act (section 25 and schedule I.) is that in tenement factories no grindstone may be run in front of another, except in pursuance of a special exemption granted by the Secretary of State. Representations were made, both by employers and workmen, that the prohibition, however necessary in other cases, ought not to extend to the running of certain small grindstones behind others, this being a matter of convenience and economy of space and not attended with material risk. Being satisfied, after enquiry, of the reasonableness of this view, the Secretary of State made the following Order :—

Whereas it is provided by section 25 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 and 59 Vict. c. 37), that where grinding is carried on in a tenement factory the owner shall be responsible for the observance of the regulations set forth in the First Schedule to the Act.

And whereas the seventh of such regulations is as follows :—

“Except in pursuance of a special exemption granted by the Secretary of State no grindstones shall be run before any fireplace or in front of another grindstone.”

And whereas I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, am satisfied that a special exemption from the foregoing regulation may properly be granted in the cases hereinafter specified.

I hereby grant a special exemption, as follows :—

The said regulation shall not apply to the running of any grindstone in front of

Bolster Stones used by table blade grinders,
and

Humping and Shank Stones used by scissors-grinders.

Home Office, Whitehall,
25th October, 1897.

M. W. RIDLEY.

9. Cotton Weaving in Lancashire, &c. (Exemption from Truck Act, 1896.)

The Secretary of State has power under the 9th section of the Truck Act of 1896 to grant in respect of particular branches of trade exemption from the provisions of that Act, if satisfied that they are not necessary for the protection of the workpeople. Application was made by the cotton weavers of Lancashire and the adjoining counties for the exemption of their industry, and after enquiry an Order was made in the following terms :—

Whereas by section 9 of the Truck Act, 1896, it is enacted that the Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions of that Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, or in any branch or department of any trade or business, either generally or within any specified area, may by Order under his hand grant an exemption from those provisions in respect of the persons engaged in that trade, business, branch, or department either generally or within that area :

And whereas I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, am satisfied that the provisions of the said Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in all branches of the weaving of cotton in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said section, by this Order under my hand, grant an exemption from the provisions of the Truck Act, 1896, in respect of the persons engaged in all branches of the weaving of cotton in the said counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall, 3rd March, 1897.

This Order is the only one of its kind affecting factories or workshops, and its effect is of course limited to the Truck Act of 1896, the older Truck Acts remaining in force as elsewhere.

The International Congress on Accidents to Operatives took place in July 1897, at Brussels, and was attended on behalf of the Home Office by Mr. Gould, H.M. Superintending Inspector, and Professor Oliver, M.D. Mr. Gould's report of the proceedings is appended.

"IN the spring of 1897 instructions were given to Dr. Oliver, Professor of Physiology in the University of Durham, and to myself, as representatives of the Factory Department of the Home Office, to attend the International Congress on Accidents to Operatives to be held at Brussels in the month of July of that year.

"It may be well here to say a few words on the general history of this movement.

"Nine years ago, in 1889, the first International Congress on Labour Accidents was held in Paris. The success which attended this gathering resulted in a resolution being passed by the assembled delegates to hold similar meetings in different industrial centres of Europe at short intervals. Consequently the second Congress was held at Berne in 1891; a third at Milan in 1894; the fourth, as mentioned, at Brussels in 1897. But before going into the history of this last-named gathering, a few words may be said here in reference to another and most important outcome of this first "Accidents Congress" in Paris, at which, beside the above resolution (that of continuing the work thus inaugurated in other European cities), it was determined by a unanimous vote of the members present to establish a permanent committee, which should have its headquarters in the French capital, with the object of keeping the matters discussed at the Congresses constantly under observation; and of grouping and analysing the various publications connected with them, which, from time to time, appear in the countries interested in labour questions. Obviously, therefore, this Society takes an entirely neutral and impartial ground. It publishes a quarterly gazette, which deals critically with the different views expressed by the exponents of the various theories entertained on those subjects throughout the civilised world.

"The President of this Permanent Committee is—

M. Linder, Inspector General of Mines, &c.

The Vice-Presidents are—

M. Darcy, President of the Central Committee of Coal Mines.

M. Ricard, a former Minister of State, now Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

General Secretary—

M. E. Gruner, Civil Mining Engineer, Secretary of the Central Committee of Coal Mines, Member of the International Institute of Statistics.

Assistant Secretary—

M. Maurice Bellom, Mining Engineer.

"The list of Honorary Presidents includes such distinguished names as those of Dr. Bödiker, for Germany; M. Beernaert, Minister of State, President of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives; M. Saintelette; Mr. Carroll Wright, Head of the Labour Department at Washington; MM. Engel-Gros, Moret, Luzzatti, Numa Droz, for France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland respectively.

"The delegates, nearly 60 in number, include in their body many well-known names from nearly every country in Europe, from America, and even from the Argentine Republic. The Society at present consists of more than 500 members.

"Returning now to the immediate subject in hand it may not be out of place to quote a few words from a letter of invitation to the fourth Congress (1897) issued by the Brussels Committee, as showing the nature of the projected discussions and the scientific basis on which every aspect of the question is considered.

"Men of the highest eminence in theory and in practice from the principal manufacturing countries took part in the discussions (at previous gatherings)—the former contributing the results of their reading, the latter those of their proved experience. The numerous questions raised in connexion with the prevention of, and compensation for, injuries received in work, were examined without limitation, and from a strictly scientific point of view by men who belonged to widely differing schools of economic and political thought."

"The Belgian Committee of Organization of the Fourth Congress was presided over by—

M. A. Beernaert, Minister of State, and President of the Chamber of Representatives,
Honorary President of Permanent Committee above-mentioned.

The Vice-Presidents were—

M. Sainctelette, a former Minister of State, and Honorary President of the Permanent International Committee on Accidents.

M. Valere Mabille, a leading ironmaster, member of the Higher Council for Labour.

M. A. Prins, Inspector General of Prisons, Professor of the University of Brussels.

"The Secretary of the Organizing Committee was M. Louis Wodon, Doctor of Law, attached to the Government Labour Department.

"The names of the members included those of M. Morisseaux, Director General of the Government Labour Department; M. Vercruysse-Bracq, Senator; as well as of many eminent lawyers and heads of various branches of industry, professors of the Universities of Liege and Brussels, &c.

"The programme of the Session included ten items. The subjects of actual discussion were nine; the tenth was the consideration of various systems of fencing for machinery, &c., safety apparatus, &c., on view at the International Exhibition.

"I. General existing conditions of the question of accidents to workers in different countries, especially from the point of view of permissive or obligatory assurance.

II. The best method of reporting accidents? The most expeditious and least expensive mode of furnishing such report? What class of accidents should entail an official enquiry? In this connexion ought the relative importance of accidents to be based on the extent of injury caused to the injured person?

III. How should the Courts charged with the decision of cases arising from accidents to workers be composed?

IV. Should legislation dealing with labour accidents include, within the "professional risk" to be eventually covered by assurance, accidents directly traceable to wilful negligence?

V. What are the results of assurance from the point of view of the number of accidents?

Do these results vary according to the system of assurance adopted? Does the number of accidents sensibly increase when the assurance includes those resulting from the wilful negligence of the master, and of the worker? What importance is to be attached to fraud in the reports of accidents?

VI. Should the compensation for accidents be made by a capital sum or by periodical payments, altogether or partially?

VII. Should legislation in respect of labour accidents be extended to diseases or indisposition the result of the work? Is it possible to define accurately "professional" illness or indisposition?

VIII. In a system of obligatory assurances against accidents, is it the better plan to set aside the capital sum of the income to be drawn on in case of accidents? or is it sufficient to pay the interest in each case as it falls due? What are the practical methods of putting in force either of these systems?

IX. What measures should be taken by way of attenuating the results of labour accidents, and to hasten the recovery of the injured persons? (Hospital systems, convalescent homes, societies to render first aid, rescue apparatus, &c.)

X. Description of safety apparatus, fencing arrangements, or new methods intended to prevent labour accidents, on view in the Economic Section of the International Exhibition.

"It will be seen that the subjects set down for discussion occupied a very wide field. On nearly every one considerable divergence of opinion among the delegates made itself felt.

"Of the nine questions submitted to the Congress those of (1) obligatory assurance as against freedom of contract, coupled with the subsidiary question as to whether a sum down or an annuity should be paid to the victims of accidents, and (2) the mode of effecting such payments, were considered as by far the more important in the eyes of the majority of the delegates—some 200 in number. The advocates of the opposing systems advanced their respective theories with considerable eloquence, sometimes not unmingled with warmth. The question of obligatory assurance, as understood and elaborated by the highest Continental authorities is but little, if at all, understood in England, and it would be impossible to give a full description of the rival systems in these pages. The following table, included in an able treatise on the subject by M. Darcy, will give an idea of the compensation methods adopted in the countries named, to meet the great question of "Compensation for Accidents."

TABLE A.

COUNTRY ...	GERMANY.		AUSTRIA.		ENGLAND.	
	Laws of 15th June 1883 (sickness), and of the 6th July 1884 (accidents).		Laws of 28th December 1887 (accidents), and of 30th March 1888 (sickness).		Bill brought in by Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Chamberlain, 1897.	
Financial basis ...	Compulsory assurance in some officially recognised Corporation, having power to constitute by degrees a special reserve in 11 years limited with eventual increase due to its interest alone.		Compulsory assurance in a Society having official sanction, with a capital corresponding to the number of pensions payable, and based on special mortality tables.		Separate settlement in each case, central organization. No system of assurance.	
Mode of payment ...	Quarterly payment in annuities for all permanent disablements.		Quarterly payment in annuities for all permanent disablements.		Immediate payment of a capital sum in case of death. Weekly allotments in all other cases.	
Charges due to— (1) partial temporary disablement.	Nil.	Supported by	Nil.	Supported by	Nil.	Supported by
(2) Total temporary disablement.	From the 3rd to the 29th day, 50% of the daily pay by the "Sick Fund." From the 29th to the 90th day 66·66% of the daily pay (50% by the "Sick Fund," 16% by the Corporation). After the 90th day 66% of the daily pay by the	$\frac{2}{3}$ by the work-people, $\frac{1}{3}$ by the employers. $\frac{1}{2}$ by the work-people, $\frac{1}{2}$ by the employers. All by the employers.	Inability to work for less than 3 days—0. Inability to work for more than 3 days :— (a) Up to the 29th day an allowance equivalent to 60% of average daily earnings paid by the "Sick Fund." (b) From the 29th day an allowance equivalent to 60% of the annual earnings paid by the Assurance Society.	$\frac{2}{3}$ by the work-people, $\frac{1}{3}$ by the employers. $\frac{1}{10}$ by the work-people, $\frac{9}{10}$ by the employers.	Weekly allotments, beginning from the 15th day, not exceeding 50% of the wage—with a maximum of 20s. per week. The rate is subject to a quarterly revision and fixed by arbitration.	The employers.
(3) Partial permanent disablement.	Annuity reckoned, in relation to the amount of work possible, between 0 and two-thirds of earnings when less than 5 francs a day, and between 0 and two-ninths of earnings when over 5 francs, by the Corporation.	All by the employers.	Annuity reckoned in accordance with the amount of work possible, and at most equivalent to 50% of the annual wage—paid by the Assurance Society.*	$\frac{1}{10}$ by the work-people, $\frac{9}{10}$ by the employers.		The employers.
(4) Total permanent disablement.	Annuity calculated by taking the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the earnings when under 5 francs a day, and the $\frac{2}{9}$ of earnings when over 5 francs a day.	All by the employers.	Annuity equivalent to 60% of the annual wage—paid by the Assurance Society.	$\frac{1}{10}$ by the work-people, $\frac{9}{10}$ by the employers.		The employers.
(5) Death ...	Annuity amounting to a total of 60% of the earnings reckoned as under— 20% to the widow. 15% to each child until it has attained the age of 15 years. 10% to each parent.	All by the employers.	Annuities amounting to the total of 50% of the annual wage, of which 20% to the widow, 15% to each child until it has attained the age of 15 years, 10% to each parent.	$\frac{1}{10}$ by the work-people, $\frac{9}{10}$ by the employers.		The employers.
(6) Medical attendance	For the first 13 weeks at the cost of the "Assistance Society" (doctor appointed by "Assistance Society"). After the thirteenth week, at the cost of the Corporation (doctor appointed by the Corporation).	$\frac{2}{3}$ by the work-people, $\frac{1}{3}$ by the employers. All by the employers.	Up to the 29th day by the "Sick Fund." From the 29th day by the Assurance Society.	$\frac{2}{3}$ by the work-people, $\frac{1}{3}$ by the employers. $\frac{1}{10}$ by the work-people, $\frac{9}{10}$ by the employers.	When there are no representatives of the injured person, medical assistance and medicines up to a maximum of £10.	The employers.

* The law does not apply to that portion of the wage which exceeds £100 per annum.

TABLE A.

FRANCE.		ITALY.		SWITZERLAND.		COUNTRY.
Proposals of the law passed by the Senate 24th March 1896.		Proposal Guicciardini, 1897.		Proposal of the Federal Law presented 13th April 1897.		
Compulsory payments at the expense of the employers with power to insure, with a compulsory funding of the capital corresponding to the pensions, with special assurance against invalidity.		Compulsory assurance either undertaken by the State, or in mutual assurance societies, without payment of annuities, and consequently without funding capital (not including exceptional cases of entire permanent disablement).		Compulsory assurance in a special Federal Society with funded capital and a limited reserve.		Financial basis.
Monthly payment in annuities for all permanent disablements (without the option of redeeming a fourth of the annuity by a single payment of capital).		Immediate payment of a capital sum for all permanent disablements (not including exceptional cases of entire permanent disablement).		Monthly payment of annuities for all disablements.		Mode of payment.
Nil.	Supported by	Half the reduced average wage.	Supported by	Nil.	Supported by	Charges due to— (1) partial temporary disablement.
Compulsory payment for more than 3 days—0.	The employer alone.	First ten days—nil. From the 11th day, daily allowance equivalent to half the average wage.	The employer.	From the 4th day during the first six weeks—by the "Sickness Assurance Fund." From the 7th week—by the Accidents Assurance Society.	50% by the employer, 50% by the assured of the portion uncovered by the Government subvention.	(2) Total temporary disablement.
Compulsory payment between 25% and 50% of the finished annual wage.	The employer alone.	A capital sum equal to five times the reduced annual wage.*	The employer.	Annuity equal to 60% of the reduced yearly wage.		(3) Partial permanent disablement.
Compulsory payment equivalent at least to 66.66% of the annual wage.	The employer alone.	A capital sum equal to five times the annual wage, and at least reaching 3,000 francs (to be eventually changeable to an annuity).	The employer.	Annuity equal to 60% (in exceptional cases to 100%) of the yearly wage.	60% by the employer, 20% by the Government 20% by the workpeople.	(4) Total permanent disablement.
Compulsory payments ranging from 66.66% to 100% of the annual wage.	The employer alone.	A capital sum equal to five times the annual wage.	The employer.	Funeral expenses. Annuities to divide among those dependent on the victim, and not exceeding 50% of the yearly wage.		(5) Death.
Expenses of medical attendance and medicine settled by the State if the doctor be chosen by the workman.	The employer alone.	Medical attendance and medicine, or an allowance of 50 francs.	The employer.	During the first six weeks by the "Sickness Assurance Fund," afterwards by the Assurance Society.		(6) Medical attendance.

* The plan is not applicable to that portion of the wage exceeding 2,000 francs.

It would be obviously impossible to enter into a description, however short, of the variety of theories advanced on the main question, and of the many side-lights which illuminated the issues debated, but it may be permissible to say a few words on one or two special points of interest, as for instance, the great fight between the systems of "Capitalisation" and "Repartition"—this being purely an actuarial question. Defining these terms, M. Léon Marie says "the total number of accidents to be shared amongst the whole number of subscribers may have relation to the total amount of the payments made to the annuitants." This is "repartition." It may also have relation to the capital intended to ensure on an unalterable and definitive basis the total number of annuities created during the year—this is "capitalisation." The first point to clear up is this:—What is the relative importance of the payments to be made according as either system is adopted? Numerous calculations have been made which allow of a satisfactory answer being given to this question. A number of workpeople is taken sufficiently large to allow the total number of yearly accidents which befall them being constant; then certain hypotheses have been adopted as to the relative magnitude of these accidents, on the number of separate annual payments to which they give rise, in favour of the injured persons themselves, their widows, their orphans, or their parents, &c., &c.; on the total amount of these annuities; on the death rate as regards the able-bodied workpeople, and the annuitants; on the rate of interest of possible investments; all, in short, with a view of getting as near as possible to the actual facts of the case.

By means of these various considerations, calculations have been made:—

- (1.) On the one hand, as to the amount of capital necessary to ensure payment of all the annuities created in one year, and which it is presumed will be identical every year.
- (2.) On the other hand, as to the total amount of quotas to be paid each year from the first, until that in which the normal average is restored, that is to say, the epoch at which the number of deaths will exactly balance the creation of fresh annuities. (This normal average occurs only at the expiration of 60, 80, 90 years, when the youngest of the original annuitants have attained the age limit of the mortality tables.)

The result of the first calculation sets forth the annual fixed outlay necessary for the Capitalisation system, that of the second indicates the successive payments falling due each year under the Repartition system, until these payments have become fixed.

M. Adan, President of the Association of Belgian Actuaries, in an admirable study of the question, quotes two tables given by M. Maurice Bellom in his work on labour laws, which shew, side by side, the difference in the incidence of the Capitalisation and Repartition systems.

Table 1.—Value in Florins of the Cost of Assurance.

	For the	Per Workman.		For the whole body of Associated Manufacturers.	
		In accordance with the system			
		Of Premiums or Capitalisation.	Of Repartition.	Of Premiums or Capitalisation.	Of Repartition.
	1st year.	3 39	0·15	2,949,300	130,500
	10th "	"	2·26	"	1,966,200
	17th "	"	3·39	"	2,949,300
	20th "	"	3·75	"	3,262,500
	30th "	"	4·57	"	3,975,900
	40th "	"	5·03	"	4,376,100
	50th "	"	5·31	"	4,619,700
	60th "	"	5·49	"	4,776,300
	70th "	"	5·61	"	4,880,700
	80th "	"	5·69	"	4,950,300
	90th "	"	5·75	"	5,002,500

The first table supposes 870,000 persons to be assured—having an average yearly salary of 300fl. It is plain (says M. Bellom) that the Repartition system, during the first few years gives lower figures than that of Capitalisation; that for the 17th year equality is reached, and that, beyond this, the Repartition system proceeds to figures higher than the constant value of

charge calculated in the Capitalisation scheme. The following calculation, which is found in the report of the German Commission entrusted with the duty of studying the question, leads to the same results. This calculation is reckoned on a 4 per cent. interest, and an annual salary of 750 marks—the number of assured persons being 1,615,253.

Table 2.

	For the	Value in Marks of the Cost of Assurance in accordance with the system		For the	Value in Marks of the Cost of Assurance according to the system	
		Of Premiums.	Of Repartition.		Of Premiums.	Of Repartition.
	1st year.	13,510,564	638,000	14th year.	13,510,564	11,781,000
	2nd "	"	1,708,000	15th "	"	12,387,000
	3rd "	"	2,752,000	17th "	"	13,533,000
	4th "	"	3,758,000	20th "	"	15,054,000
	5th "	"	4,723,000	30th "	"	19,074,000
	6th "	"	5,529,000	40th "	"	21,413,000
	7th "	"	6,554,000	45th "	"	22,064,000
	8th "	"	7,412,000	50th "	"	22,182,000
	9th "	"	8,232,000	60th "	"	22,804,000
	10th "	"	9,016,000	70th "	"	22,851,000
	11th "	"	9,761,000	75th "	"	22,855,000
	12th "	"	10,468,000	80th "	"	22,855,000
	13th "	"	11,142,000			

At the end of 75 years equilibrium would be attained if the German method were adopted.

"The advocates of the system of fixed premiums object to the 'repartition system,' in that the latter burdens the future for the advantage of the present. The figures which are quoted prove, in fact, that granting (as appears from the preliminary calculations made in anticipation of the passing of the German law) that equilibrium is attained at the end of 75 years, the charges would reach a total more than 33 times as high as the *original* value, and would exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ of the regular payment demanded by the system of fixed premiums"—so far M. Bellom. . . . It appears, therefore, that at all events we shall have to wait a considerable time before we can arrive at an absolutely just appreciation of the value of either of these systems.

Many other and less thorny questions, as set forth in the list of subjects before the Congress, were exhaustively discussed. Those only which, perhaps, were not subjected to as full an analysis as the rest were, such as related to "illness contracted from the nature of the work" and to "the means of lessening the consequences of accidents," which did not come before the meeting until the time for discussion had nearly expired.

The proceedings of the fourth day of the Congress, devoted to the tenth subject—that of methods of fencing machinery—assumed a practical form, and was not confined to a discussion in the "Palace of the Academies." In the morning the delegates were invited to attend at the International Exhibition (Section of Social Economy) to inspect and examine the machinery in position, together with a variety of new guards, types of safety apparatus, &c., the more interesting of which were illustrated from time to time by informal lectures from inventors and experts as we passed through the galleries in which these novelties were grouped.

After as close an inspection of the contents of the Economic Section as was compatible with the time allotted for the purpose, the rest of the day was devoted to relaxation.

A visit by special electric tram had been organised to the Park of Tervueren (some ten miles from Brussels). Here a banquet, admirably arranged in all its details, was offered to the delegates by the Belgian Authorities in the Grand Restaurant of the Chateau. The President of the Congress, M. Beernaert, presided, supported by the Minister of Labour, M. Nyssens, and M. Morisseaux, M. Wodon, &c., &c. Some 200 delegates accepted the hospitality thus pleasantly provided, under the most delightful conditions, both of cuisine and scenery. The day was filled up by a visit to the Colonial Exhibition, which, with its perfect arrangement of specimens, afforded some idea of the wonderfully varied products of the Congo district. I must not omit mention of the native village, the huts of which, evidently facsimiles of the original settlement, had been built on the borders of the lake in the Park. Here we found a large and merry gathering of

inhabitants, men, women, and children, of the Congo region, who seemed as much amused by our visit, as we were interested in watching their domestic occupations and habits. This Colony had been brought over for the summer months, and were about to be restored to their own country before the arrival of the autumn chills.

I cannot close this slight sketch of the Brussels Congress without expressing my sense of the great kindness, hospitality, and courtesy experienced at the hands of all the executive officers of the gathering. To M. Beernaert, President of the Congress, to M. Nyssens, Minister of Labour, and to M. Wodon, the indefatigable Secretary of the meeting, our personal thanks are especially due.

"I append in relation to the foregoing remarks two more interesting tables—one quoted by M. Darcy (B)—an extract from the Gazette of the German Labour Department—shewing the incidence and proportion of charges due to accidents in various trades and industries; a second (C) shewing the details of accidents expenses, &c. in connexion with the Antwerp Fund for relieving the victims of labour accidents.

GERMANY.—INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

Charges due to accidents per 1,000 marks of wage, with payment of the pension annuities, but not of the constituted capital. (Pensions reckoned on the basis of two-thirds of the wage in case of total permanent disablement.)

(Extract from the Gazette of the Labour Department.)

Table B.

No. of Corporations.	Work-people Assured.	No. in Scale.	Scale of Relative Importance in 1892.					
			Of the Total Charges per 1,000 Marks of Wage.		No. in Scale.	Of the Charges due to Relief and Indemnities per 1,000 Marks of Wage.		
			Corporations.	Proportion.		Corporations.	Proportion.	
				Marks.				Marks.
59	67,685	1	Drivers of vehicles ...	24·85	1	Brewers ... ..	...	13·00
39	6,823	2	Breweries	22·05	2	Drivers of vehicles ...	...	12·01
2	252,800	3	Quarries	20·72	3	Mines ... ..	...	12·01
35	86,995	4	Mills, flour	20·41	4	Quarries ... ..	...	11·55
1	424,440	5	Mines	19·21	5	Flour mills ... ..	...	10·50
58	81,971	6	Carrying Trade... ..	17·66	6	Excavators ... ..	...	9·99
63	3,023	7	Navigation (sea) ...	17·19	7	Paper makers ... ..	...	9·96
28	58,797	8	Paper manufacture ...	17·18	8	Carrying trade ... ..	...	9·66
64	160,754	9	Excavators	17·13	9	Private railways ... ..	...	9·19
60-62	54,029	10	Navigation (river) ...	16·28	10	Building ... ..	...	9·10
18	103,020	11	Chemical works	16·13	11	Sugar industry ... ..	...	8·75
37	98,870	12	Sugar industry	15·36	12	Navigation (river) ...	...	8·70
43-54	946,702	13	Building industry ...	15·15	13	Wood ... ..	...	8·29
56	27,380	14	Private railways	14·80	14	Navigation (sea) ... ..	...	7·90
31-34	216,031	15	Wood	14·46	15	Chemical works ... ..	...	7·77
38	41,843	16	Distilleries	14·30	16	Distilleries ... ..	...	7·71
42	5,887	17	Chimney sweeping ...	12·46	17	Iron and steel ... ..	...	7·14
4-11	597,750	18	Iron and steel	12·02	18	Gas and water ... ..	...	5·95
19	27,660	19	Gas and water	10·51	19	Tile making ... ..	...	5·08
17	252,959	20	Tile works	9·70	20	Tramways ... ..	...	4·85
57	31,838	21	Tramways	8·79	21	Chimney sweeping ...	...	4·40
36	61,205	22	Food and drink	7·73	22	Food and drink ... ..	...	4·17
30	47,005	23	Leather	7·26	23	Leather ... ..	...	3·95
15	65,618	24	Glass	6·12	24	Glass ... ..	...	3·24
14	22,267	25	Musical instruments ...	5·45	25	Textile industry ... ..	...	2·89
29	63,632	26	Paper-making	5·12	26	Musical instruments ...	...	2·81
20-26	605,299	27	Textile industry	5·10	27	Precious and other metals	...	2·57
3	64,527	28	Fire mechanism	4·99	28	Fire mechanism ... ..	...	2·31
12 13	100,664	29	Precious and other metals	4·77	29	Earthenware ... ..	...	2·06
16	59,962	30	Earthenware	3·75	30	Paper-making ... ..	...	1·98
55	74,075	31	Letterpress printing ...	2·89	31	Clothes ... ..	...	1·50
41	106,071	32	Clothes	2·82	32	Letterpress printing ...	...	1·46
27	43,672	33	Silk	1·5	33	Silk ... ..	...	1·05
40	107,468	34	Tobacco	1·49	34	Tobacco ... ..	...	0·60

ANTWERP FUND FOR RELIEVING THE VICTIMS OF LABOUR ACCIDENTS.
INVESTIGATIONS into VARIOUS ACCIDENTS made by the COMMITTEE from the FOUNDATION of the SOCIETY,
6th February, 1892, to 1st January, 1897.

Table C.

YEARS.	Number of Victims of Labour Accidents.			Results of Accidents.			Number of Victims.		Number of Persons Deprived of Means of Subsistence, during the Period of Inability to Work—Injured Persons, Husbands or Wives, Children under Age, Infirm Parents.	Amount of Relief and Indemnities paid to the Victims of Accidents through the Instrumentality of the Fund.
	At the Port, and on Municipal Works.	In Manufactures, Small Trades and Households.	Total.	Lacerations, Contusions, Internal Injuries.	Fractures of all kinds.	Deaths.	Assured. No. per Cent.	Non-Insured. No. per Cent.		
1892	25	25	50	19	26	5	18 36 %	32 64 %	194	fr. 6,213.24 say £ 248 10s. 0d.
1893	167	108	275	171	98	6	152 55½ %	123 44½ %	1,370	fr. 41,187.33 say £ 1,647 10s. 0d.
1894	305	128	433	308	111	14	277 64 %	156 36 %	2,171	fr. 11,397.95 say £ 2,856 0s. 0d.
1895	387	140	527	364	151	12	385 73 %	142 27 %	2,559	fr. 73,926.00 say £ 2,957 0s. 0d.
1896	436	142	578	432	136	10	477 82½ %	101 17½ %	2,951	fr. 74,252.00 say £ 2,970 0s. 0d.

“The following summary of the President's speech at the inauguration of the Congress at Brussels, Monday, July 26th, 1897, together with some further details may be interesting :—

“The sitting commenced at 3.20, when the President, M. Beernaert, supported by M. Nyssens Minister for the Department of Labour and Industry, M. Begeren, Minister of Justice, with Messieurs Linder, Bödiker, Chimirri, and Prins, took his place in the Chair.

“M. Beernaert, as President, commenced by stating that the Committee of Organization and the permanent Committee of the Congress were agreed as to the following proposals, viz. :—The nominations of himself as President (Applause) of (as Vice-Presidents), M. Bodiker, a former President of the Imperial Insurance Office, and Honorary President of the Permanent Committee, for Germany ; M. Swoboda Edler von Fernow, Ministerial Councillor, for Austria ; His Excellency M. Vieira Monteiro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for Brazil ; Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner for the Labour Department, and Honorary President of the Permanent Committee, for the United States ; M. Linder, Inspector-General of Mines, &c., President of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, for France ; Mr. Edward Gould, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for Great Britain ; M. A. Bekesey, Doctor-at-law and Inspector-Royal of Factories, for Hungary ; M. B. Chimirri, a former Minister and a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, for Italy ; M. Snijder van Wissenkerke, Doctor-at-law, head of a department in the Ministry of Justice, &c., &c., for Holland ; M. A. de Keppen, mining engineer, for Russia ; and M. Comtesse, National Councillor, for Switzerland. Lastly, the President said, it was proposed to nominate as secretaries M. Grüner, mining engineer and already general secretary to the Permanent Committee of the Congress ; and M. Wodon, Doctor-at-law. These proposals being received with applause, the President declared the various propositions adopted.

“In the speech of the President, following the inauguration of the sitting, the points of most general interest may be briefly summed up as follows :—

“It was in Paris in 1889 that the serious questions of labour accidents, and the legislation pertaining thereto, were first submitted to international consideration. The initiative was taken by Messrs. Linder and Grüner, to whose persevering activity much was due, more especially the institution of the Congress of Paris, where excellent work was done, and where M. Numa Droz first expressed an ardent wish to see established a Committee charged alike with the study of legislative measures to be adopted, and with the sifting of results from the experiments made on the subject in various countries.

“This proposition was universally approved, and a second session of the Congress was held at Berne in 1891 under the presidency of M. Droz ; while a third, at Milan in 1894, was presided over by M. Linder. The Permanent Committee decided that a fourth session should be held at Brussels this year, and the present assemblage was the outcome of that resolution. In Paris the discussion was chiefly confined to the principles to be laid down to further the scheme. On one side certain members wished the question solved by rigid inquiry with proofs produced as to the cause of any accident, which thus would leave uncompensated all accidents occurring from casual or unproved sources. On the other side were ranged those who held that the professional risk entitled the victim to compensation in the case of all accidents not traceable either to deceit, or intentional neglect or any inexcusable fault on the part of either the employers or the workmen. At the Congress of Berne, the field of argument was considerably enlarged, and questions concerning illness, old age, and incapacity for work were discussed, while, when considering the inevitable and unavoidable risk of accidents, much interest was manifested on the subject of the necessary guarantees which would have to be instituted. It is well known what were, and still are, the several systems proposed to meet this difficulty, viz. :—Voluntary or compulsory insurance ; or the latter arranged either by free will of the person insuring, or through the medium of official and State-imposed organizations, such as are in force in the German and Austrian systems.

“From that time the Congress adopted the title of International Congress of Labour Accidents and Mutual Insurance Societies.

“At Milan, in 1894, this name was fully justified by the discussion (as at Berne), of the trilogy of subjects put forward, especially by Germany, of illness, old age, and incapacity for work. By the suggestion of that eminent member of the Congress, M. Bodiker, then President of the Imperial Bureau of Insurance for the German Empire, a new question was agitated—that of the possibility of attenuating, in divers ways, the consequences of labour accidents, and also the question of insurance against strikes.

“The discussions of the Congress of Milan were worthy of remark. M. Yves Guyot represented in a talented manner, the views of those in favour of non-intervention, and Germans and Austrians both contributed the lights shed upon the subject by their recent legislative experiments. Mr. Geoffrey Drage took up the position (to which he remained faithful during the course of our late Congress in the matter of workmen's dwellings) and objected to the idea of State intervention upon the ground that English workmen, thanks to their powerful Trades' Unions, have organized matters so as to be independent of such intervention ; but he admitted that the question should be examined upon facts alone.

“The President, in the course of his admirable speech, directed attention to many other important and interesting points concerning the object of the sessions of the different Congresses, and further observed that the appeal made to the goodwill and to the competent judgment of so large a number of persons had not been made in vain, as was proved by the really extraordinary number of adherents which the Congress had enrolled. 807 individuals, of whom 512 were

foreigners, had caused their names to be inscribed, and with almost unhopd for good fortune, the official delegates of fourteen States could be numbered amongst them. They were those of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, France (from the Ministries of Commerce, of Public Works, and of the Interior) of Greece, of Italy, of Great Britain, of Hungary, of Luxembourg, of Norway, of Holland, of Sweden, and of Switzerland.

"The President concluded these remarks by saying that among the delegates were to be found many pioneers in science, in industries, in politics (taking the highest meaning of this term) and in philanthropy; and that from the fulness of his heart he thanked them all for the rich gift of their united talent and experience thus freely offered.

"It is important to note, in connection with that part of M. Beernaerts' inaugural speech referring to the wide-spread interest excited by the questions discussed at the Congress, that during the nine sessions no fewer than seventy-four speeches were delivered on varying subjects, and by speakers of various nationalities—exclusive of that of the President himself, and of those of Messrs. Linder and Bödiker, replying in highly complimentary terms to M. Beernaerts' words on opening the Session. In addition to these speeches, twenty-eight reports also relating to the many different matters under discussion had been prepared by members of the Congress, and were published and presented to the Congress by the Belgian Committee of Organization. Appended will be found a list of the names of the speakers in the order in which they spoke throughout the course of the Sessions; also a list of those members who furnished the reports. These reports, most of them of considerable length, deal in an exhaustive manner with various matters connected with the subjects under discussion at the Congress; and, both from the minute attention to detailed facts evidenced in their production, as well as from the interest attaching to their exposition of the personal views of the writers,—they form a particularly valuable addition to the general literature of the Association.

SECOND SESSION.

List of Speakers :—M. Bellom, M. Bodiker, Mr. Drage, M. Ferraris, M. Moser, M. Bodiker, M. Darcy.

THIRD SESSION.

List of Speakers :—Mr. Drage, M. von Kink, M. Yves Guyot, M. Moeller, M. Wolff, M. von Mayr, M. Prins, M. Hamon, M. Frey, M. van der Borcht.

FOURTH SESSION.

List of Speakers :—M. Favon, M. Albert Gigot, M. Forrer, M. Jouanny, M. Lepreux, Mr. Edward Gould, M. Comtesse.

FIFTH SESSION.

List of Speakers :—M. Adan, M. Ferdinand Vogts, M. Eugène Rostand, M. Matignon, Dr. Thomas Oliver, M. Cheysson, M. Morisseaux, M. Bodiker, M. Fourcault, M. Dejace, M. Prins, M. Bödiker, M. Tabouriech, M. Jouanny, M. Micheli, Mr. Collins Levey.

SIXTH SESSION.

List of Speakers :—M. Chimirri, M. van Overbergh, M. Prins, M. Moeller, M. Nitti.

SEVENTH SESSION.

List of Speakers :—M. Denis, M. Snijder van Wissenkerke, M. Yves Guyot, M. Harzé, M. Darcy, M. von Mayr, M. Trochon, M. Octave Keller, M. Wolff, M. Tabouriech, M. Cheysson, M. Adan, M. Chimirri, M. Ferraris, M. van Steiger, M. Périssé, M. Bodiker.

EIGHTH SESSION.

List of Speakers :—M. Barberet, M. Maingie, M. Adan, M. Darcy, M. Lepreux, M. Bégault, M. Cheysson, M. van der Borcht, M. Morisseaux.

NINTH SESSION.

(Presidency of M. Linder.)

List of Speakers :—M. Hanquet, M. Emile Grange, M. Nordstrom.

Speeches closing the Congress :—From the President (M. Linder, Vice-president, replacing M. Beernaert, unavoidably detained at the Chamber of Representatives), from M. Bödiker, M. Darcy, M. Morisseaux, and from M. Linder (President) declaring the Fourth Congress closed.

NOTE.—During the course of the Eighth Session (between the speeches of M. Maingie and M. Adan) the question was mooted as to the locality to be selected for the assemblage of the Congress in 1900.

M. Moeller proposed Düsseldorf, and this suggestion was seconded by M. Bodiker.

M. Linder (President of the Permanent Committee), while stating that no objection could be made to Düsseldorf as the seat of one of the Congresses, made the observation that, in view of the projected Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1900, it would be far preferable, for various reasons, to choose that city as a place of meeting at such a date.

After some discussion it was at length unanimously decided to accept this proposal, and to fix the date of the next Congress, in 1900, to take place during the season of the Exhibition at Paris, while the following Congress should be held at Düsseldorf three years later.

This decision was received with every mark of approval.

The Congress then resumed the discussion of subjects connected with the question already raised in the Session then proceeding.

LIST OF REPORTS.

These are numbered in the same sequence as in their publication at full length by the Belgian Committee of Organization.

1. By M. Alfred Mayen.
2. „ M. Louis Maingie.
3. „ M. H. Adan.
4. „ M. Frédéric Delafond.
5. „ M. A. Prins.
6. „ M. Edouard Vermot.
7. „ M. Charles Lyon-Caen.
8. „ M. Numa Droz.
9. „ M. le Docteur Gilbert.
10. „ M. Léon Marie.
11. „ M. le Docteur R. van der Borgh.
12. „ M. Léon Ryex.
13. „ M. Cyr van Overbergh.
14. „ M. F. Hanquet.
15. „ M. B. Chimirri.
16. „ The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P.
17. „ M. le Docteur Bödiker.
18. „ Mr. Carroll D. Wright.
19. „ M. le Docteur Louis Bernacchi.
20. „ M. Arthur Verhaegen.
21. „ M. H. Darcy.
22. „ M. Charles Arquembourg.
23. „ M. Félix Jottrand.
24. „ M. Maurice Bellom.
25. „ M. Vincenzo Magaldi.
26. „ M. G. Jouanny
27. „ M. R. Fabris.
28. „ Prof. Thomas Oliver, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LUCIFER MATCHES AT GHENT AND ELSEWHERE.

On the same occasion Mr. Gould and Dr. Oliver visited a lucifer match factory at Ghent, and obtained information as to other works belonging to the same proprietors. I am indebted to Mr. Gould for the following notes :—

“ Thanks to the good offices of M. Morrisseaux, Director of the Labour Department at the Ministry of Labour in Brussels, and of M. Henrote, Chief Inspector of Factories, Dr. Oliver and myself had the opportunity of visiting the lucifer match works of the company formed in 1874 by the combination of the firms of Causseville & Co. and Roche & Co., at Ghent, under

the valuable guidance of M. Brughmans, Inspector of Factories attached to the Central Office at the Ministry of Labour, &c., who most kindly placed himself at our disposal for several hours, and by whom we were introduced to the Managing Director. This gentleman not only accompanied us through the works, but with great pains and courtesy explained to us every object of interest in the building. [I append a notice of the Ghent factory taken from a pamphlet published by the firm, as well as a short description of their other four branches in Algiers, Bône, Turin and Piobesi]. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the admirable arrangements for ventilation and for drying which we met with. The risk of any danger to the workers in the white phosphorus appeared to us to be, in every department and in every process, reduced to a minimum. As a result, necrosis is practically unknown and unheard of—at all events in this particular factory of the five owned by the company. No doubt a very large expenditure would be necessary to arrive at the satisfactory results which met us throughout these works. These, however, are not due to money alone; such results could only be the outcome of the highest skill and ingenuity in addition to the outlay.

“It is no exaggeration to say that in every department of the works, so marked was the absence of the disagreeable concomitants observable frequently in match factories, we could hardly believe ourselves to be visiting a place in which millions of matches were produced day by day.

The Ghent Factory (176 Rue de l'Atelier).

“The Ghent factory occupies a superficial area of 16,000 mètres, of which 6,000 consist of covered buildings. The factory is situated on the river Lahys, which is utilised for the water transport of their wood, and the factory is fitted with all the newest inventions to secure mechanical perfection. It possesses—

Two generators (together 100 horse-power).

Two motors (together 80 horse-power).

Workshops for storing, folding, and glazing the papers and cardboard.

A lithographic establishment, with three large lithographic presses and all accessories, rolling machines; others for trimming, cutting &c.

2,000 lithographic stones with engravings to illustrate the boxes.

Workshops for the manufacture of cardboard boxes for wax matches by hand and machinery.

Large workshops for the manufacture of wax taper rolls, for cutting these into lengths, pressing, drying, and packing in boxes by machinery.

A complete establishment for sawing wood, with all machinery for producing the wooden matches, and for turning shavings into boxes as rapidly as possible.

Special apparatus for the drying, cleaning, pressing, dipping, and packing in boxes of the wooden matches.

A workshop for the manufacture by machinery of match boxes in thin wood on the Swedish model. This workshop contains twenty machines worked by motor power, and has four rooms for drying purposes, with rapid ventilation by means of mechanical arrangements, and of the circulation of currents of hot air.

A thoroughly ventilated laboratory furnished with special apparatus for the manufacture of the chemical preparations.

A workshop completely equipped for the adjustment of the various machines, and for all necessary repairs; also a carpenter's workshop.

The special departments for drying both wax and wooden matches are all constructed of iron, with doors closing hermetically; the heating is regulated by means of hot-air pipes, and ventilation is assured by the action of powerful mechanical appliances. In case of fire each department separately is provided with automatic apparatus for its extinction.

The ventilation of the workshops for pressing and packing is assured by seven powerful ventilators worked by motor power. Every precaution has been taken with a view of protecting the workmen from accidents, and of preserving them from the effects of all harmful exhalations.

The processes of manufacture in this factory are carried out in accordance with the regulations contained in the Royal Decree of the 25th of March, 1890. The Minister of State for the Department of Labour and Industry himself, and the engineers deputed by him, have several times tested and acknowledged the excellent conditions of the organization of this industry from every point of view connected with hygiene, and with the health of the persons employed.

In case of fire assistance is secured :—

- (1.) By private telegraphic communication established with the fire-brigade stations of the town.
- (2.) By means of two special telephones.
- (3.) By three fire-engines, with 300 mètres of hose.
- (4.) By a reservoir of 50,000 litres, established on the second floor, and supplying the canal system which provides water for all the workshops.
- (5.) By five fire-extinguishers.

- (6.) By two hydrants at high pressure communicating with the chief conduit of the town's water-supply.
- (7.) For first aid, three night-watchmen mount guard over the factory, and have at their disposal 500 buckets filled with water ; these buckets are placed ready in the various workshops.

The Ghent Factory employs about 500 workmen and workwomen of Belgian nationality. It produces at the rate of 12 millions of wax matches per diem, 15 millions of wooden matches per diem.

The Factory at Algiers.

"This factory was awarded a gold medal at Paris in 1889; and its exhibits were classed as out of competition at Chicago in 1893.

Monsieur Jules Chaubert, Administrator-Delegate of the Society, has received the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur as a reward for the services which his inventions have rendered to Algerian industry.

This factory was established with a view to stocking exclusively the markets in Algiers, Tunis, and Morocco. It produces wax and wooden matches, and occupies a superficial area of 8,000 mètres, of which 4,000 consist of covered buildings.

It possesses two boilers, and two steam-engines of thirty horse-power.

There are vast subterranean chambers which insure during the hottest weather the uninterrupted and perfect fabrication of the wax taper rolls. This manufacture is conducted mechanically by means of special machines, which are one of the special processes of the Society, and which are used only in its factories. A perfected system of machinery for all the successive operations of cutting, pressing, and dipping the wax and wooden matches. A powerful stove or furnace giving out a current of hot air to each of the 130 iron compartments constituting the drying chambers, in which the frames filled with dipped matches are placed. The drying process—which in the climate of Algeria is one of extreme delicacy—is thus completed with closed doors, and under excellent conditions. Each compartment is separate and independent, and is furnished with a pipe communicating with the roof, and a system of automatic closing apparatus. Thus the danger of fire is averted, and the drying-chambers are free from phosphoric exhalations. A laboratory with steam installation for the preparation of the chemicals. A workshop for the adjustment and the repairing of machinery, and a carpentering establishment for making packing cases. The workshops for dipping, filling, card-board box making, &c. are powerfully ventilated, and so disposed as to protect the workmen as far as possible against accidents, and against all danger of phosphoric exhalations. All the workshops have at their disposal a hydrant with a pressure of six atmospheres. The water which supplies the system of canals in all parts of the factory, is provided from a branch established by authorization of the town of Algiers, on the conduit of Kouba.

Besides this, the means of defence against fire are assured by hydrants in the courtyards, by a movable fire-engine, and by five fire-extinguishers. The crude materials employed in the manufactures are of French origin. The lithographic studio which supplies the factory at Algiers is situated at Marseilles. The card-board work which is done on the premises not sufficing for the wants of the factory, the Society has set up two workshops in the prisons.

The first, in the House of Correction of the Agha, occupying from 60 to 80 women in fabricating the boxes opening with a spring for wax matches.

The second, in the prison of El-Harrach, is composed of a vast shed covering 300 mètres, and is constructed within the prison itself, by previous authorization from the Minister for the Interior.

In these workshops, sufficiently spacious to contain about a hundred persons, the convicts are employed in cutting up the card-board and in making the boxes and sliding drawers for both wax and wooden matches. Besides, about 50 prisoners, who are not allowed to leave their section, work in a special place set aside for them by the Administration.

The factory of Algiers employs 500 workers, male and female, including 150 persons in the prisons of Agha and El-Karrach. It produces 9,000 packing-cases per annum, which would correspond to a daily manufacture of 250,000 boxes and of 12 millions of matches.

The Bône Factory.

"This factory, of more recent construction, has not yet attained its full development ; but its installation progresses each year. It occupies a superficial area of 4,500 mètres, of which 2,500 are covered in. It possesses two boilers, with two steam-engines of together 20 horse-power.

The materials, the apparatus, and the general arrangements are on the same system as those at Algiers. The factory contains similar workshops, store-rooms, and laboratories. In short, the previous description of the Algerian factory may be generally applied to that of Bône. The card-board making is done partly in the factory and partly in the workshops in the prisons of Bône. It employs 250 workmen and workwomen. It produces 4,500 cases per annum, which would correspond to an output of 125,000 boxes, and 6 millions of wax matches, for every working day.

The Turin Factory.

"This factory occupies a space of 18,000 mètres, of which 4,500 are covered with buildings. It is furnished with a perfected system of manufacturing machinery for the production of wax and wooden matches. It possesses two generators of 80 horse-power, and two motors of 40 horse-power; with workshops for storing, folding, and preparing the papers; a lithographic apparatus which includes six large machine presses, and 2,500 engraved stones with various designs for ornamenting the illustrated boxes. The manufacture of the card and wooden boxes is carried out entirely in the factory, partly by hand and partly through the medium of patented machines. The manufacture of the wax taper rolls, their cutting, pressing and dipping is performed by special machinery. This is also the case with the wooden matches, both the rounded and the square kinds. The chemical preparations are made by machinery worked by steam. The compartments for drying are all of iron, and close automatically. The carpentering work, and the making of the packing cases, both of wood and of zinc, is carried out in the factory. A workshop for adjusting and repairing the machines suffices for all that may be required in those respects.

In case of fire, the service for help is assured :—

- (1.) By a raised reservoir, with a system of canals and hydrants in all the workshops.
- (2.) By two pumping-engines.
- (3.) By four fire-extinguishers.
- (4.) By four large hydrants intended for supplying water to the pumps.

This factory employs 500 workmen and workwomen. It produces daily 250,000 boxes, which necessitates the manufacture of 12 millions of matches per diem.

The Piobesi Factory.

"This factory, exclusively occupied in the manufacture of wooden matches, has a superficial area of 12,000 mètres, of which 3,000 are covered by buildings. Its machinery, which is regulated by an engine of 30 horse-power, comprehends some wonderfully perfected systems of production.

The wood is purchased with the bark on in the neighbouring forests, and is also supplied from the Company's plantations. It undergoes all the successive processes for its transformation into matches, dipped and dried, as also into shavings for the boxes, likewise dried and turned out completed.

This new system of manufacture acts with such rapidity that, in the course of a single day, the fresh-cut trunk of a tree, containing from 45 to 50 per cent. of moisture, can be transferred into matches and boxes absolutely finished and ready to be delivered for use. The drying chambers are, as at Turin, composed of compartments made of iron, arranged with shelves, and closing hermetically.

The factory at Piobesi possesses, also as at Turin, workshops for making card-board boxes, a laboratory for preparing the chemicals, a carpenter's shop for constructing the packing-cases, and a workshop for adjusting the machines; finally, a fire-engine, fire-extinguishers, and an organised service for the necessary assistance in case of fire.

The factory at Piobesi employs 300 workers, male and female.

The daily output is of 150,000 boxes, necessitating for the filling of these the manufacture of 8 millions of matches."

ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Application for the Second Annual Return of persons employed in 1896, was made to the occupiers of close upon 200,000 works or departments. A much larger proportion of second applications had to be issued than in the previous year. The total of these was 62,491, of which 2,777 were in respect of textile factories, 22,482 non-textile factories, and 37,232 workshops. To some extent the increase was due to the further sub-division of trade groups into which the Return is classified.

The lists for third applications included more than 24,000 occupiers, and although efforts were made by H.M. Inspectors to obtain these missing returns, it was found to be impracticable to make them complete without undue sacrifice of other and more pressing duties. In the end there were no less than 7,555 outstanding Returns, 60 from occupiers of textile factories, 1,871 from occupiers of non-textile factories, and 5,624 from occupiers of workshops, compared with 74 and 667 and 2,567 respectively in the previous year.

In view of this unsatisfactory result, proceedings have been taken against several occupiers for default in making the third Annual Return, but no prosecution was instituted in connection with the first or second.

During 1897, 5,500 applications were returned by the Dead Letter Office in cases where the occupier had died or left the address, &c. Notifications of cessation from former occupiers themselves and from other sources brought the number of terminations of establishments up to 8,174, in addition to which 1,318 works of all kinds were reported as idle in 1896.

The total number of works or departments included in the 1896 Return is 160,948, compared with 144,008 in that for 1895. Returns received from occupiers of workshops (other than bakehouses) who employed men only in either year are not included.

The Annual Returns render it possible to correct the registers kept at the Home Office and in the offices of each District Inspector. About 28,500 new entries of firms, more than 20,000 of them being occupiers of workshops, were made in the statistical branch registers during 1897 (compared with 30,600 in 1896), besides which H.M. Inspectors supplied nearly 10,000 corrections concerning changes of occupier, occupation, or address in the eight months subsequent to April 1897, when a new system of notifying these changes to headquarters was commenced.

The compilation of the third Annual Return, for 1897, is now in progress, and in connection with this, 221,000 applications were addressed to occupiers.

Some of the principal results of the second Return, and points of difference from the first, are stated in the following pages, an analysis with a few general summaries taking the place of the extensive tables published in the Annual Report for last year.

County totals of works and persons employed in each industry are placed in parallel columns for the two years; but, to avoid undue length, counties employing less than 1,000 persons in the respective trades dealt with have not been included. The counties are arranged under each industry in order of population so employed, the number of works being also shown, in parallel columns. When less than five works or departments of any one class exist in a county an asterisk is inserted in place of the actual number. Throughout the summaries, works from which Returns were not forthcoming are not included in the total numbers of factories and workshops.

The summaries are based on information supplied by occupiers, which is subjected to enquiry and correction only in those cases where obvious errors have been committed. Hence accuracy in detail must not be assumed, and it is necessary to make this reservation more especially on account of the number of persons employed by the same occupiers varying from time to time in large numbers of instances. Strikes probably occasion a slight diminution of the numbers returned, although the statistics of persons *ordinarily* employed are asked for. Simple instructions are issued from the Department to secure uniformity of computation, but it is evident that these are not always observed. Allowance has also to be made for the outstanding Returns, which are neither few nor constant, and might materially affect the result if forthcoming.

It should also be explained that many of the smaller fluctuations, as between different industries included in the Return, are attributable to better definition of the articles or materials of manufacture in later Returns from occupiers.

In some points the industry classification has been remodelled to bring it into closer agreement with that adopted in other departments.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

In the more recent Parliamentary Returns of persons employed, and in the first (1895) Annual Return, the figures relating to the manufacture of each textile material were stated in four sections :—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Spinning only, | 3. Spinning <i>and</i> Weaving, |
| 2. Weaving only, | 4. Other processes. |

The third of these heads was provisional, and owing to the fuller information supplied by occupiers in the new Returns has been abolished, complete figures being now given for spinning and for weaving respectively. This subdivision of some 1,740 works causes an apparent increase in the second as compared with the first Return, so far as the number of places is concerned. Fuller separation of finishing departments from the rest has contributed to the same result. These two causes account for most, if not all, of the increase of 2,016 places of the kind :—

	Year.	Places.	Persons Employed.
	1895	7,875	1,075,751
	1896	9,891	1,077,687

and the increase in the number of persons employed—1,936—is relatively trifling.

An analysis of the age and sex distribution of the persons employed in textile factories affords some interesting results.

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895–96.

Age and Sex.					First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Increase or Decrease.			
							No.	Per cent.		
CHILDREN—										
Half-timers under 14					...	{ M. F.	25,525 30,100	24,302 28,954	— 1,223 — 1,146	— 4·8 — 3·8
YOUNG PERSONS—										
Full-timers under 18					...	{ M. F.	83,086 154,992	82,383 153,862	— 703 — 1,130	— 0·8 — 0·7
ADULTS—										
Over 18					...	{ M. F.	303,270 478,778	306,156 482,030	+ 2,886 + 3,252	+ 1·0 + 0·7
Total					1,075,751	1,077,687	+ 1,936	+ 0·2
Males	411,881	412,841	+ 960	+ 0·2
Females					663,870	664,846	+ 976	+ 0·1

The net gain of 1,936 is the balance between an increase of 6,138 among adult operatives, and coincident decreases of 1,833 among young persons, and 2,369 among children. The continued falling-off in the number of half-timers is significant. They now constitute 4·9 per cent. of all hands as compared with 5·2 according to the first Return and 7·9 in 1890. The net increase of 1,936 was almost equally shared by the two sexes, but as they are by no means equally represented among the textile population, the result is a slight relative gain to the less numerous body—that is, to the male operatives.

The three Kingdoms fared differently as regards changes in the numbers of textile workers in 1895-96.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Increase or Decrease.	
			No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	855,064	856,661	+ 1,597	+ 0·2
Scotland	146,819	147,354	+ 535	+ 0·4
Ireland	73,868	73,672	— 196	— 0·3

There was a marked decrease in the number of cotton operatives in Lancashire, and this went far to balance the increase observed in the textile trades generally, the result in Lancashire itself being to lower the textile total.

PRINCIPAL TEXTILE COUNTIES.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

County.	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Increase or Decrease.	
			No.	Per cent.
Lancashire	444,457	439,643	— 4,814	— 1·1
West Riding	249,978	251,777	+ 1,799	+ 0·7
Forfar	50,231	50,460	+ 229	+ 0·5
Cheshire	42,403	43,392	+ 989	+ 2·3
Antrim	41,131	40,754	— 377	— 0·9
Leicester	23,783	24,579	+ 796	+ 3·3
Lanark	22,714	22,864	+ 150	+ 0·7
Derby	20,090	22,178	+ 2,088	+ 10·4
Nottingham	17,477	18,633	+ 1,156	+ 6·6
Renfrew	15,488	15,542	+ 54	+ 0·3
Fife	13,078	13,208	+ 130	+ 1·0
Down	11,512	11,989	+ 477	+ 4·1

Cotton.—Owing to the more complete separation of the processes of spinning and weaving in the second (1896) Returns, there is an apparent increase in the number of factories or departments, although the total number of persons employed is less than under the first (1895) Return.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

Age and Sex.		Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
		First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—					
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ...	M.	14,151	13,185	— 966	— 6·8
	F.	17,359	16,321	— 1,038	— 6·0
YOUNG PERSONS—					
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ...	M.	42,355	41,355	— 1,000	— 2·4
	F.	81,815	80,061	— 1,754	— 2·1
ADULTS—					
<i>Over 18</i>	M.	148,724	149,146	+ 422	+ 0·3
	F.	234,479	232,852	— 1,627	— 0·7
Total		538,883	532,920	— 5,963	— 1·1
Males		205,230	203,686	— 1,544	— 0·8
Females		333,653	329,234	— 4,419	— 1·3

Thus it appears that the falling-off is least marked among adults, most marked among children. Males were less affected than females, and, indeed, rather more male adults were employed in 1896 than in 1895. The Lancashire figures dominate these results in nearly all respects, except the trifling increase in male adults, which is accounted for by the Cheshire and Renfrew Returns.

The distribution of persons employed respectively in spinning and in weaving of cotton according to the second (1896) Return, was found to be as follows :—

COTTON MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1896.

Age.	Spinning.			Weaving.		
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CHILDREN— <i>Half-timers under 14</i> ...	5,580	4,395	9,975	7,543	11,873	19,416
YOUNG PERSONS— <i>Full-timers under 18</i> ...	22,243	30,115	52,358	18,786	49,185	67,971
ADULTS— <i>Over 18</i>	71,440	78,690	150,130	75,813	151,341	227,154
Total	99,263	113,200	212,463	102,142	212,399	314,541

It will be observed that at each of the age groups males are divided almost equally between spinning and weaving, but that there are nearly twice as many females engaged in weaving as in spinning. Children too are employed in weaving far more extensively than in spinning.

Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.—In the Second Annual Return (1896) much more complete separation of these two branches has been possible, owing to the fuller information given by occupiers. The two Returns cannot be compared, as regards the wool and worsted manufactures separately, but the two branches together employed 274,135 persons in 1896, as compared with 273,489 in 1895, an increase of 646. Under shoddy there was a relatively large increase of 1,394, from 8,912 to 10,306. In the following remarks the three materials are treated as one. They gave employment to 284,441 persons in 1896, as compared with 282,401 in the previous year, a net increase of 2,040, although the totals were smaller than before in Scotland and Ireland. Lancashire and the West Riding are responsible for the surplus.

WOOL, WORSTED, SHODDY.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895–96.

Age and Sex.	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Increase or Decrease.	
			No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—				
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.	6,606	6,204	— 402	— 6·1
... { F.	6,829	6,532	— 297	— 4·3
YOUNG PERSONS—				
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.	23,394	23,218	— 176	— 0·8
... { F.	36,966	36,820	— 146	— 0·4
ADULTS—				
<i>Over 18</i> { M.	90,972	92,029	+1,057	+ 1·2
... .. { F.	117,634	119,638	+2,004	+ 1·7
Total	282,401	284,441	+2,040	+0·7
Males	120,972	121,451	+ 479	+ 0·4
Females	161,429	162,990	+1,561	+ 1·0

The increase was greater among females, both absolutely and relatively. It was confined to adults, there being a lessened total of children and young persons employed. Half-timers decreased in number in the West Riding from 11,698 to 10,941, but increased in Lancashire from 893 to 1,021.

The apparent increase in the number of factories or departments is mainly due to the fuller separation of spinning and weaving. In 1895 more than a thousand occupiers of wool and worsted factories included both processes in a single Return.

WOOL AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1896.

Age.	Spinning.				Weaving.			
	Wool.		Worsted.		Wool.		Worsted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHILDREN— <i>Half-timers under 14</i>	1,082	771	4,353	5,113	233	263	386	229
YOUNG PERSONS— <i>Full-timers under 18</i>	6,008	5,363	9,645	18,652	2,594	7,431	2,843	3,631
ADULTS— <i>Over 18</i>	21,590	11,223	17,891	29,568	19,684	41,137	19,314	28,391
Total	28,680	17,357	31,889	53,333	22,511	48,831	22,543	32,251

According to these Returns, the age and sex distribution differs in many respects from that which prevails in the cotton trade. Thus half-timers and young persons are employed far more in spinning than in weaving, and in worsted the women spinners outnumber the weavers, although in wool the women weavers are in even greater preponderance than in cotton.

Flax.—Here, again, there was an apparent increase in the number of factories or departments from 413 to 433, with a trifling decrease of 31 in the number of persons employed.

FLAX MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895–96.

Age and Sex.					Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		
					First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.	
CHILDREN—									
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... {					M.	2,832	2,930	+ 98	+3·5
					F.	3,377	3,422	+ 45	+1·3
YOUNG PERSONS—									
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... {					M.	7,421	7,608	+187	+2·5
					F.	14,574	14,232	—342	—2·3
ADULTS—									
<i>Over 18</i> {					M.	23,287	23,153	—134	—0·6
					F.	57,411	57,526	+115	+0·2
Total 						108,902	108,871	— 31	—0·0
Males						33,540	33,691	+151	+0·5
Females 						75,362	75,180	—182	—0·2

In Scotland there was some increase in the number of hands.

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	7,898	7742	—156	—2·0
Scotland	34,891	35,039	+148	+0·4
Ireland	66,113	66,090	— 23	—0·0

Separation of the weaving and spinning statistics shows that in flax, as in wool and worsted, children and young persons are more employed in spinning than in weaving; but the latter gives employment to more women.

FLAX MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPINNING AND WEAVING, 1896.

Age and Sex.					Spinning.	Weaving.
CHILDREN—						
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.					2,738	110
... { F.					3,091	331
YOUNG PERSONS—						
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.					5,369	2,099
... { F.					7,795	6,321
ADULTS—						
<i>Over 18</i> ... { M.					12,068	10,529
... { F.					26,319	30,597
Total ...					57,380	49,987
Males ...					20,175	12,738
Females ...					37,205	37,249

Hemp.—In this industry there was increase in 1895-96, both in number of places (120 : 129) and in number of persons employed (10,027 : 10,584).

HEMP MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

Age and Sex.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—				
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.	130	129	— 1	— 0·8
... { F.	100	110	+ 10	+ 10·0
YOUNG PERSONS—				
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.	1,368	1,455	+ 87	+ 6·4
... { F.	1,191	1,184	— 7	— 0·6
ADULTS—				
<i>Over 18</i> ... { M.	2,821	2,963	+ 142	+ 5·0
... { F.	4,417	4,743	+ 326	+ 7·4
Total ...	10,027	10,584	+ 557	+ 5·6
Males ...	4,319	4,547	+ 228	+ 5·3
Females ...	5,708	6,037	+ 329	+ 5·8

The great majority—9,816 out of 10,584—of persons employed are engaged in spinning, under which heading most of the textile rope-making is classified.

Scotland did not share in the increase recorded during 1895-96.

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	5,698	6,160	+462	+ 8·1
Scotland	2,724	2,653	— 71	— 2·6
Ireland	1,605	1,771	+166	+10·3

Jute.—The second Annual Return shows 49 more factories (134 : 183) and 918 more operatives (42,090 : 43,008) than the first.

JUTE MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

Age and Sex.					Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
					First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—								
<i>Half-timers under 14</i>	...			{ M. F.	1,067 1,226	1,181 1,285	+114 + 59	+10·7 + 4·8
YOUNG PERSONS—								
<i>Full-timers under 18</i>	...			{ M. F.	3,037 4,695	3,031 4,538	— 6 —157	— 0·2 — 3·3
ADULTS—								
<i>Over 18</i>	...	...	...	{ M. F.	9,243 22,822	9,370 23,603	+127 +781	+ 1·4 + 3·4
Total	...	...	...		42,090	43,008	+918	+ 2·2
Males	...	...	...		13,347	13,582	+235	+ 1·8
Females	...	...	...		28,743	29,426	+683	+ 2·4

The increase in the number of half-timers is accounted for by Forfar ; that of males by England ; and that of females by Scotland.

Each of the three Kingdoms showed some increase :—

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales... ..	1,630	1,890	+260	+16·0
Scotland	39,730	40,375	+645	+ 1·6
Ireland	730	743	+ 13	+ 1·8

JUTE MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPINNING AND WEAVING, 1896.

Age and Sex.					Spinning.	Weaving.
CHILDREN—						
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.					1,146	35
F.					1,099	186
YOUNG PERSONS—						
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.					2,444	584
F.					2,969	1,567
ADULTS—						
<i>Over 18</i> ... { M.					5,312	3,969
F.					11,998	11,512
Total ...					24,968	17,853
Males ...					8,902	4,588
Females ...					16,066	13,265

Horsehair.—Very little change was apparent in this industry. Comparing the first and second Annual Returns, it seems that there was an increase of 25 persons employed (2,022 : 2,047) ; 111 more females and 86 fewer males. There was decrease in England (1,536 : 1,429), and increase in Scotland (486 : 618). In 1896, 769 are returned as spinners and 1,007 as weavers.

Cocoa-nut Fibre.—Here, again, there was little alteration. Males increased from 1,772 to 1,825, and females from 607 to 628, a total addition of 74. All were employed in England, and nearly half in Suffolk. This and lace are the only textile industries in which males outnumber females.

Silk.—In the silk manufacture there was some displacement of male by female labour at each age-group, the net result being a decrease of 32 persons employed.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895–96.

Age and Sex.					Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
					First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—								
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.					468	410	— 58	—12·4
F.					812	833	+ 21	+ 2·6
YOUNG PERSONS—								
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.					2,135	2,046	— 89	— 4·2
F.					6,121	6,292	+171	+ 2·8
ADULTS—								
<i>Over 18</i> ... { M.					8,816	8,639	—177	— 2·0
F.					17,530	17,630	+100	+ 0·6
Total ...					35,882	35,850	— 32	— 0·1
Males ...					11,419	11,095	—324	— 2·8
Females ..					24,463	24,755	+292	+ 1·2

The Scotch figures are in contrast to those for England, showing a material advance.

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	34,105	33,574	—531	— 1·6
Scotland	1,727	2,224	+497	+28·8
Ireland	50	52	+ 2	+ 4·0

More women are engaged in weaving than in spinning, but fewer young persons and children.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPINNING AND WEAVING, 1896.

Age and Sex.					Spinning.	Weaving.	
CHILDREN—							
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ...					{ M. F.	370 696	38 130
YOUNG PERSONS—							
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ,...					{ M. F.	1,394 3,614	566 2,233
ADULTS—							
<i>Over 18</i>					{ M. F.	3,625 8,209	4,702 8,649
Total						17,908	16,318
Males						5,389	5,306
Females						12,519	11,012

Lace.—The data supplied in the second Annual Return compare very favourably with those of the previous year, and relatively the increase was even greater among females than among males.

LACE MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895–96.

Age and Sex.					Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
					First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—								
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ...								
					{ M.	101	121	+ 20
					{ F.	118	117	— 1
YOUNG PERSONS—								
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ...					{ M.	1,303	1,446	+ 143
					{ F.	1,554	1,831	+ 277
ADULTS—								
<i>Over 18</i>					{ M.	7,714	8,746	+1,032
					{ F.	3,778	4,827	+1,049
Total						14,568	17,088	+2,520
Males						9,118	10,313	+1,195
Females						5,450	6,775	+1,325

In England the increase was 2,150 (12,988 : 15,138), and in Scotland 370 (1,580 : 1,950). There are no lace factories in Ireland.

Hosiery, like lace, presents a larger total of persons employed in 1896 than in 1895, and especially among females. More than half of the advance is accounted for by the large increase in the number of female young persons.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURE.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

Age and Sex.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—				
Half-timers under 14 ... { M.	129	117	— 12	— 9·3
... { F.	250	303	+ 53	+ 21·2
YOUNG PERSONS—				
Full-timers under 18 ... { M.	1,422	1,494	+ 72	+ 5·1
... { F.	6,836	7,730	+ 894	+ 13·1
ADULTS—				
Over 18 { M.	8,220	8,649	+ 429	+ 5·2
... { F.	17,341	17,659	+ 318	+ 1·8
Total	34,198	35,952	+ 1,754	+ 5·1
Males	9,771	10,260	+ 489	+ 5·0
Females	24,427	25,692	+ 1,265	+ 5·2

In England the increase was 1,294 (29,864 : 31,158), and in Scotland 473 (3,682 : 4,155), but in Ireland there was a small decrease of 13 (652 : 639).

Elastic.—The males engaged in this industry increased by 84 (1,639 : 1,723), while the females decreased by 10 (2,760 : 2,750)—a net increase of 74. The alterations in age and sex distribution were unimportant. The number of factories decreased from 59 to 54. All of them are in England.

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Non-textile Factories increased in number by 4,679 (64,709 : 69,388), but much of this was due to separation of different processes carried on in the same factory. There were 1,871 missing Returns, as compared with 667 in the previous year.

The number of persons employed advanced by 7·5 per cent., and the figures given below show that the increase was relatively greatest among young persons, while among half-timers there was decrease.

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895-96.

Age and Sex.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—				
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.	5,340	5,092	— 248	— 4·6
... { F.	2,113	2,149	+ 36	+ 1·7
YOUNG PERSONS—				
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.	275,761	301,910	+ 26,149	+ 9·5
... { F.	121,708	134,592	+ 12,884	+ 10·6
ADULTS—				
<i>Over 18</i> ... { M.	1,754,641	1,880,031	+ 125,390	+ 7·1
... { F.	320,556	341,957	+ 21,401	+ 6·7
Total ...	2,480,119	2,665,731	+ 185,612	+ 7·5
Males ...	2,035,742	2,187,033	+ 151,291	+ 7·4
Females ...	444,377	478,698	+ 34,321	+ 7·7

The number of women employed increased in a proportion rather less than that recorded of men, but if the sex-comparison is made irrespective of age, the position is reversed.

The variations in the three Kingdoms are shown in the next table:—

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales...	2,021,332	2,193,089	+ 171,757	+ 8·50
Scotland ...	349,250	363,443	+ 14,193	+ 4·06
Ireland ...	109,537	109,199	— 338	— 0·31

More than half of the total increase occurred in Class XIII. (machines, appliances, conveyances, tools). This and other conspicuous increments are shown in the following table :—

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN NON-TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1895-96.

Industry.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896	No.	Per cent.
Machines, appliances, conveyances, tools...	712,756	813,325	+100,569	+14.1
Metals, founding and conversion	247,844	261,397	+ 13,553	+ 5.5
Paper, printing, stationery, &c.	226,097	238,269	+ 12,172	+ 5.4
Clothing	217,193	228,064	+ 10,871	+ 5.0
Miscellaneous	127,904	135,517	+ 7,613	+ 6.0
Furniture, &c.	45,011	52,306	+ 7,295	+16.0
Food	124,553	130,530	+ 5,977	+ 4.8
Jewellery, plate, fine instruments, fancy articles, games.	40,605	46,196	+ 5,591	+13.8
Clay, stone, &c.	119,901	125,271	+ 5,370	+ 4.5
Drink	77,934	82,359	+ 4,425	+ 5.7
Glass	26,914	29,758	+ 2,844	+10.6
Metals; galvanizing, finishing, &c. ...	16,250	18,909	+ 2,659	+16.4
Print, bleach, dye works	136,747	138,769	+ 2,022	+ 1.5
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	26,500	28,331	+ 1,831	+ 6.9
Explosives	9,163	10,735	+ 1,572	+17.2
Chemicals, &c.	87,274	88,814	+ 1,540	+ 1.8

With regard to the enormous increase in the class "machines, appliances, conveyances, tools," the following are the principal items :—

	1895.	1896.
Engineers, machine and boiler makers, and smiths ...	399,473	to 447,958
Cycles	20,923	„ 36,405
Ship and boat building	122,869	„ 132,465
Coaches, waggon, &c.	43,597	„ 50,140
Total	586,862	„ 666,968

The average number of persons employed per factory or department has very slightly increased, viz., from 38·33 to 38·42. The next table shows the increase or decrease in number of persons employed in all non-textile factories in each of the leading counties.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1895-96.

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
Lancashire	351,516	383,007	+31,491	+ 9·0
London	302,789	324,077	+21,288	+ 7·0
York, West Riding	232,634	245,671	+13,037	+ 5·6
Stafford	168,661	177,017	+ 8,356	+ 5·0
Lanark	145,737	151,319	+ 5,582	+ 3·8
Warwick	125,595	147,722	+22,127	+17·6
Durham	80,566	86,484	+ 5,918	+ 7·3
Chester	59,027	62,828	+ 3,801	+ 6·4
Northumberland	41,301	48,463	+ 7,162	+17·3
Glamorgan	44,858	45,823	+ 965	+ 2·2
Renfrew	49,784	44,310	— 5,474*	—11·0*
Leicester	41,236	44,117	+ 2,881	+ 7·0
Gloucester	38,878	42,862	+ 3,984	+10·2
Derby	37,217	42,396	+ 5,179	+13·9
Essex	39,232	41,389	+ 2,157	+ 5·5
Worcester	36,077	39,676	+ 3,599	+10·0
Kent	33,747	38,200	+ 4,453	+13·2
Nottingham	34,126	37,729	+ 3,603	+10·6
Antrim	36,340	37,270	+ 930	+ 2·6
Edinburgh	34,729	35,857	+ 1,128	+ 3·2
York, North Riding	28,976	33,892	+ 4,916	+17·0
Hampshire	25,784	28,223	+ 2,439	+ 9·5
Dumbarton	26,368	30,365	+ 3,997	+15·2
Northampton	26,657	26,706	+ 49	+ 0·2
Somerset	21,530	23,143	+ 1,613	+ 7·5
Lincoln	20,044	22,322	+ 2,278	+11·4
Devon	20,211	22,316	+ 2,105	+10·4
York, East Riding	20,824	21,910	+ 1,086	+ 5·2
Dublin	22,085	21,219	— 866	— 3·9
Norfolk	17,197	19,161	+ 1,964	+11·4
Aberdeen	16,056	19,112	+ 3,056	+19·0

* See Class XIII. 1 & 2 post.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1895-96—*continued.*

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
Middlesex	15,786	17,875	+ 2,089	+13·2
Forfar	15,909	17,724	+ 1,815	+11·4
Down	16,296	17,074	+ 778	+ 4·8
Ayr	17,176	16,761	— 415	— 2·4
Wiltshire	14,088	15,972	+ 1,884	+13·4
Cumberland	13,293	15,347	+ 2,054	+15·5
Monmouth	15,175	15,052	— 123	— 0·8
Suffolk	13,629	14,687	+ 1,058	+ 7·8
Stirling	11,983	12,942	+ 959	+ 8·0
Berkshire	10,633	11,410	+ 777	+ 7·3
Shropshire	8,900	10,518	+ 1,618	+18·2
Fife	9,073	10,320	+ 1,247	+13·7
Buckingham	8,774	9,707	+ 933	+10·6
Surrey	7,882	8,591	+ 709	+ 9·0
Londonderry	7,221	7,931	+ 710	+ 9·8
Carmarthen	8,203	7,895	— 308	— 3·8
Sussex	7,171	7,885	+ 714	+10·0
Hertford	7,023	7,528	+ 505	+ 7·2
Cornwall	5,249	6,060	+ 811	+15·5
Cork	6,527	6,041	— 486	— 7·4
Perth	5,353	5,841	+ 488	+ 9·1
Bedford	5,134	5,514	+ 380	+ 7·4
Linlithgow	4,335	4,788	+ 453	+10·5
Oxford	4,167	4,309	+ 142	+ 3·4
Cambridge	3,905	4,068	+ 163	+ 4·2
Denbigh	3,782	3,952	+ 170	+ 4·5
Armagh	4,613	3,842	— 771	—16·7
Flint	3,564	3,741	+ 177	+ 5·0
Dorset	3,474	3,640	+ 166	+ 4·8
Limerick	3,054	3,255	+ 201	+ 6·6

The following *précis* gives some of the principal data as to the industries carried on in Non-Textile Factories, according to the first and second Annual Returns:—

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1895-96: NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—FLAX SCUTCH MILLS.						
Under this head the statistics are far from complete. During the year 1897, in which the 1896 Annual Return was collected, little scutching was done, and this to some extent explains the large number of occupiers (200) from whom the second Annual Returns could not be obtained.	Down	98	85	1,439	1,065	— 374
	Tyrone	136	90	1,171	724	— 447
	England and Wales	*	*	55	119	+ 64
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	726	551	6,654	4,626	— 2,028
II.—GAS.						
Including places from which Returns were not forthcoming, entries of gas-works increased from 573 to 635; but there was very little difference in the total number of persons employed. Only 1·2 per cent. of the hands were other than male adults, and practically all of this small fraction were male young persons.	London	26	26	12,431	11,931	— 450
	Lancaster	72	76	6,382	6,543	+ 161
	Essex	17	18	5,573	5,521	— 52
	York, West Riding	47	55	4,044	4,246	+ 202
	Warwick	8	8	1,727	1,826	+ 99
	Stafford	38	37	2,011	1,752	— 259
	Gloucester	7	8	1,420	1,420	—
	Middlesex	10	11	1,189	1,244	+ 55
	Lanark	9	8	3,049†	1,221	—
	Durham	8	11	621	1,158	+ 537
Chester	23	28	999	1,107	+ 108	
England and Wales	513	563	45,084	46,752	+ 1,668	
Scotland	36	45	4,963	3,087	— 1,876	
Ireland	19	20	2,073	1,863	— 210	
III.—ELECTRICITY.						
The number of works on the register increased from 290 to 369, but the returns showed a decrease in persons employed from 3,476 to 3,329.	London	27	47	791	1,083	+ 292
	England and Wales	249	305	3,025	2,863	— 162
	Scotland	21	24	280	254	— 26
	Ireland	20	40	171	212	+ 41
IV.—INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA.						
The total employed in Essex for 1895 included some engineering departments of india-rubber works, hence the decrease in 1896. Females were employed in the proportion of nearly 41 per cent.	Lancaster	40	44	6,100	6,210	+ 110
	Edinburgh	6	6	2,758	2,895	+ 137
	London	31	32	2,259	2,886	+ 627
	Lanark	7	9	1,117	1,132	+ 315
	Essex	*	*	2,490	1,329	— 1,161
	England and Wales	109	120	13,847	14,147	+ 300
	Scotland	15	18	3,980	4,480	+ 500
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	
V.—WOOD.						
Saw Mills; Carpenters.	Lancaster	888	931	15,342	15,339	— 3
	London	390	411	10,978	10,978	—
	York, West Riding	449	501	6,865	6,492	— 373
	Lanark	151	171	4,256	4,250	— 6
	Stafford	177	188	2,906	2,976	+ 70
	Durham	133	147	2,596	2,547	— 49
	Gloucester	112	117	2,121	2,493	+ 372

† Returns found to be incorrect.

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
V.—WOOD—<i>continued.</i>	Glamorgan	132	145	1,925	2,004	+ 79
	Hampshire	133	133	1,744	1,845	+ 101
Saw Mills; Carpenters—<i>continued.</i>	Chester	124	136	1,852	1,807	— 45
	Somerset	97	103	1,836	1,753	— 83
The number of outstanding returns, however, increased from 74 to 174.	Warwick	98	104	2,187	1,641	— 546
Only 1,035 females were employed in 1896, compared with 1,121 in the previous year.	Dublin	42	46	2,684†	1,583	—
	York, East Riding	72	82	1,335	1,526	+ 191
	Lincoln	83	97	1,137	1,400	+ 263
	Derby	112	119	1,266	1,382	+ 116
	Antrim	65	67	1,569	1,379	— 190
	Nottingham	78	82	1,343	1,364	+ 21
	Devon	105	107	1,085	1,353	+ 268
	Renfrew	54	59	1,313	1,281	— 32
	Essex	71	82	891	1,208	+ 317
	Northumberland	62	69	1,248	1,141	— 107
	Forfar	59	68	1,191	1,136	— 55
	Leicester... ..	64	75	916	1,105	+ 189
	Norfolk	54	70	1,012	1,103	+ 91
	Kent	65	76	736	1,054	+ 318
	England and Wales	4,573	4,935	73,897	75,647	+ 1,750
	Scotland	681	790	12,721	12,624	— 97
	Ireland	310	297	6,462	4,870	— 1,592
VI.—LEATHER.	York, West Riding	136	153	4,646	4,566	— 80
	London	104	100	4,772	4,429	— 343
Tanners, Fellmongers, Curriers.	Lancaster	87	86	2,829	2,918	+ 89
	Northampton	36	39	1,339	1,154	— 185
Persons employed in the United Kingdom increased from 29,403 to 29,927, and factories or departments from 838 to 882.	England and Wales	751	793	26,521	27,204	+ 683
	Scotland	68	72	2,572	2,445	— 127
	Ireland	19	17	310	278	— 32
VII.—Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	England and Wales	98	103	1,427	1,561	+ 134
The numbers of persons employed in this small industry increased from 1,439 to 1,572, and the works from 100 to 105. 591 of the employees in 1896 were females.	Scotland	*	*	12	11	— 1
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—CLAY, STONE, &c.						
This group can best be dealt with under its several sub-heads.						
VIII.—1. Quarries, Claypits, &c.	England and Wales	*	7	173	315	+ 142
(not more than 20 feet deep).	Scotland	*	*	255	222	— 33
Under the present heading, works have increased from 5 to 9, and persons employed from 428 to 537 for the whole Kingdom. But there are many other works of the class included under different heads, as Bricks and Tiles (viii. 4), &c.	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—

† The difference is mainly to be explained by one Return for 1895, which was evidently erroneous.

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VIII.—CLAY, STONE, &c.—continued.	Lancaster	80	95	1,679	1,320	— 359†
	London	27	29	811	1,125	+ 314
VIII-2. Marble and Stone Masons.	England and Wales	275	309	4,984	5,355	+ 371
	Scotland	31	45	928	1,125	+ 197
	Ireland	12	17	260	290	+ 30
VIII.—3. Lime and Cement.	Kent	8	18	709	1,590	+ 881
	England and Wales	132	148	4,069	4,773	+ 704
	Scotland	7	9	112	149	+ 37
	Ireland	*	—	76	—	— 76
VIII.—4. Bricks and Tiles, not being Ornamental Tiles.	Kent	83	88	4,914	4,629	— 285
	Lancaster	165	178	4,034	4,117	+ 83
	York, West Riding ...	90	97	2,447	2,449	+ 2
	Stafford	43	58	1,719	1,990	+ 271
	Lanark	50	55	1,919	1,686	— 233
	Essex	49	56	1,570	1,501	— 69
	Middlesex	35	26	1,342	1,242	— 100
	Antrim	14	26	581	1,151	+ 570†
	Chester	55	67	847	1,114	+ 267
	Somerset... ..	32	34	999	1,110	+ 111
	Durham	53	58	985	1,090	+ 105
	Glamorgan	57	52	1,162	1,081	— 81
	Worcester	15	15	1,118	1,011	— 107
	England and Wales	1,286	1,381	34,046	35,405	+ 1,359
	Scotland	166	171	5,144	4,805	— 339
	Ireland	35	56	1,252	1,959	+ 707
VIII.—5. China and Earthenware.	Stafford	378	392	45,914	46,568	+ 654
	Lanark	32	43	3,682	3,623	— 59
	Derby	46	47	2,500	2,649	+ 149
	London	64	69	2,276	2,382	+ 106
	Lancaster	68	75	1,569	1,962	+ 393
	York, West Riding ...	43	53	1,090	1,687	+ 597
	Worcester	8	11	1,495	1,554	+ 59
	Shropshire	10	13	1,077	1,174	+ 97
	England and Wales	885	986	62,191	63,992	+ 1,801
	Scotland	81	106	6,036	6,472	+ 436
	Ireland	29	30	375	409	+ 34
<p>There has been a further transference of brickworks to H.M. Inspectors of Mines, owing to the clay-pits being dug more than 20 feet deep.</p> <p>The number of works has, however, increased from 1,487 in the 1895 Return to 1,608 in the 1896 Return, and persons employed have advanced from 40,442 to 42,169.</p> <p>Half-timers (males) numbered 185 in 1895, and 176 in 1896. There were 2,876 females of all ages employed in 1895, and 2,939 in 1896.</p>						
VIII.—5. China and Earthenware.	Stafford	378	392	45,914	46,568	+ 654
	Lanark	32	43	3,682	3,623	— 59
	Derby	46	47	2,500	2,649	+ 149
	London	64	69	2,276	2,382	+ 106
	Lancaster	68	75	1,569	1,962	+ 393
	York, West Riding ...	43	53	1,090	1,687	+ 597
	Worcester	8	11	1,495	1,554	+ 59
	Shropshire	10	13	1,077	1,174	+ 97
	England and Wales	885	986	62,191	63,992	+ 1,801
	Scotland	81	106	6,036	6,472	+ 436
	Ireland	29	30	375	409	+ 34
<p>Persons employed increased from 68,602 to 70,873, and factories or departments from 995 to 1,122. All the leading counties except Lanark show increase of persons employed.</p> <p>The age and sex distribution of persons employed was as follows:—</p>						
	1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.			
Children ... { M.	416	365	— 51			
	{ F.	287	200	— 87		
Young Persons { M.	7,926	7,907	— 19			
	{ F.	7,420	7,743	+ 323		
Adults ... { M.	33,629	35,466	+ 1,837			
	{ F.	18,924	19,192	+ 268		
IX.—1-2. GLASS.	Lancaster	54	58	8,364	9,536	+ 1,172
	York, West Riding ...	50	61	5,171	5,946	+ 775
	Durham	15	17	2,876	3,244	+ 368
	London	119	118	2,356	2,615	+ 259
	Stafford	28	29	2,325	2,508	+ 183

† Accounted for by one firm falling from about 400 to 17. They probably included labourers in 1895.

† Due to better Registration.

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IX.—1-2. GLASS—<i>continued.</i>						
was large increase, and the decrease in Warwick and Lanark may be due to outstanding returns.	Warwick	57	62	1,648	1,521	— 127
Glass-cutting, bending, embossing and staining constitute the larger portion of the industry in London and Warwick; glass-making in the other counties here enumerated.	Lanark	17	15	1,085	1,032	— 53
The age and sex distribution of persons employed was:—	England and Wales	359	380	24,681	27,413	+ 2,732
	Scotland	25	24	1,896	1,910	+ 14
	Ireland... ..	10	13	337	435	+ 98
1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease.						
Children ... { M. 147 208 + 61						
F. — 1 + 1						
Young Persons { M. 6,532 6,792 + 260						
F. 488 615 + 127						
Adults ... { M. 18,122 20,260 + 2,138						
F. 1,625 1,882 + 257						
X.—1-6. METALS; EXTRAC- TION OF.						
In this group of industries there was a slight increase of persons employed (from 33,419 to 34,138), and a decrease of works or departments from 323 to 320. Taking the metals separately, all except iron and the miscellaneous section show decrease of persons employed, the particulars being:—	York, North Riding ...	17	17	5,459	6,109	+ 650
	Glamorgan	31	28	3,751	3,616	— 135
	Lanark	16	19	2,399	3,221	+ 822
	Cumberland	9	11	1,688	3,053	+ 1,365†
	Durham	10	9	2,695	2,788	+ 93
	Lancaster	23	27	2,331	2,550	+ 219
	Stafford	23	23	2,080	2,297	+ 217
	Derby	8	9	1,399	1,610	+ 211
	Lincoln	6	6	966	1,140	+ 174
	England and Wales	297	291	28,255	29,906	+ 1,651
	Scotland	26	29	5,164	4,232	— 932
	Ireland... ..	—	—	—	—	—
1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease.						
Iron smelting 22,891 24,207 + 1,316						
Lead „ ... 2,021 1,931 — 90						
Copper „ ... 5,112 4,664 — 448						
Tin „ ... 903 893 — 10						
Zinc „ ... 892 813 — 79						
Other metals do. 1,600 1,630 + 30						
The increase in the counties of Lanark and the North Riding of York is chiefly under Iron.						
Only 9 children and 311 females were employed throughout the country in 1896, and 211 of such females were accountable to Cornwall (tin streams, &c).						
XI.—1-7. METALS; FOUN- DING AND CONVERSION OF.						
The total number of persons employed increased from 247,844 to 261,397, and the works from 3,329 to 3,925.	York, West Riding ...	405	507	35,036	36,543	+ 1,507
Outstanding Returns also increased from 17 to 150, but the latter number is very largely made up of recently registered brassfounding departments of factories classified elsewhere, and the totals of persons employed under the present heading are probably not very seriously affected by these omissions. The separate classification of a largely increased number of other brassfounding departments of factories caused important additions under that head. Works increased from 1,005 to 1,699, and persons employed from 21,908 to 27,977.	Stafford	287	391	33,075	32,069	— 1,006†
	Lanark	159	200	26,070	27,601	+ 1,531
	Lancaster	463	479	23,638	23,621	— 17
	Glamorgan	140	168	20,549	20,495	— 54
	Warwick	334	474	17,005	19,051	+ 2,046
	Durham	118	131	15,414	16,374	+ 960
	Derby	59	66	6,156	10,125	+ 3,969†
	York, North Riding ...	47	52	8,193	8,723	+ 530
	Stirling	29	32	7,178	8,127	+ 949
	Monmouth	36	59	7,506	7,620	+ 114
	Carmarthen	33	29	5,709	5,438	— 271
	Northumberland ...	40	47	3,835	4,630	+ 795
	London	176	202	4,216	4,567	+ 351
	Worcester	42	55	3,679	4,207	+ 528
	Cumberland	28	22	3,611	3,621	+ 10
	Shropshire	23	25	2,474	2,516	+ 42
	Renfrew... ..	35	45	1,919	2,441	+ 522
	Ayr	30	35	1,387	2,295	+ 908
	Edinburgh	32	34	1,746	2,025	+ 279
	Gloucester	42	42	1,674	1,531	— 143

† Caused chiefly by one firm, which did not make the Return in 1895.

‡ Due to differences of classification by Occupiers.

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued*.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XI.—1-7. METALS; FOUNDRY AND CONVERSION OF—<i>continued</i>.						
<p>On the other hand a large number of manufacturing engineers failed to make separate Returns for their iron-founding departments, the total of which fell from 1,705 to 1,589; but the Returns in this class showed an increase of persons employed from 86,250 to 90,260.</p> <p>Iron mills, &c. (conversion of iron, &c.), increased from 559 to 575, and the persons employed from 138,720 to 142,080.</p> <p>In iron founding 1,493 out of 90,260 hands in 1896 were females—the large majority of these being employed in Stafford and Warwick.</p> <p>In brass founding 3,822 of the 27,977 persons employed were females, 3,376 of them working in Warwickshire.</p> <p>In conversion of iron, &c., 4,986 out of 142,080 workers were women. They are more generally distributed than in the two preceding trades, but 2,105 were employed in Glamorgan, where tin-plate works abound.</p>	Chester	62	72	1,674	1,521	— 153
	Dumbarton	12	12	1,472	1,519	+ 47
	Leicester... ..	25	22	1,174	1,185	+ 11
	Norfolk	34	49	1,167	1,160	— 7
	Lincoln	33	35	974	1,060	+ 86
	Nottingham	30	33	1,228	1,054	— 174
	England and Wales	2,860	3,389	203,768	213,175	+ 9,407
	Scotland	384	459	41,949	46,468	+ 4,519
	Ireland	85	77	2,127	1,754	— 373
XII.—METALS; GALVANIZING, FINISHING, &c.						
<p>This group is dealt with in its three sections.</p> <p>XII.—1. Iron-plates and hollow-ware; enamelling of.</p> <p>Owing to the sub-division of departments in the Returns, the number of works increased from 18 to 59, and of persons employed from 2,184 to 3,041.</p> <p>Most of the industry occurs in the counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick.</p> <p>In 1896, 892 females were employed, as well as 401 male young persons.</p>	Stafford	9	24	1,220	1,623	+ 403
	England and Wales	16	54	2,100	2,930	+ 830
	Scotland	*	5	84	111	+ 27
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—2. Galvanizing and Corrugating Iron.						
<p>Re-classification accounts for a decrease in the number of works and persons employed; the former from 71 to 60, and the latter from 5,840 to 5,174.</p> <p>249 females were employed in 1896, chiefly in Staffordshire.</p>	Stafford	21	20	2,196	1,732	— 464
	England and Wales	66	57	5,388	4,668	— 720
	Scotland	5	*	452	506	+ 54
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—3. Brass Finishing.						
<p>New registrations of occupiers and separation of departments in the Returns resulted in an increased number of works (346 : 406), and of persons employed (8,226 : 10,694).</p> <p>This increase extended to all of the important counties.</p> <p>In 1896 there were 1,746 females employed, 1,354 of these being accountable to Warwick.</p>	Warwick	105	122	4,112	4,683	+ 571
	Lancaster	98	98	1,685	1,888	+ 203
	England and Wales	310	358	7,613	9,641	+ 2,028
	Scotland	35	46	595	1,004	+ 409
	Ireland	*	*	18	49	+ 31

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIII.—MACHINES, APPLI- ANCES, CONVEYANCES, TOOLS.						
This group is of a somewhat miscellaneous character, and is dealt with subhead by subhead.						
XIII.—1. Engineers, Machine and Boilermakers, Smiths.						
The number of persons employed in this industry increased from 399,473 to 447,958. Factories increased from 6,141 to 6,458. 56 Returns were outstanding in 1895, and 129 in 1896.						
There are so many processes subsidiary to engineering, &c., which are elsewhere classified in the Return, that the numbers employed in the various counties are subject to considerable alteration from time to time, on account of misapprehensions of occupiers and of separation of particulars obtained on the special application of the department, but it is hoped that uniformity will before long be attained.						
Half-time children decreased from 637 (including 63 girls) to 561 (including 55 girls).						
Male young persons increased from 46,843 to 55,963, and male adults from 345,514 to 384,791; female young persons slightly increased and female adults decreased, the total of all females advancing from 6,542 to 6,698. In 1896, 360 of the half-timers and 1,579 of the females were employed in Lancashire. Other counties employed the following numbers of females: London 941, Dumbarton 855, York, West Riding 854.						
	Lancaster	1,233	1,262	79,506	95,506	+ 16,000
	York, West Riding	922	972	45,179	50,254	+ 5,075
	London	540	581	28,244	32,647	+ 4,403
	Lanark	264	288	27,481	32,033	+ 4,552
	Durham	139	135	21,258	23,843	+ 2,585
	Stafford	217	220	18,157†	17,649	—
	Chester	155	165	13,685	14,256	+ 571
	Renfrew	108	113	14,158†	12,512	—
	Wiltshire	32	33	9,796	11,352	+ 1,556
	Lincoln	103	108	10,653	10,882	+ 229
	Essex	83	91	8,430	10,282	+ 1,852
	Dumbarton	10	10	9,302	9,620	+ 318
	Northumberland	69	68	7,286	7,724	+ 438
	Derby	79	85	8,177	7,417	— 760
	Warwick	162	173	5,894	6,638	+ 744
	Nottingham	137	142	5,020	5,622	+ 602
	Kent	67	74	4,547	5,406	+ 859
	Glamorgan	110	113	4,589	5,114	+ 525
	Hampshire	72	70	3,867	5,053	+ 1,186
	Antrim	54	59	2,886	4,725	+ 1,839
	Down	15	19	3,249	4,418	+ 1,169
	Forfar	67	71	4,193	4,367	+ 174
	Devon	63	69	3,438	4,058	+ 620
	York, North Riding	44	41	3,803	4,058	+ 255
	Gloucester	108	98	3,665	3,933	+ 268
	Suffolk	53	57	3,959	3,862	— 97
	York, East Riding	72	78	3,362	3,834	+ 472
	Ayr	43	44	4,075	3,820	— 255
	Edinburgh	47	49	3,867	3,429	— 438
	Worcester	49	54	2,107	3,243	+ 1,136
	Leicester	83	92	2,447	2,963	+ 516
	Norfolk	57	65	2,269	2,524	+ 255
	Dublin	23	22	2,387	2,469	+ 82
	Aberdeen	46	56	1,793	2,251	+ 458
	Sussex	21	27	2,053	2,227	+ 174
	Bedford	28	32	1,796	2,002	+ 206
	Northampton	47	49	2,066	1,999	— 67
	Shropshire	24	27	840	1,934	+ 1,094
	Cumberland	57	57	1,424	1,765	+ 341
	Somerset	51	50	1,582	1,654	+ 72
	Middlesex	25	32	1,369	1,395	+ 26
	Monmouth	36	34	1,389	1,379	— 10
	Cornwall	45	44	1,124	1,372	+ 248
	Fife	26	33	1,167	1,278	+ 111
	Berkshire	25	25	1,232	1,248	+ 16
	Inverness	5	6	1,039	1,068	+ 29
	England and Wales	5,246	5,486	319,753	361,728	+41,975
	Scotland	746	813	69,016	72,504	+3,488
	Ireland	149	159	10,704	13,726	+3,022
XIII.—2. Ship and Boat Building.						
This industry showed an increase in persons employed from 122,869 to 132,465, and in works or departments from 503 to 516.						
Having regard to certain duplicated Scotch Returns for the year 1895, the Second Return showed a much larger increase than is indicated above for that kingdom.						
	Durham	46	46	19,285	20,298	+ 1,013
	Northumberland	19	23	10,435	12,776	+ 2,341
	Dumbarton	10	9	6,906	10,784	+ 3,878
	Lanark	18	23	9,397	10,632	+ 1,235
	London	32	30	8,757	9,726	+ 969
	Kent	9	10	7,890	8,805	+ 915
	Lancaster	79	79	6,744	6,905	+ 161
	Hampshire	25	24	6,894	6,903	+ 9
	Renfrew	22	24	—	6,721	—
	Down	*	*	4,918	5,655	+ 737
	Chester	21	22	4,325	5,542	+ 1,217

† Some Returns were duplicated.

‡ Some Returns were duplicated in 1895, largely falsifying the total of persons employed.

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIII. — MACHINES, APPLI- ANCES, &c.—<i>continued.</i>	York, East Riding ...	13	15	3,142	4,149	+ 1,007
	Devon ...	18	16	3,399	3,812	+ 413
	York, North Riding ...	13	13	3,478	3,507	+ 29
	Glamorgan ...	34	30	3,159	2,644	— 515
	Pembroke ...	*	*	1,817	2,150	+ 333
	Antrim ...	*	*	1,408	1,516	+ 108
	Middlesex ...	6	*	796	1,460	+ 664
	England and Wales	411	416	83,706	92,473	+ 8,767
	Scotland ...	84	92	32,646	32,708	+ 62
	Ireland ...	8	8	6,517	7,284	+ 767
XIII.—2. Ship and Boat Building —<i>continued.</i>						
Only 1 child and 490 females were employed throughout the kingdom in 1896, the previous year's figures for the latter being 548.						
As regards males, the particulars were :						
Adults 1895. 111,798 1896. 120,660 Increase. 8,862						
Young persons 1895. 10,523 1896. 11,314 Increase. 791						
XIII.—3. Coaches, Waggon, &c.	Lancaster ...	61	66	8,339	9,806	+ 1,467
The total number of persons employed in 1896 was 50,140, as compared with 43,597 in 1895. The increase was thus 6,543, or 15 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that the number of factories or departments only rose at about half this rate (from 601 to 644); this industry largely consisting of railway carriage building.	Warwick ...	30	32	3,090	3,557	+ 467
The increase was general, but most pronounced in Stafford (34·8 per cent.), Worcester (26 per cent.) and Lanark (25·1 per cent).	Stafford ...	33	34	2,595	3,499	+ 904
Females form but a small proportion of the employes in this industry, the figures were 480 in 1895, and 560 in 1896.	York, West Riding ...	54	60	2,836	3,358	+ 522
	Derby ...	15	15	3,319	3,306	— 13
	Buckingham ...	*	*	3,092	3,246	+ 154
	London ...	55	56	2,814	3,065	+ 251
	Gloucester ...	16	15	1,958	2,300	+ 342
	York, East and North Ridings.	9	10	2,056	2,260	+ 204
	Lanark ...	24	29	1,423	1,780	+ 357
	Durham ...	18	16	1,372	1,507	+ 135
	Hampshire ...	9	8	1,248	1,419	+ 171
	Worcester ...	9	10	1,052	1,325	+ 273
	Leicester... ..	*	*	866	1,055	+ 189
	Glamorgan ...	34	36	901	1,031	+ 130
	England and Wales	515	540	40,642	46,718	+6,076
	Scotland ...	69	87	2,433	2,885	+ 452
	Ireland ...	17	17	522	537	+ 15
XIII.—4. Saddlery and Harness.	Stafford ...	52	51	3,231	2,986	— 245
The number of works from which Returns were received increased from 80 to 95, but persons employed decreased from 4,333 to 4,291. Nearly three-quarters of the industry is located in Staffordshire.	England and Wales	74	84	4,171	4,144	— 27
1,100 females were employed in 1896—nearly all in the counties of Stafford and Warwick.	Scotland ...	5	7	47	61	+ 14
	Ireland ...	*	*	115	86	— 29
XIII.—5. Cycles.	Warwick ...	161	221	12,392	20,806	+ 8,414
Returns increased from 497 to 721, and persons employed from 20,923 to 36,405, a difference of 15,482. This enormous increase was partly due to the registration of new firms, and also to larger totals from old firms. Warwickshire represented more than half of the industry in both years, and was responsible for more than half of the increase in workers, but many other counties shared proportionately in the latter. This class does not include persons employed in india-rubber tyre works, which are classified in group IV.	Nottingham ...	24	31	1,717	3,071	+ 1,354
Exactly 4,000 females were employed, more than three-fourths of them in Warwickshire.	Stafford ...	44	63	1,955	2,872	+ 917
	Worcester ...	9	16	1,394	1,896	+ 502
	Lanark ...	*	5	404	1,155	+ 751
	Lancaster ...	45	76	542	1,035	+ 493
	England and Wales	482	693	20,395	34,962	+14,567
	Scotland ...	8	18	447	1,288	+ 841
	Ireland... ..	7	10	81	155	+ 74
XIII.—6. Other Vehicles.	England and Wales	27	28	919	1,032	+ 113
Under this heading the number of persons employed increased from 1,071 to 1,190, the number of Returns also increasing from 31 to 32.	Scotland ...	4	4	152	158	+ 6
	Ireland ...	—	—	—	—	—

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations. (1)	Counties, &c. (2)	Factories or Departments. (3) (4)		Persons Employed. (5) (6) (7)		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
XIII. — MACHINES, APPLI- ANCES, &c.—<i>continued.</i>	York, West Riding ...	631	643	10,881	9,703	— 1,178
	Warwick ...	47	57	2,243	2,501	+ 258
	Stafford ...	47	48	1,252	1,561	+ 309
XIII.—7. File, Saw, and Tool Making.	England and Wales	907	931	17,267	17,749	+ 482
<p>The total number of persons employed increased from 18,330 to 18,977, and the factories or departments from 952 to 980.</p> <p>The apparent fall in the West Riding of Yorkshire is practically accounted for by imperfect separation of departments in the later Return presented by one firm.</p> <p>Females employed increased from 1,298 to 1,559, and male young persons from 2,383 to 2,763, male adults remaining almost exactly as before.</p>	Scotland ...	28	31	847	1,007	+ 160
	Ireland ...	17	18	216	221	+ 5
XIII.—8. Cutlers.	York, West Riding ...	2,139	2,144	13,410	13,884	+ 474
<p>Persons employed increased from 13,756 to 14,273, and works from 2,253 to 2,258. The industry is practically monopolised by the West Riding. Females numbered 2,361 in 1896—a slight decrease.</p>	England and Wales	2,241	2,243	13,725	14,234	+ 509
	Scotland ...	9	13	20	32	+ 12
	Ireland ...	*	*	11	7	— 4
XIII.—9. Mathematical, Scientific and Surgical Instruments.	London ...	56	56	1,987	2,162	+ 175
<p>In 1896 there were 147 works employing 4,824 hands, as against 135 employing 4,183 in 1895.</p> <p>1,045 females were employed in 1896.</p>	England and Wales	122	134	3,745	4,364	+ 619
	Scotland ...	9	9	364	387	+ 23
	Ireland ...	*	*	74	73	— 1
XIII.—10. Iron and Metal Tube Works.	Warwick ...	41	47	4,803	5,953	+ 1,150
<p>In 1896 this industry showed an increase over the previous year of 25.2 per cent, in the number of persons employed—the actual figures being 21,451 in 1896 and 17,133 in 1895. The registers included 115 factories or departments in 1896 and 101 in 1895.</p> <p>Out of the 357 females engaged in this industry during 1896, Warwick is credited with 327.</p>	Stafford ...	29	31	4,657	4,865	+ 208
	Lanark ...	16	17	3,707	4,702	+ 995
	Worcester ...	8	8	2,899	3,241	+ 342
	England and Wales	85	97	13,426	16,689	+ 3,263
	Scotland ...	16	18	3,707	4,762	+ 1,055
	Ireland...	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—11. Wire Drawing.	York, West Riding ...	61	60	2,608	2,426	— 182
<p>The 1896 figures differed little from those of 1895, the number of persons employed during 1896, <i>viz.</i> 7,443, being only 41 more than that for the previous year.</p> <p>The age and sex distribution also showed little change, except that in 1896, 110 young persons replaced a like number of adults employed in the previous year.</p>	Lancaster ...	19	19	1,511	1,560	+ 49
	England and Wales	124	128	7,060	7,097	+ 37
	Scotland ...	8	6	324	346	+ 22
	Ireland ...	*	—	18	—	— 18

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIII. — MACHINES, APPLI- ANCES, &c.—<i>continued.</i>	Warwick	48	61	3,693	4,748	+ 1,055
	Stafford	45	49	2,483	3,223	+ 740
	Monmouth	5	5	1,679	1,121	— 558
XIII.—12. Chains, Nails and Rivets.	England and Wales	186	206	11,164	13,108	+ 1,944
According to the 1896 Returns, 14,244 persons were employed in 230 works—the corresponding figures for 1895 being 12,092 persons in 206 works.	Scotland	20	24	928	1,136	+ 208
Their age and sex distribution was as follows :—	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Children { M. 1895. 7 1896. 10 Increase. 3						
{ F. — 2 2						
Young Persons { M. 1,436 1,604 168						
{ F. 1,011 1,326 315						
Adults { M. 6,600 7,740 1,140						
{ F. 3,038 3,562 524						
XIII.—13. Anchors and Cables.	England and Wales	16	13	1,661	1,306	— 355
The total number of persons employed decreased from 1,661 in 1895 to 1,306 in 1896, the number of works having correspondingly fallen from 16 to 13.	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—14. Locks.						
This industry is nearly monopolised by Staffordshire (See last Annual Report, pp. 37-8).	Stafford	71	83	2,590	3,189	+ 599
The United Kingdom totals increased from 94 to 106 works, and from 3,252 to 3,992 persons employed.	England and Wales	92	105	3,223	3,969	+ 746
Female young persons increased from 204 to 289 and female adults from 431 to 592.	Scotland	*	*	29	23	— 6
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—15. Electric Accumulator Works.	England and Wales	10	12	413	546	+ 133
In 1896 there were 546 persons employed in 12 works making Returns under this head, compared with 413 in 10 works for 1895.	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—16. Making of other Industrial Appliances.	England and Wales	37	48	795	1,172	+ 377
The persons employed increased from 795 in 1895 to 1,174 in 1896, the number of factories having risen from 37 to 49.	Scotland	—	1	—	2	+ 2
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—17. Plumbing, Gasfitting, &c.	York, West Riding ...	59	63	3,368	3,558	+ 190
The 1896 Return for this class showed a total of 17,927 persons employed in 351 works, as compared with 13,917 in 305 works during the previous year.	London	34	43	3,082	3,403	+ 321
The age and sex distribution of persons employed in the United Kingdom was as follows :—	Warwick	42	45	3,044	3,356	+ 312
	Lancaster	58	60	1,932	2,881	+ 949
	England and Wales	274	311	13,120	16,249	+ 3,129
	Scotland	23	32	633	1,475	+ 842
	Ireland	8	8	164	203	+ 39
Children { M. 1895. 4 1896. 6 Increase. + 2						
{ F. — — —						
Young Persons { M. 1,938 2,714 + 776						
{ F. 463 389 — 74						
Adults ... { M. 10,831 13,672 + 2,841						
{ F. 681 1,146 + 465						

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIV.—CHEMICALS—<i>continued.</i>	England and Wales	25	27	1,071	1,066	— 5
XIV.—10. Other Manure Works.	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
These employed nearly the same number of hands in both years. The total for 1896 was 1,066.	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—11. Other Chemical Works (includes Dyes, Drugs, &c).	Lancaster	158	172	4,786	4,996	+ 210
Persons employed increased from 30,573 to 31,402, and works (making the Return) from 807 to 873.	London	118	135	3,986	4,658	+ 672
The age and sex distribution of persons employed was :	Essex	34	31	2,989	2,961	— 28
	York, West Riding	116	127	3,227	2,601	— 626
	Linlithgow	9	10	2,123	2,224	+ 101
	Edinburgh	8	10	1,724	1,454	— 270
	Lanark	38	44	1,341	1,350	+ 9
	York, East Riding	27	25	1,354	1,339	— 15
	Stafford	24	26	952	1,021	+ 69
	England and Wales	688	748	23,521	24,662	+ 1,141
	Scotland	100	107	6,527	6,198	— 329
	Ireland	19	18	525	542	+ 17
	Warwick	186	201	8,355	9,700	+ 1,345
	London	413	555	7,840	8,670	+ 830
	Lancaster	313	323	6,395	7,351	+ 956
	Stafford	71	81	3,325	4,346	+ 1,021
	York, West Riding	188	226	3,218	4,029	+ 811
	Lanark	67	90	2,729	3,236	+ 507
	Worcester	47	51	2,047	2,135	+ 88
	Renfrew	21	22	1,056	1,173	+ 117
	Ayr	18	19	823	1,027	+ 204
	England and Wales	1,590	1,842	37,931	44,036	+ 6,105
	Scotland	170	212	6,374	7,563	+ 1,189
	Ireland	31	42	706	707	+ 1
XV.—CABINET, FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSIL MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.						
The 1896 Return for this class shows 2,096 works employing 52,306 hands, as compared with 1,791 works with 45,011 hands during 1895. In the counties individually, here as in the case of the corresponding workshop class, there is a very consistent increase both of employers and employes.						
The following is the age and sex dis- tribution (United Kingdom) :						
	1895. 1896. Increase.					
Children ... { M. 50 73 23						
{ F. 5 5 —						
Young Persons { M. 6,452 7,596 1,144						
{ F. 1,789 2,458 669						
Adults ... { M. 31,051 35,171 4,120						
{ F. 5,664 7,003 1,339						
XVI.—FOOD.						
XVII.—DRINK.						
XVIII.—TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.						
Persons employed in Food Industries increased from 124,553 to 130,530.						
Those employed in Drink Manufactures increased from 77,934 to 82,359.						
Tobacco, &c., also showed an increase of persons employed, from 26,500 to 28,331.						
Details for each trade in these three groups follow.						

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XVI.—1-7. FOOD.						
The Returns increased from 8,804 to 9,526, and the outstanding Returns from 157 to 514—those relating to corn, flour, and grist mills alone rising from 133 to 412.						
The following were the numbers of persons employed in each industry of the Food group:—						
	1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.			
Bread, Biscuits, and Confectionery. (See below.)	47,353	45,798	— 1,555			
Corn, Flour, and Grist Mills.	26,345	27,660	+ 1,315			
Cocoa, Chocolate	6,304	7,915	+ 1,611			
Salt, Sugar	10,172	10,028	— 144			
Preserved Meats and Fruits.	11,191	11,923	+ 732			
Provender	2,212	3,056	+ 844			
Fishcuring and Miscellaneous Food. (See below.)	20,976	24,150	+ 3,174			
The age and sex distribution is shown below:—						
	1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.			
Children { M. 181	188	+ 7				
{ F. 165	234	+ 69				
Young { M. 11,290	11,147	— 143				
Persons { F. 10,744	11,384	+ 640				
Adults { M. 76,272	78,739	+ 2,467				
{ F. 25,901	28,838	+ 2,937				
London	486	524	23,380	23,356	— 24	
Lancaster	777	879	12,966	14,560	+ 1,594	
Lanark	163	194	—	7,359	— 4,263†	
York, West Riding ...	442	514	5,357	5,549	+ 192	
Gloucester	214	217	4,724	5,298	+ 574	
Berkshire	83	84	4,683	5,286	+ 603	
Aberdeen	208	259	1,941	4,020	+ 2,079†	
Chester	183	228	3,838	3,963	+ 125	
Renfrew	70	73	3,629	3,690	+ 61	
Worcester	134	127	3,475	3,418	— 57	
Essex	191	197	3,034	3,381	+ 347	
York, North Riding ...	100	107	1,459	2,939	+ 1,450§	
Edinburgh	50	58	2,728	2,756	+ 28	
Dublin	65	63	2,198	2,221	+ 23	
Warwick	183	191	2,183	2,159	— 24	
Antrim	116	116	1,971	2,064	+ 93	
Norfolk	186	218	2,012	1,954	— 58	
Durham	84	93	1,676	1,946	+ 270	
Cork	122	118	1,809	1,759	— 50	
Forfar	44	63	1,079	1,604	+ 525	
Cumberland	71	68	1,524	1,575	+ 51	
Lincoln	224	253	1,331	1,570	+ 239	
Limerick	54	53	1,407	1,529	+ 122	
Devon	203	212	1,172	1,507	+ 335	
Middlesex	41	44	1,684	1,482	— 202	
York, East Riding ...	109	118	1,517	1,194	— 323||	
Stafford	240	262	990	1,177	+ 187	
Glamorgan	119	144	901	1,096	+ 195	
Kent	89	109	980	1,055	+ 75	
England and Wales	6,706	7,258	89,607	96,164	+ 6,557	
Scotland	922	1,128	22,895	22,024	— 871¶	
Ireland	1,176	1,140	12,051	12,342	+ 291	
XVI.—1. Bread, Biscuits, and Confectionery.						
The 1895 statistics of persons employed were falsified by an erroneous Return from an occupier in Lanark, but the true total in 1896 was evidently considerably higher than in 1895, and the number of works increased from 1,026 to 1,191.						
London	105	106	8,894	8,856	— 38	
Lanark	83	94	—	5,035	— 4,732**	
Berkshire	6	6	4,400	4,977	+ 577	
Lancaster	136	157	3,781	4,316	+ 535	
York, West Riding ...	60	72	2,310	2,284	— 26	
Edinburgh	31	37	1,968	2,025	+ 57	
York, East and North Riding.	13	15	1,664	1,882	+ 218	
Renfrew	31	34	1,449	1,595	+ 146	
Dublin	26	26	1,522	1,550	+ 28	
Cumberland	*	*	1,205	1,238	+ 33	
Antrim	20	26	1,023	1,237	+ 214	
Middlesex	8	9	1,243	1,037	— 206	
England and Wales	639	722	28,621	30,876	+ 2,255	
Scotland	310	377	15,429	11,309	— 4,120	
Ireland	77	92	3,303	3,613	+ 310	

† Owing to one erroneous Return (see Bread, Biscuits, and Confectionery).

‡ See Fish-curing, &c.

§ Owing to previous inclusion of a large factory in East Riding.

|| See North Riding.

¶ See Lanark.

** Owing to one erroneous Return in 1895.

Annual Returns, 1895-1896: Non-Textile Factories—*continued*.

Industries, with General Observations. (1)	Counties, &c. (2)	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895. (3)	1896. (4)	1895. (5)	1896. (6)	Increase + or Decrease —. (7)
XVI.—1-7. FOOD—<i>continued</i>. XVI.—6-8. Fish-curing and Miscellaneous Food Industries. Outstanding Returns increased from 16 to 52, but factories making Returns also increased from 1,386 to 1,616, and persons employed from 20,976 to 24,150. The increase in the Aberdeen district was chiefly due to the information obtained by Mr. Richmond and Mr. Calder in the course of their inquiry into the fish-curing industry. The decrease of persons employed in London is explained by some of the larger firms classifying their hands more precisely. 7,711 females were employed in the industries in this group.	London	220	246	6,198	5,769	— 429
	Lancaster	245	287	1,766	2,435	+ 669
	Aberdeen	10	23	596	2,311	+ 1,715
	York, West Riding ...	127	159	1,016	1,107	+ 91
	England and Wales	1,110	1,313	15,856	16,949	+ 1,093
	Scotland	82	111	1,722	3,820	+ 2,098
	Ireland	194	192	3,398	3,381	— 17
XVII.—DRINK. This general class is considered most conveniently under the only two important sub-heads. XVII.—1. Brewers, Maltsters, Distillers, Beer Bottlers. The number of persons employed was 59,049 in 1895, and 61,511 in 1896. Factories or departments numbered 2,264 in 1895, and 2,365 in 1896. 1,305 females were employed in the United Kingdom in 1896, compared with 836 in 1895. London showed the largest increase in this respect.	London	110	123	7,853	8,707	+ 854
	Stafford	128	125	5,478	5,898	+ 420
	Lancaster	261	260	5,835	5,892	+ 57
	Dublin	20	21	3,698	3,781	+ 83
	York, West Riding ...	162	178	3,622	3,592	— 30
	Edinburgh	30	33	1,963	2,043	+ 80
	Essex	58	60	1,408	1,525	+ 117
	Kent	53	54	1,343	1,426	+ 83
	Gloucester	57	53	1,386	1,396	+ 110
	Lanark	17	16	1,325	1,351	+ 26
	Hampshire	81	85	1,260	1,260	—
	Norfolk	26	31	1,240	1,181	— 59
	Somerset	49	52	1,108	1,036	— 72
	England and Wales	1,965	2,044	45,765	47,274	+ 1,509
	Scotland	222	239	6,421	6,983	+ 562
	Ireland	77	82	6,863	7,254	+ 391
XVII.—2. Aerated Waters. Persons employed increased from 18,338 to 20,174, and factories or departments from 2,328 to 2,417. 43 half-timers were employed throughout the United Kingdom in 1896, and 3,674 females of all ages. The latter number was an increase of 442. 1,379 females were employed in London alone.	London	129	131	3,447	3,323	— 124
	Lancaster	305	308	2,320	2,588	+ 268
	York, West Riding ...	173	188	991	1,176	+ 185
	England and Wales	1,978	2,054	14,409	16,269	+ 1,860
	Scotland	235	249	2,147	2,118	— 29
	Ireland	115	114	1,782	1,787	+ 5

Annual Returns, 1895-1896 : Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XVIII.—TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.						
Persons employed advanced from 26,500 to 28,331, and firms sending the Return from 462 to 468. The increase was very general, and the larger firms all employed more hands.						
The age and sex distribution of persons employed is shown below :—						
		1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.		
Children ... {	M. 50	49	—	1		
	F. 58	80	+	22		
Young persons {	M. 1,866	1,924	+	58		
	F. 7,619	8,481	+	862		
Adults ... {	M. 6,210	6,539	+	329		
	F. 10,697	11,258	+	561		
Female young persons therefore accounted for nearly half of the increase.						
	London	157	163	7,116	7,347	+ 231
	Lancaster	57	52	5,046	5,459	+ 413
	Nottingham	22	24	2,369	2,567	+ 198
	Lanark	12	15	1,807	2,161	+ 354
	Somerset	*	*	1,502	1,704	+ 202
	Leicester... ..	19	23	1,142	1,370	+ 228
	Gloucester	8	8	1,106	1,226	+ 120
	York, West Riding ...	33	32	1,074	1,105	+ 31
	England and Wales	380	384	22,544	23,988	+ 1,444
	Scotland	51	55	2,430	2,797	+ 367
	Ireland... ..	31	29	1,526	1,546	+ 20
XIX.—1-4. PRINT, BLEACH, DYE WORKS.						
Persons employed increased from 136,747 to 138,769, and factories or departments from 2,473 to 2,598. Forty occupiers failed to make Returns in 1896, compared with 14 in 1895.						
It is noteworthy that whereas the textile factory Return for 1896 shows a total of 1,077,687 persons employed, which was an increase of 1,936 only, the present group of works, mainly auxiliary to the textile industries, claimed an increase of 2,022 hands, although the total was less than a seventh of the textile total. The disproportionate increase is largely accounted for by Lancashire, with a decrease of 4,814 textile hands and an increase of 420 persons employed in print, bleach and dye works. The inclusion of job dyeing factories in the latter is a disturbing element in the comparison with textile factories.						
Print works increased from 151 to 162, but persons employed exhibited a trifling decrease—from 23,482 to 23,466. These figures are somewhat differently divided in the two Returns between <i>calico</i> and <i>other print-works</i> —owing to more complete particulars being rendered in the second Return by occupiers. This remark also applies to the larger industries of <i>bleaching and dyeing</i> and <i>calendering and finishing</i> , which together produced an increase of factories (or departments) from 2,322 to 2,436, and of persons employed from 113,265 to 115,303.						
Persons employed in bleaching, dyeing, calendering and finishing in Lancashire increased from 41,608 to 42,532, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire from 18,884 to 19,143.						
The age and sex grouping of persons employed in Print, Bleach, and Dye Works was :—						
		1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.		
Children ... {	M. 1,525	1,374	—	151		
	F. 414	357	—	57		
Young persons {	M. 14,958	14,966	+	8		
	F. 7,954	8,418	+	464		
Adults ... {	M. 86,887	87,965	+	1,078		
	F. 25,009	25,689	+	680		
	Lancaster	759	836	52,751	53,171	+ 420
	York, West Riding ...	495	517	20,307	20,605	+ 298
	Renfrew... ..	63	64	9,453	9,632	+ 179
	Antrim	192	191	7,108	7,397	+ 289
	Dumbarton	12	12	6,447	6,188	— 259
	Lanark	98	94	6,294	6,110	— 184
	Nottingham	62	61	5,040	4,980	— 60
	Chester	62	65	4,333	4,515	+ 182
	Derby	40	43	3,755	3,725	— 30
	Forfar	52	60	2,896	3,453	+ 557
	Perth	28	29	3,113	3,269	+ 156
	Leicester... ..	45	47	2,045	2,165	+ 120
	London	100	100	2,165	2,012	— 153
	Down	31	34	1,723	1,238	— 485
	Stirling	9	9	1,229	1,204	— 25
	England and Wales	1,832	1,940	94,438	96,072	+ 1,634
	Scotland	366	379	32,031	32,710	+ 679
	Ireland... ..	275	279	10,278	9,987	— 291

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—*continued*.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.		Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
			1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XX.—1-7. CLOTHING.							
The persons employed in this group of industries increased from 217,193 to 228,064, and factories or departments from 2,071 to 2,279. Below are given the figures for the several branches—			All Clothing Industries.				
	1895.	1896.					
Boots and shoes	83,571	85,588					
Tailoring	38,227	44,187					
Millinery, mantle, stay, corset, and dress-making.	22,581	23,895					
Shirt and linen collar making.	21,222	23,759					
Miscellaneous articles of clothing.	18,848	20,223					
Hats and caps...	20,816	19,805					
Haberdashery...	11,928	10,607					
The changes in age and sex distribution of persons employed are next shown—							
	1895.	1896.					
Children... { M.	579	601					
{ F.	674	660					
Young persons { M.	15,837	16,557					
{ F.	32,773	34,708					
Adults ... { M.	71,211	73,808					
{ F.	96,119	101,730					
Female employment was as follows in 1896 in the chief counties :—London 17,562 (increase 91), Lancashire 16,284 (increase 1,409), West Riding of York 14,983 (increase 539), Lanark 9,568 (increase 613), Antrim 9,484 (increase 89), Leicester 9,084 (increase 370). In the following counties there was great preponderance of females :—London, Lancashire, West Riding of York, Lanark, Antrim, Londonderry; but in Leicester and Northampton the excess of males was equally marked (owing to the boot industry in the two latter counties).							

Annual Returns, 1895-1896: Non-Textile Factories—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.																																		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.																																
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)																																
XXI.—JEWELLERY, PLATE, FINE INSTRUMENTS, &c.—continued. XXI.—3. Musical Instruments. The persons employed during 1895 and 1896 numbered 6,394 and 6,860 re- spectively, and the number of works 135 and 141. 254 females were employed in the United Kingdom.	London	77	82	4,689	5,012	+ 323																																
	England and Wales	130	136	6,346	6,802	+ 456																																
	Scotland	*	*	19	28	+ 9																																
	Ireland	*	*	29	30	+ 1																																
XXI.—4. Photographic Apparatus. The number of persons employed ad- vanced from 1,319 (in 47 works) during 1895 to 1,502 (in 52 works) during 1896. Lanark had 59 hands out of the 1896 total, the remainder being distributed among 11 English counties. Female employment increased from 357 to 448, adults showing the largest re- lative as well as actual advance.	England and Wales	45	49	1,265	1,443	+ 178																																
	Scotland	*	*	54	59	+ 5																																
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—																																
XXI.—5. Articles for Athletic Purposes (other than Boating, Riding, Cycling); Games; Toys. In this class employment increased from 2,235 persons in 86 factories during 1895 to 2,847 persons in 95 factories during 1896. Female employment increased from 485 to 618 persons.	London	20	22	1,058	1,361	+ 303																																
	England and Wales	77	77	2,160	2,683	+ 523																																
	Scotland	9	18	75	164	+ 89																																
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—																																
XXI.—6. Fancy Boxes. The figures for 1896 showed an increase of 10·6 per cent. over those for 1895 — 1895 87 works—6,006 hands 1896 91 " —6,644 " Age and sex distribution :— <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Increase or Decrease.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Children</td><td>M.</td><td>1</td><td>—</td><td>— 1</td></tr><tr><td>F.</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>— 1</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Young persons</td><td>M.</td><td>493</td><td>531</td><td>+ 38</td></tr><tr><td>F.</td><td>1,741</td><td>1,841</td><td>+ 100</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Adults</td><td>M.</td><td>1,035</td><td>1,262</td><td>+ 227</td></tr><tr><td>F.</td><td>2,730</td><td>3,005</td><td>+ 275</td></tr></table>			1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.	Children	M.	1	—	— 1	F.	6	5	— 1	Young persons	M.	493	531	+ 38	F.	1,741	1,841	+ 100	Adults	M.	1,035	1,262	+ 227	F.	2,730	3,005	+ 275	London	38	36	3,309	3,593	+ 284
			1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.																																	
	Children	M.	1	—	— 1																																	
		F.	6	5	— 1																																	
	Young persons	M.	493	531	+ 38																																	
		F.	1,741	1,841	+ 100																																	
Adults	M.	1,035	1,262	+ 227																																		
	F.	2,730	3,005	+ 275																																		
Lancaster	17	20	1,023	1,128	+ 105																																	
England and Wales	71	74	5,331	5,925	+ 594																																	
Scotland	9	9	526	491	— 35																																	
Ireland	7	8	149	228	+ 79																																	
XXI.—7. Artificial Flowers. The total number of persons employed in this industry during 1896 was 405, of whom only 24 were males. The females were employed in the proportion of one young person to six adults. No Return was classified under this heading for 1895.	England and Wales	—	*	—	405	+ 405																																
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—																																
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—																																

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXI.—JEWELLERY, PLATE, FINE INSTRUMENTS, &c.—continued.	London	35	55	1,447	1,892	+ 445
XXI.—8. Other Fancy Articles.	England and Wales	129	155	3,288	3,865	+ 577
The 1896 Return showed 169 works with 4,124 employes, as compared with 144 with 3,571 employes for the previous year.	Scotland	15	14	283	259	— 24
Age and sex distribution:—	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease.						
Children ... { M. 3 1 — 2						
{ F. 2 — — 2						
Young persons { M. 416 494 + 78						
{ F. 414 537 + 123						
Adults ... { M. 1,768 2,039 + 271						
{ F. 968 1,053 + 85						
XXII.—1-11. PAPER, PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.	London	2,036	2,103	75,891	78,903	+ 3,012
The total number of works showed an increase from 9,520 to 9,799, or 2·9 per cent.; the number of persons employed, however, advanced at nearly twice this rate—from 226,097 to 238,269. The upward tendency was very general, especially among the larger counties; the apparent decrease in Renfrew is accounted for by a difference in classification on the part of one firm. Outstanding Returns numbered 143 in 1896, as compared with 58 in the previous year.	Lancaster	1,231	1,252	25,472	27,076	+ 1,604
The totals employed under the different sub-heads were:—	Edinburgh	172	174	12,207	12,568	+ 361
1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease.	York, West Riding	581	619	10,973	11,696	+ 723
Papermaking... 32,271 33,895 + 1,564	Lanark	255	274	10,772	10,938	+ 166
Ink ... 746 676 — 70	Warwick	291	306	6,767	7,257	+ 490
Machine ruling 1,146 1,580 + 434	Kent	203	207	5,835	6,592	+ 757
Bookbinding ... 27,889 30,459 + 2,570	Dublin	125	128	4,587	4,607	+ 20
Letterpress printing. { 124,136 125,494 + 1,358	Gloucester	206	208	3,337	4,323	+ 986
Lithography, engraving, photography. { 17,305 20,106 + 2,801	Aberdeen	74	75	3,809	4,321	+ 512
Type and stereo-type founding. { 2,484 3,671 + 1,187	Durham	179	173	3,155	3,216	+ 61
Paper staining, colouring, &c. { 5,237 5,533 + 296	Derby	124	125	2,951	3,084	+ 133
Cardboard, envelope, paper box making. { 13,101 14,790 + 1,689	Nottingham	140	144	2,974	3,057	+ 83
Other articles of stationery. { 1,782 2,125 + 343	Somerset	122	123	2,622	2,911	+ 289
	Hampshire	200	187	2,595	2,873	+ 278
	Stafford	188	206	2,373	2,752	+ 379
	Hertford	71	69	2,648	2,667	+ 19
	Antrim	70	80	3,008	2,646	— 362
	Devon	211	210	2,594	2,594	—
	Norfolk	93	107	1,899	2,206	+ 307
	Buckingham	46	50	1,835	2,026	+ 191
	Northumberland	126	130	1,962	1,957	— 5
	Leicester	99	102	1,718	1,953	+ 235
	Chester	126	130	1,637	1,927	+ 290
	Renfrew	52	53	2,022	1,909	— 113
	Essex	150	154	1,680	1,834	+ 154
	Glamorgan	148	159	1,841	1,757	— 84
	York, East Riding	98	110	1,327	1,709	+ 382
	Suffolk	72	74	1,473	1,609	+ 136
	Surrey	109	116	1,773	1,581	— 192
	Sussex	127	135	1,329	1,475	+ 146
	Fife	32	30	1,334	1,359	+ 25
	Oxford	61	67	1,206	1,248	+ 42
	Forfar	62	62	1,118	1,190	+ 72
	Middlesex	62	85	947	1,150	+ 203
	Cambridge	44	47	1,030	1,060	+ 30
	Worcester	70	69	945	1,009	+ 64
	Lincoln	121	123	769	1,008	+ 239
	England and Wales	8,144	8,462	181,780	193,095	+ 11,315
	Scotland	892	923	34,511	35,684	+ 1,173
	Ireland	420	414	9,806	9,490	— 316

The increased separation of departments in the 1896 Return had, however, an important bearing on the above distribution, letterpress printing suffering the greatest diminution on this account.

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXII.—1-11. PAPER, PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.—continued.						
The age and sex distribution of persons employed in this group of industries was :—						
		1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.		
Children	{ M.	452	396	— 56		
	{ F.	197	238	+ 41		
Young persons.	{ M.	36,145	37,938	+ 1,793		
	{ F.	20,585	22,899	+ 2,314		
Adults ...	{ M.	125,643	131,166	+ 5,523		
	{ F.	43,075	45,632	+ 2,557		
Thus in each of the three age classes females show a larger relative increase than males.						
Female labour was utilised more extensively than male labour in bookbinding (17,159 : 13,300); cardboard, envelope, and paper box making (10,649 : 4,141); and the making of other stationery (1,246 : 879).						
XXIII.—1-4. EXPLOSIVES.						
Persons employed increased from 9,163 to 10,735, and works from 66 to 69.						
In making <i>Gunpowder</i> , employes increased from 3,237 to 3,378. Five works manufacturing <i>Explosives in which Di-nitro-benzole is used</i> gave employment to 238 persons in 1895, and 308 in 1896; male young persons increasing by 8, and all females decreasing by 3.						
In making <i>Percussion Caps and Cartridges</i> , persons employed increased from 4,067 to 5,081, factories also advancing in number from 21 to 25. In the manufacture of <i>Other Explosives</i> , persons employed increased from 1,621 to 1,968.						
Females in all the industries increased from 3,637 to 4,152, 3,136 of the latter number being employed in the manufacture of percussion caps and cartridges.						
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
XXIV.—1. Coopers.						
The 1896 Return showed 194 works employing 5,453 persons, as compared with 171 employing 6,901 during 1895. These figures show an apparent decrease of employment during the later year, but the 1895 figures were largely exaggerated by an incorrect Return.						
XXIV.—2. Rope Making.						
The persons employed increased from 3,469 to 3,777, while the number of works rose from 122 to 131.						
The age and sex distribution was :—						
		1895.	1896.	Increase.		
Children ...	{ M.	159	225	66		
	{ F.	14	82	68		
Young persons.	{ M.	846	890	44		
	{ F.	152	213	61		
Adults ...	{ M.	1,503	1,556	53		
	{ F.	795	811	16		
Cheshire and Lancashire were mainly responsible for the increase in children and female young persons.						

† Figures incorrect.

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Non-Textile Factories—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.																																						
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.																																				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)																																				
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS—<i>cont.</i>																																										
XXIV.—3. Sails and Tarpaulins.																																										
In this industry, while the number of factories rose from 47 to 50, the number of persons employed underwent large apparent decrease, viz., from 3,212 to 1,655—this being entirely owing to one erroneous 1895 Return.																																										
XXIV.—4. Lace Warehouses.																																										
This industry, which is confined to the County of Nottingham, showed an increase both in the number of works and the number of persons employed, explained partly by additional returns and partly by amended classification of the rest.																																										
The age and sex distribution was as follows :—																																										
<table><tr><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Increase.</td></tr><tr><td>Children... { M.</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F.</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Young persons. { M.</td><td>76</td><td>105</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F.</td><td>456</td><td>735</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>279</td></tr><tr><td>Adults ... { M.</td><td>516</td><td>636</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F.</td><td>1,174</td><td>1,646</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>472</td></tr></table>								1895.	1896.	Increase.	Children... { M.	—	—	—		F.	20	20	Young persons. { M.	76	105	29		F.	456	735				279	Adults ... { M.	516	636	120		F.	1,174	1,646				472
	1895.	1896.	Increase.																																							
Children... { M.	—	—	—																																							
	F.	20	20																																							
Young persons. { M.	76	105	29																																							
	F.	456	735																																							
			279																																							
Adults ... { M.	516	636	120																																							
	F.	1,174	1,646																																							
			472																																							
XXIV.—5. Fustian Cutting.																																										
In this industry, which is confined to six counties in England, there appears to have been diminution (7,035 : 6,791) in the number of persons employed, but the number of factories remained the same in both years, viz., 260.																																										
Age and sex distribution :—																																										
<table><tr><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Increase or Decrease.</td></tr><tr><td>Children ... { M.</td><td>38</td><td>21</td><td>— 17</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F.</td><td>55</td><td>+ 4</td></tr><tr><td>Young Persons { M.</td><td>251</td><td>216</td><td>— 35</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F.</td><td>1,337</td><td>1,337</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Adults ... { M.</td><td>1,817</td><td>1,726</td><td>— 91</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F.</td><td>3,537</td><td>3,432</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>— 105</td></tr></table>								1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.	Children ... { M.	38	21	— 17		F.	55	+ 4	Young Persons { M.	251	216	— 35		F.	1,337	1,337				—	Adults ... { M.	1,817	1,726	— 91		F.	3,537	3,432				— 105
	1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.																																							
Children ... { M.	38	21	— 17																																							
	F.	55	+ 4																																							
Young Persons { M.	251	216	— 35																																							
	F.	1,337	1,337																																							
			—																																							
Adults ... { M.	1,817	1,726	— 91																																							
	F.	3,537	3,432																																							
			— 105																																							
XXIV.—6. Rag Sorting, Dusting, and Grinding (for Non- Textile purposes).																																										
Employment in this industry showed a slight decrease, from 1,057 persons in 1895 to 993 in 1896, although the number of factories (23) did not alter.																																										
Female labour was utilised to 6 times the extent of male : out of the 858 females, 1 young person was employed to every 6 adults, while out of 135 males employed only 1 in 10 was a young person.																																										

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Non-Textile Factories—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Factories or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXIV. MISCELLANEOUS—cont.						
XXIV.—14. Miscellaneous Articles, mainly of Paper. The persons employed showed practically no change (4,265 in 1895 and 4,250 in 1896); but the number of works declined from 172 to 154. The distribution according to age and sex was :— 1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease. Children { M. 80 63 — 17 { F. 41 23 — 18 Young { M. 386 336 — 50 persons { F. 1,054 1,174 + 120 Adults { M. 837 878 + 41 { F. 1,867 1,776 — 91	Lancaster	45	32	1,116	1,039	— 77
	England and Wales	148	133	3,498	3,501	+ 3
	Scotland	13	13	466	491	+ 25
	Ireland	11	8	301	258	— 43
XXIV.—15. Other Miscellaneous Articles. The 1896 Return for this final group of factory industries showed 1,068 works with 33,419 employés, as compared with 955 works with 31,960 employés during 1895. The age and sex details were :— 1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease. Children { M. 212 230 + 18 { F. 20 6 — 14 Young { M. 3,860 3,923 + 63 persons { F. 2,090 2,318 + 228 Adults { M. 17,645 18,980 + 1,335 { F. 8,133 7,962 — 171	Lancaster	225	250	7,885	7,625	— 260
	London	128	146	5,299	5,484	+ 185
	Fife	13	12	2,050	2,299	+ 249
	Middlesex	7	8	1,894	2,150	+ 256
	York, West Riding ...	79	96	1,499	1,708	+ 209
	Warwick	36	43	2,396	1,607	— 789
	Lanark	51	62	1,355	1,595	+ 240
	Glamorgan	24	23	1,378	1,152	— 226
	Aberdeen	6	10	1,010	1,027	+ 17
	England and Wales	806	884	25,613	25,880	+ 267
	Scotland	113	141	5,699	6,627	+ 928
	Ireland	36	43	648	912	+ 264

WORKSHOPS.

As explained in the general introductory notes, there was an extraordinary development of workshop registration. This would have produced a more marked effect on the complete Return if the number of occupiers who failed to send in the statutory particulars had not increased from 2,567 (in 1895) to 5,624. The number of workshops or departments included in the Return rose from 71,424 to 81,669, an addition of 10,245 or 14·3 per cent. The persons employed in the workshops from which Returns were received increased from 547,615 to 655,565, an addition of 107,950 or 19·7 per cent. Adult workers increased most, and children least, as appears from the following table:—

WORKSHOPS.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1895–96.

Age and Sex.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	First Annual Return, 1895.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	No.	Per cent.
CHILDREN—				
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M. 1,475	1,475	1,544	+ 69	+ 4·7
... { F. 1,453	1,453	1,572	+ 119	+ 8·2
YOUNG PERSONS—				
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M. 55,241	55,241	63,919	+ 8,678	+ 15·7
... { F. 89,058	89,058	100,063	+ 11,005	+ 12·4
ADULTS—				
<i>Over 18</i> ... { M. 195,578	195,578	237,987	+ 42,409	+ 21·7
... { F. 204,810	204,810	250,480	+ 45,670	+ 22·3
Totals ...	547,615	655,565	+ 107,950	+ 19·7
Males ...	252,294	303,450	+ 51,156	+ 20·3
Females ...	295,321	352,115	+ 56,794	+ 19·2

The following were the chief industries in which increase was most apparent. With regard to the food class it should be explained that advantage was taken of statistics collected by Mr. Richmond and Mr. Calder in the course of their recent investigation into the fish-curing industry, and the greater part of the increase here shown is due to this cause, the bulk of the transitory occupiers not having hitherto been registered.

Industry.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
Clothing ...	303,037	338,536	+ 35,499	+ 11·7
Food ...	30,485	68,526	+ 38,041	+ 124·8
Machines, appliances, conveyances, tools	48,318	57,778	+ 9,460	+ 19·6
Miscellaneous ...	51,880	56,551	+ 4,671	+ 9·0
Cabinet furniture and household utensil makers, and upholsterers.	33,890	41,547	+ 7,657	+ 22·6
Jewellery, plate, fine instruments, &c. ...	23,136	26,744	+ 3,608	+ 15·6
Wood ...	14,845	16,827	+ 1,982	+ 13·4
Cotton, wool, worsted, flax, &c. ...	13,601	14,672	+ 1,071	+ 7·9
Clay, stone, &c. ...	9,330	10,573	+ 1,243	+ 13·3
Paper, printing, stationery &c. ...	8,047	10,427	+ 2,380	+ 29·6
Chemicals, &c. ...	1,908	3,105	+ 1,197	+ 62·7

There were no important instances of decrease.

According to Kingdom the workshop results may be thus summarised :—

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales... ..	453,463	521,813	+ 68,350	+ 15.1
Scotland	64,764	99,685	+ 34,921	+ 53.9
Ireland	29,388	34,067	+ 4,679	+ 15.9

The following were the changes in the number of persons employed in the leading counties :—

Counties.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1895.	1896.	No.	Per cent.
London	117,221	140,694	+ 23,473	+ 20.0
Lancaster	65,574	74,198	+ 8,624	+ 13.2
York, West Riding... ..	32,807	38,316	+ 5,509	+ 16.8
Warwick	28,187	29,406	+ 1,219	+ 4.3
Lanark	24,319	28,618	+ 4,299	+ 17.7
Stafford	21,158	23,153	+ 1,995	+ 9.4
Aberdeen	6,051	15,662	+ 9,611	+ 158.8
Hampshire	13,845	15,584	+ 1,739	+ 12.6
Northampton	14,219	12,262	— 1,957	— 13.8
Gloucester	10,600	10,613	+ 13	+ 0.1

Among places not included in the Annual Return, but subject to the Factory Acts for certain purposes, are workshops (other than bakehouses) in which men only are employed. Some thousands of these are on the Annual Return Registers on account of having at some time or other employed “protected hands.” There are always, therefore, a large number of Returns which have to be placed aside, but note is taken of their contents, and the partial “men-workshop” Return (for 1896) thus arrived at includes about 16,500 places with more than 50,000 male adults employed, or an average of about 3.2 per workshop. This average compares with 7.7 in other workshops according to the 1895 Return, and with 8.0 according to the present (1896) Return.

In the following pages the several groups of workshop industries are separately considered in the light of the first and second Annual Returns.

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1895-96 : WORKSHOPS.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—COTTON, WOOL, WORSTED, FLAX, SILK, LACE, HOSIERY, AND LIKE MATERIALS AND FABRICS. Firms failing to make the Return increased from 41 in 1895 to 104 in 1896, but this fact did not prevent a large advance in the numbers both of Returns received and of persons employed. The former were 1,197 in 1895 and 1,279 in 1896, and the latter 13,601 in the earlier and 14,672 in the second year. The number of children diminished from 174 to 131; and, while "all males" remained practically stationary, "all females" increased from 9,236 to 10,302. The average number of persons employed per workshop was 11·4 in both years. 169 Returns for 1896 were also received from "men-workshops," the average number of men to each being 4·5.	Lancaster	251	239	2,167	2,220	+ 53
	Leicester... ..	79	81	2,197	2,088	— 109
	York, West Riding ...	255	265	1,736	1,862	+ 126
	Nottingham	53	58	1,025	1,066	+ 41
	England and Wales	1,033	1,086	11,276	11,727	+ 451
	Scotland	140	164	2,168	2,682	+ 514
	Ireland	24	29	157	263	+ 106
II.—GAS. There were six workshops making Returns under this head in 1896. Employees numbered 33, compared with 22 in the previous year. 35 Returns for 1896 were also received from "men-workshops," the average number of men to each being 3·0.						
III.—ELECTRICITY. Four persons were employed in 1895 and 18 in 1896. One Return for 1896 was also received from a workshop employing four men only.						
IV.—INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA. The number of hands increased from 1,101 to 1,353, but were distributed among fewer workshops (68 : 65). Females numbered 546 in 1895 and 631 in 1896. The average number of all persons per workshop was 16·2 in 1895 and 20·8 in 1896. Seven Returns for 1896 were also received from "men-workshops," the average number of men in each being 1·3.	England and Wales	55	50	886	1,137	+ 251
	Scotland	7	9	155	176	+ 21
	Ireland	6	6	60	40	— 20

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—*continued*.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
V.—WOOD. Saw Mills; Carpenters. 356 occupiers failed to forward the required particulars in 1896, compared with 131 in 1895. Notwithstanding this, the number of Returns increased from 2,130 to 2,479, and persons employed from 14,845 to 16,827. The average number of hands per workshop was 7·0 in 1895 and 6·8 in 1896. 1,588 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men employed in each being 3·6.	Lancaster	323	349	1,964	2,160	+ 196
	London	93	110	947	1,402	+ 455
	Hants	165	164	1,245	1,183	— 62
	England and Wales	2,034	2,335	14,066	15,678	+ 1,612
	Scotland	71	106	528	811	+ 283
	Ireland	25	38	251	338	+ 87
VI.—LEATHER. Tanners, Fellmongers, Curriers. Outstanding Returns accounted for slight decrease in this industry; in workshops from 123 to 122, and in persons employed from 1,627 to 1,614. The average number of persons per workshop in both years was 13·2. 108 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men employed in each being 6·1.	England and Wales	114	112	1,560	1,518	— 42
	Scotland	8	8	59	80	+ 21
	Ireland	*	*	8	16	+ 8
VII.—IVORY, BONE, SHELL AND JET. The decline in persons employed from 913 to 888 was probably due to outstanding Returns. The number of places remained the same as in the previous year (72), Warwickshire accounted for 56 in 1896. Females decreased from 377 to 370. The average number of all hands per workshop decreased from 12·7 to 12·3. Nine Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men employed in each being 2·7.	England and Wales	71	71	911	885	— 26
	Scotland	*	*	2	3	+ 1
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—CLAY, STONE, &c. VIII.—1. Quarries, Claypits, &c. (not more than 20 feet deep). Quarries, &c., increased from 11 to 13, and persons employed therein from 420 to 476. The average number of persons per workshop was 38·2 in 1895, and 36·6 in 1896. Two Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 22·5.	England and Wales	11	13	420	476	+ 56
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VIII.—CLAY, STONE, &c.—<i>continued.</i>	England and Wales	259	322	1,805	2,578	+ 773
VIII.—2. Marble and Stone Masons.	Scotland	14	12	99	80	— 19
Persons employed increased from 2,146 to 2,940, and workshops from 296 to 356. The average number of hands per workshop therefore rose from 7·3 to 8·3.	Ireland	23	22	242	282	+ 40
279 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 3·9.						
VIII.—3. Lime and Cement.	England and Wales	14	14	155	185	+ 30
Workshops numbered 14 in both years, but persons employed increased from 155 to 185, the average therefore advancing from 11·1 to 13·2.	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
18 Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 4·1.	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—4. Bricks and Tiles, not being Ornamental Tiles.	Hants	66	80	874	1,048	+ 169
Workpeople increased from 6,609 to 6,972, but Returns decreased from 591 to 575; 193 occupiers failing to send them, compared with 98 in 1895.	England and Wales	580	566	6,468	6,852	+ 384
Children increased from 26 to 33, and "all females" from 153 to 252.	Scotland	*	*	3	6	+ 3
The average number of all hands per workshop rose from 11·2 to 12·1.	Ireland	10	8	138	114	— 24
396 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men employed in each being 5·3.						
IX.—GLASS.						
Glass-cutting, Bending, Embossing and Staining.	England and Wales	67	88	688	933	+ 245
Persons employed increased from 916 to 1,152, and workshops from 80 to 104; the average thus falling from 11·5 to 11·1 hands per workshop.	Scotland	11	14	186	172	— 14
27 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 3·5.	Ireland	*	*	42	47	+ 5
X.—METALS; EXTRACTION OF.						
Nil.						
XI.—METALS; FOUNDING AND CONVERSION OF.						
Workshops increased from 7 to 8, and persons employed from 21 to 33.						
Ten Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men employed in each being 2·5.						

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations. (1)	Counties, &c. (2)	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895. (3)	1896. (4)	1895. (5)	1896. (6)	Increase + or Decrease — (7)
XIII. — MACHINES, APPLI- ANCES, &c.—<i>continued.</i> XIII.—6. Other Vehicles. With 72 workshops in 1895 and 64 in 1896, this industry returned the same number of male and female employees in both years. The average number of hands per workshop was 13·5 in 1896. 5 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 2·8.	England and Wales	72	64	861	861	—
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—7. File, Saw, Tool Making. Persons employed increased from 3,292 to 3,827, and workshops from 436 to 532, the West Riding of Yorkshire, it will be noticed, accounting for a large proportion of these numbers. 754 females were employed in 1896, an increase of 187. The average number of persons employed per workshop was 7·6 in 1895 and 7·2 in 1896. 176 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 3·1.	York, West Riding ...	292	386	2,144	2,561	+ 417
	England and Wales	428	524	3,250	3,792	+ 542
	Scotland	6	6	37	29	— 8
	Ireland	*	*	5	6	+ 1
XIII.—8. Cutlers. Employees numbered 907 in 1895 and 1,003 in 1896. The West Riding of Yorkshire accounted for 994 of the latter, and for 120 out of 125 workshops. 290 females were employed in 1896. The average number of all hands per workshop was 8 in that year. 29 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 2·3.	England and Wales	99	124	907	1,000	+ 93
	Scotland	—	*	—	3	+ 3
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—9. Mathematical, Scientific and Surgical Instruments. The persons employed in 1896 were 875 in number, rather more than half being in London. Average per workshop 8·3. 32 Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 2·6.	England and Wales	87	96	719	801	+ 82
	Scotland	8	8	86	72	— 14
	Ireland	*	*	3	2	— 1
XIII.—11. Wire Drawing. Persons employed numbered only 52 (in workshops) in 1896.						

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIII.—MACHINES, APPLI- ANCES, &c.—continued.	Stafford	488	500	2,022	2,163	+ 141
	Worcester	372	303	1,585	1,349	— 236
XIII.—12. Chains, Nails, Rivets.	England and Wales	891	826	3,754	3,684	— 70
Persons employed decreased from 3,790 to 3,716, and workshops from 893 to 828. 87 Returns were outstanding in the later year, however, compared with 25 in the earlier. 92 occupiers ceased work in 1896, or soon after. The number of works, &c., outside Staffordshire and Worcestershire was inconsiderable.	Scotland	*	*	36	32	— 4
Females decreased from 1,830 to 1,769.	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
The average number of all employees per workshop was 4·2 in 1895, and 4·5 in 1896.						
131 Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 2.						
XIII.—13. Anchors and Cables.						
Only 39 persons were employed (in 5 workshops) in 1896.						
XIII.—14. Locks, Latches, Keys.	Stafford	185	204	1,816	2,015	+ 199
Persons employed increased from 1,957 to 2,187, and workshops from 203 to 223, mostly located in Staffordshire.	England and Wales	202	223	1,954	2,180	+ 226
The average number of persons employed per workshop was 9·6 in 1895, and 9·7 in 1896.	Scotland	*	*	3	7	+ 4
114 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 2·5.	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—16. Making of other Industrial Appliances.	England and Wales	9	13	92	118	+ 26
Only 122 persons were returned as employed in 14 workshops.	Scotland	—	*	—	4	+ 4
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—17. Plumbing, Heating, Gas Fitting, Ventilating, Sanitary, Water Appliances.	Lancaster	200	243	1,368	1,793	+ 425
Large and fairly general increases were returned in these industries. There were 1,009 workshops with 6,994 hands in 1895, and 1,212 workshops with 8,895 hands in 1896, apart from which the number of outstanding Returns increased from 32 to 78.	England and Wales	893	1,085	5,932	7,611	+ 1,679
The average number of hands per workshop advanced from 6·9 to 7·3.	Scotland	58	70	622	824	+ 202
466 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands employed being 4.	Ireland	58	57	440	460	+ 20
XIII.—18. Small Arms, Swords, &c.	England and Wales	89	96	562	651	+ 89
In 1896 the number of persons employed was 700, distributed among 103 workshops, the majority of them in Warwickshire.	Scotland	5	7	26	49	+ 23
53 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of persons employed being 2·6.	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—*continued*.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.			
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	(2)						
XIV.—1-10. CHEMICALS, &c.							
Small industries are the rule in this group. The following are particulars of the principal branches :—							
Returns for 1896 received from Occupiers of "Men- workshops."	Men Em- ployed.	17	54	18	144	4	11
	Work- shops.	1	19	9	44	2	2
* Persons Employed.	1896.	88	225	62	650	23	37
	1895.	78	154	26	629	6	10
Workshops.	1896.	*	31	9	76	7	5
	1895.	*	19	6	73	*	*
XIV.—1. Alkali
XIV.—4. Paints and Colours
XIV.—5. Varnish
XIV.—6. Soap and Candles
XIV.—7. Oil and Oilcake
XIV.—8. Artificial Manure
All Chemicals.							
England and Wales	...	201	280	1,708	2,925	+ 1,217	
Scotland	...	8	11	104	131	+ 27	
Ireland	...	6	5	96	49	— 47	
Paints and Colours.							
England and Wales	...	18	28	149	210	+ 61	
Scotland	...	*	*	5	15	+ 10	
Ireland	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Soaps and Candles.							
England and Wales	...	66	70	537	604	+ 67	
Scotland	...	*	*	15	18	+ 3	
Ireland	...	*	*	77	28	— 49	
XIV.—10. Other Chemicals, &c.							
Many miscellaneous chemical work- shops were registered in 1896, notably in London and Lancashire, the total number of such works increasing from 111 (with 1,005 hands) to 166 (with 2,020 hands). Females employed increased from 551 to 1,155.							
The average number of all hands per workshop, was 9.1 in 1895, and 12.2 in 1896.							
46 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of persons employed being 4.5.							
Other Chemicals.							
England and Wales	...	105	159	902	1,901	+ 999	
Scotland	...	*	5	84	98	+ 14	
Ireland	...	*	*	19	21	+ 2	
XV. — CABINET, FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSIL MAKERS AND UPHOLS- TERERS.							
London	...	751	979	9,517	11,915	+ 2,398	
Lancaster	...	563	612	4,374	5,357	+ 983	
York, West Riding	...	300	330	2,703	3,198	+ 495	
Warwick	...	209	246	2,670	2,728	+ 58	
Lanark	...	131	172	1,593	1,902	+ 309	
Buckingham	...	62	72	1,298	1,420	+ 122	
Gloucester	...	68	76	926	1,131	+ 205	
England and Wales	...	2,945	3,480	29,729	36,471	+ 6,742	
Scotland	...	281	366	2,979	3,846	+ 867	
Ireland	...	132	127	1,182	1,230	+ 48	
This important workshop group under- went remarkable increase, extending to almost every county where appreciable numbers were employed. The registra- tion was very much improved for the second Return, and particulars were received from 3,973 occupiers, compared							

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)					
XV.—CABINET, FURNITURE, &c.—continued.						
with 3,358 in 1895. Workshops from which the Returns were not received numbered 87 in 1895, and 224 in 1896. Persons employed increased from 33,890 to 41,547.						
Young persons increased from 7,428 to 9,428, and female adults from 6,025 to 7,121.						
The average number of hands per workshop was 10·0 in 1895, and 10·5 in 1896.						
1,245 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men employed in each being 3·2.						
XVI.—1-8. FOOD.						
XVI.—1. Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery (including Men-workshops).						
This trade illustrates the great progress that has recently been made towards completion of the registration of workshops. The 1895 Return included 5,936 bake-houses, the corresponding number for 1896 being 7,714—an increase of nearly 30 per cent. For the third (1897) Return more than 10,000 applications have been addressed. The increase of workshops, however, does not appear to completely account for the advance in persons employed from 20,721 to 28,690—about 38½ per cent. more. The occupiers of 256 workshops failed to send the 1896 Return.						
There was no county which showed a decrease of any importance. 295 children were employed in 1896, and 4,759 females of all ages. The average number of persons employed per workshop was 3·7 in 1896, and about 3·5 in 1895.						
The next sub-heads of this group admit of short tabulation :—						
Returns for 1896 received from Occupiers of "Men-workshops."	Men Employed.	31	=	23	5	18
Workshops.		16	=	4	3	7
Persons Employed.	1896.	15	180	273	869	29
	1895.	—	153	57	573	11
Workshops.	1896.	*	7	16	53	5
	1895.	—	6	9	43	*
XVI.—2. Corn, Flour, and Grist Mills.						
XVI.—3. Cocoa, Chocolate						
XVI.—4. Salt, Sugar						
XVI.—5. Preserved Meats and Fruits.						
XVI.—7. Provender						
Lancaster ... ..	...	858	983	2,968	3,576	+ 608
London ... ..	...	269	369	1,682	2,230	+ 548
Lanark ... ..	...	297	354	1,610	2,029	+ 419
Hampshire ... ..	...	552	618	1,348	1,684	+ 336
York, West Riding ...	...	239	332	1,119	1,446	+ 327
Stafford ... ..	...	378	438	912	1,155	+ 243
England and Wales		4,462	5,673	14,702	19,677	+ 4,975
Scotland ... ..	...	1,379	1,884	5,660	8,345	+ 2,685
Ireland ... ..	...	95	157	359	668	+ 309
Cocoa, Chocolate.						
England and Wales		5	6	94	87	— 7
Scotland ... ..	...	*	*	59	93	+ 34
Ireland ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, Sugar.						
England and Wales		9	15	57	271	+ 214
Scotland ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland ... ..	...	—	*	—	2	+ 2
Preserved Meats and Fruits.						
England and Wales		40	47	563	824	+ 261
Scotland ... ..	...	*	*	7	18	+ 11
Ireland ... ..	...	*	*	3	27	+ 24

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XVI.—1-8. FOOD—continued.						
XVI.—6 and 8. Other Foods (including Fish-curing and preserving). As previously explained, the 1896 Return is largely affected by the result of the recent fish-curing enquiry. Fish-curing is, in the main, a very brief season trade, and many of the 1896 Returns are from temporary occupiers and workshops not covered by the 1895 figures. The 1896 data include 1,544 workshops, and 38,470 persons employed. Outstanding Returns increased from 16 to 62. <i>Fish-curing and preserving</i> accounted for 34,493 of the employees (5,422 in England and Wales, 25,359 in Scotland, and 3,712 in Ireland), and <i>Other Foods</i> for 3,977 (3,158 in England and Wales, 663 in Scotland, and 156 in Ireland). In both groups females predominate, 24,521 being employed in fish-curing and preserving, and 2,345 in other food manufactures. The general average of all persons employed per workshop was 24·9 in 1896. 93 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being about 3.	Aberdeen	80	231	2,247	10,246	+ 7,999
	Orkney and Shetland ...	11	86	287	3,406	+ 3,119
	Ross and Cromarty ...	13	101	366	3,164	+ 2,798
	Caithness	13	66	323	2,700	+ 2,377
	Norfolk	6	101	79	1,672	+ 1,593
	Kerry	—	44	—	1,480	+ 1,480
	Cork	15	44	216	1,449	+ 1,233
	Banff	19	48	373	1,256	+ 883
	Lancaster	102	114	1,166	1,290	+ 124
	London	51	75	835	1,228	+ 393
	Forfar	5	6	173	1,117	+ 944
	England and Wales	275	636	3,580	8,580	+ 5,000
	Scotland	208	780	5,044	26,022	+ 20,978
	Ireland	22	128	346	3,868	+ 3,522
Brewers, Malsters, Distillers, Beer Bottlers.						
XVII.—1. Brewers, Maltsters, Distillers, Beer Bottlers. There was a slight increase in the number of persons employed (from 2,243 to 2,308), and more definite advance in number of workshops (167 in 1895, and 209 in 1896). Outstanding Returns also increased from 4 to 20. The average number of hands per workshop diminished from 13·4 to 11·0. 156 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands being 5·9. The other two classes in this group are small.	England and Wales	164	203	2,142	2,145	+ 3
	Scotland	*	*	38	43	+ 5
	Ireland	*	*	63	120	+ 57
Aerated Waters.						
XVII.—2. Aerated Waters. XVII.—3. Other Drinks.	England and Wales	63	76	272	365	+ 93
	Scotland	*	*	8	4	— 4
	Ireland	*	*	21	38	+ 17
Other Drinks.						
XVIII.—Job Dyeing and Cleaning. Returns were received from 31 workshops (employing 200 persons) for 1895, and from 32 workshops (employing 193 hands) for 1896. 16 Returns (37 hands) were also received for the latter year from occupiers of men-workshops.	England and Wales	26	44	132	278	+ 146
	Scotland	—	*	—	4	+ 4
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII.—Job Dyeing and Cleaning. Returns were received from 31 workshops (employing 200 persons) for 1895, and from 32 workshops (employing 193 hands) for 1896. 16 Returns (37 hands) were also received for the latter year from occupiers of men-workshops.	England and Wales	31	32	200	193	— 7
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIX.—CLOTHING.						
This is by far the most important group of workshops.						
XIX.—1. Tailoring.						
This is another industry which illustrates the improvement in the registers of the factory department and the counteracting effect of outstanding Returns. The latter numbered 168 in 1895, and 515 in 1896.						
8,860 Returns were received in 1895, and 10,105 in 1896.						
Persons employed increased from 73,138 to 85,459, distributed as follows:—						
		1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.		
Half-timers	{ M. 139 166 + 27 F. 97 149 + 52					
Young persons	{ M. 6,589 7,229 + 640 F. 6,961 8,280 + 1,319					
Adults	{ M. 35,527 42,232 + 6,705 F. 23,825 27,403 + 3,578					
The increase in employment of females was most conspicuous in London (+1,450), Lancashire (+884), and the West Riding (+497).						
The average number of hands per workshop rose from 8·3 to 8·5.						
2,920 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands being 2·9.						
	London	1,683	1,894	15,258	18,294	+ 3,036
	Lancaster	1,018	1,153	9,646	11,570	+ 1,924
	York, West Riding	664	774	6,693	7,941	+ 1,248
	Lanark	529	619	5,339	5,926	+ 587
	Edinburgh	166	191	2,024	2,326	+ 302
	Warwick	199	227	1,576	1,878	+ 302
	Devon	179	222	1,529	1,800	+ 271
	Stafford	281	309	1,396	1,721	+ 325
	Antrim	143	152	1,505	1,676	+ 171
	Gloucester	141	135	1,982	1,596	— 386
	Hampshire	275	269	1,338	1,528	+ 190
	Northumberland	117	121	1,222	1,417	+ 195
	Durham	153	149	1,185	1,255	+ 70
	Dublin	118	109	1,236	1,219	— 17
	Chester	104	99	998	1,149	+ 151
	Cornwall	102	115	1,086	1,147	+ 61
	Ayr	162	186	861	1,061	+ 200
	Aberdeen	125	149	828	1,037	+ 209
	Forfar	98	115	859	1,008	+ 149
	England and Wales	6,519	7,298	54,160	63,589	+ 9,429
	Scotland	1,738	2,043	13,954	16,444	+ 2,490
	Ireland... ..	603	764	5,024	5,426	+ 402
XIX.—2. Hats and Caps.						
Unlike the factories engaged in this industry the workshops showed increase. Persons employed numbered 9,841 in 1895, and 11,053 in 1896—an increase which it will be noticed was covered by Bedfordshire and London alone; the number of workshops being 625 in 1895 and 766 in 1896.						
With regard to the advance in Bedfordshire it should be explained that outstanding Returns showed a decrease from 66 to 30.						
7,242 females were employed in 1896.						
The average number of all persons employed per workshop was 15·7 in 1895 and 14·4 in 1896.						
Fourteen Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands to each being 3·7.						
	Bedford	314	422	3,652	4,530	+ 848
	London	119	142	2,204	2,725	+ 521
	Lancaster	67	74	1,716	1,813	+ 97
	England and Wales	583	725	9,269	10,443	+ 1,174
	Scotland	35	34	536	581	+ 45
	Ireland... ..	7	7	36	29	— 7
XIX.—3. Millinery, Mantle, Stay, Corset and Dressmaking.						
Better registration of workshops far more than neutralised a large increase (1509 : 701) in the number of occupiers failing to make the Return for 1896. Most counties showed increase of firms, of persons employed, and of hands per workshop.						
	London	3,874	4,239	35,562	39,165	+ 3,603
	Lancaster	3,109	3,197	16,823	18,476	+ 1,653
	York, West Riding	1,733	1,804	7,859	8,621	+ 762
	Lanark	892	990	5,717	6,657	+ 940
	Hants	784	797	3,724	4,382	+ 658
	Edinburgh	330	378	3,290	3,675	+ 385
	Devon	450	595	2,783	3,527	+ 744
	Glamorgan	681	743	2,761	3,088	+ 327
	Warwick	640	636	2,882	2,888	+ 6
	Stafford	781	788	2,684	2,784	+ 100

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—*continued*.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIX.—CLOTHING—<i>continued</i>.						
XIX.—3. Millinery, Mantle, Stay, Corset, and Dressmaking—<i>continued</i>.	Surrey	276	455	1,800	2,690	+ 890
	Durham	466	487	2,306	2,669	+ 363
Returns for the whole Kingdom in- creased from 26,359 to 28,263, and persons employed from 150,808 to 168,488.	Kent	315	467	1,965	2,621	+ 656
	Dublin	288	295	2,961	2,578	— 383
The latter numbers were thus dis- tributed according to age and sex:—	Chester	554	572	2,294	2,495	+ 201
	Sussex	303	345	2,195	2,463	+ 268
1895. 1896. Increase or Decrease.	Gloucester	377	365	2,251	2,418	+ 167
	Antrim	431	425	2,080	2,278	+ 198
Children { M. 21 36 + 15	Essex	405	468	1,723	2,247	+ 524
	Norfolk	239	309	1,471	1,952	+ 481
{ F. 742 817 + 75	Lincoln	325	364	1,695	1,952	+ 257
	Northumberland	291	309	1,753	1,946	+ 193
Young { M. 468 515 + 47	Somerset	360	340	1,898	1,908	+ 10
	Aberdeen	163	241	1,408	1,849	+ 441
persons { F. 50,844 55,914 + 5,070	Notts	279	290	1,668	1,769	+ 101
	York, North Riding	314	298	1,714	1,757	+ 43
Adults { M. 2,741 3,362 + 621	York, East Riding	293	329	1,325	1,532	+ 207
	Suffolk	177	251	1,077	1,521	+ 444
{ F. 95,992 107,844 + 11,852	Ayr	271	273	1,382	1,502	+ 120
	Middlesex	296	315	1,110	1,374	+ 264
The average number of persons em- ployed per workshop increased from 5·7 to 6·0.	Forfar	206	208	1,413	1,346	— 67
	Cornwall	179	206	1,108	1,327	+ 219
There were, naturally, no Returns for 1896 received from occupiers of men- workshops.	Derby	221	271	1,040	1,246	+ 206
	Berkshire	182	189	1,025	1,191	+ 166
England and Wales	Cork	322	262	1,128	1,170	+ 42
	Renfrew	185	208	903	1,132	+ 229
Scotland	Worcester	244	251	1,028	1,101	+ 73
	Northampton	179	182	967	1,064	+ 97
Ireland	England and Wales	20,765	22,468	119,322	134,179	+ 14,857
	Scotland	3,057	3,500	19,598	22,695	+ 3,097
XIX.—4. Shirt and Linen Collar making.						
Returns increased from 481 to 583, out- standing Returns from 2 to 23 and em- ployees from 8,999 to 10,835—9,926 of the latter number being females. The average number of hands per workshop was 18·7 in 1895 and 18·6 in 1896.	London	163	200	3,271	3,921	+ 650
	Lancaster	104	116	1,479	1,798	+ 319
Only three Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops.	Lanark	31	43	1,058	1,303	+ 245
	England and Wales	368	439	6,264	7,290	+ 1,026
England and Wales	Scotland	54	74	1,252	1,786	+ 534
	Ireland	59	70	1,483	1,759	+ 276
XIX.—5. Boots and Shoes.						
Several causes were responsible for the apparent diminution in the number of employees in this industry. Outstanding Returns increased from 509 to 767 (294 in Northamptonshire alone), there were 532 cessations of work (131 in Northampton- shire), and the 1895 Returns from occu- piers were exaggerated by inclusion of factory figures. The total decrease was from 37,535 to 36,285. On the other hand the registration of a large number of small workshops increased the number of works from 3,936 to 4,279.	Northampton	1,011	937	10,581	8,749	— 1,832
	London	564	691	7,695	8,535	+ 840
Half-timers decreased from 662 to 569 and "all females" from 10,391 to 10,232. The average number of hands per work- shop fell from 9·5 to 8·5.	Leicester	124	135	3,995	3,011	— 984
	Lancaster	536	598	2,326	2,687	+ 361
2,880 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands to each being 2·4.	Gloucester	254	272	1,909	1,839	— 70
	York, West Riding	230	256	1,504	1,639	+ 135
England and Wales	Norfolk	102	109	1,473	1,464	— 14
	England and Wales	3,684	3,976	35,681	34,231	— 1,450
Scotland	Scotland	74	144	660	929	+ 269
	Ireland	178	159	1,194	1,128	— 66

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XIX.—CLOTHING—continued.						
XIX.—6. Haberdashery.						
Persons employed decreased from 2,676 to 2,218, but workshops advanced from 117 to 121. Females numbered 1,602 in 1896. The average number of hands per workshop declined from 22·9 to 18·3. No Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops.	Antrim	64	68	1,784	1,556	— 228
	England and Wales	42	43	681	547	— 134
	Scotland	*	*	41	30	— 11
	Ireland	71	74	1,954	1,641	— 313
XIX.—7. Other Articles of Clothing.						
Fuller registration produced increased totals, particularly in London. Persons employed advanced from 20,040 to 24,195, Returns from 1,519 to 1,831, and outstanding Returns from 27 to 90. Females increased from 16,570 to 19,828. The average number of hands per workshop was the same in both years—13·2. 28 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands to each being 3·7.	London	822	1,030	9,997	12,648	+ 2,651
	Lancaster	224	244	3,299	3,700	+ 401
	Lanark	91	99	1,496	1,695	+ 199
	England and Wales	1,333	1,620	17,539	21,150	+ 3,611
	Scotland	123	137	1,675	1,952	+ 277
	Ireland	63	74	826	1,093	+ 267
XX.—JEWELLERY, PLATE, FINE INSTRUMENTS, FANCY ARTICLES, GAMES.						
XX.—1. Gold and Silver Plate, Electro Plate, Jewellery.						
Persons employed increased from 6,298 to 6,915 and workshops from 679 to 721, although outstanding Returns were also more numerous (69 compared with 28). 1,989 females were employed in 1896. The average number of hands per workshop was 9·3 in 1895 and 9·6 in 1896. 169 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands in each being 2·5.	Warwick	385	379	4,055	4,107	+ 52
	London	91	115	989	1,395	+ 406
	England and Wales	626	661	6,028	6,596	+ 568
	Scotland	49	56	219	273	+ 54
	Ireland	*	*	51	46	— 5
XX.—2. Clocks and Watches.						
An advance in the number of Returns from 360 to 468, although 18 more than before were outstanding, resulted in an increase of persons employed from 1,645 to 1,960. 170 females were employed in 1896, compared with 117 in 1895. The average number of hands per workshop declined from 4·6 to 4·2. 314 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands to each being 2·6.	England and Wales	293	299	1,402	1,366	— 36
	Scotland	63	165	228	584	+ 356
	Ireland	*	*	15	10	— 5

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XX.—JEWELLERY, &c.—<i>continued.</i>						
XX.—3. Musical Instruments.	London	62	84	1,359	1,815	+ 456
Three-fourths of the persons engaged in this industry in 1896 were employed in London.	England and Wales	132	147	1,898	2,385	+487
For the United Kingdom, Returns increased from 138 to 153, and outstanding Returns from 1 to 16; while the number of persons employed rose from 1,961 to 2,448. The average number per workshop was 14·2 in 1895 and 16·0 in 1896.	Scotland	*	*	13	13	—
42 Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of hands to each being 4·1.	Ireland	*	*	50	50	—
XX.—4. Photographic Apparatus.	England and Wales	18	10	219	148	— 71
Returns decreased from 20 to 13, and persons employed from 229 to 160.	Scotland	*	*	10	12	+ 2
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XX.—5. Articles for Athletic Purposes (other than Boating, Riding, Cycling); Games, Toys.	London	43	58	701	1,433	+ 732
In 1896 London gave employment to 1,433 out of 1,795 persons, and its increase of 732 more than explained the United Kingdom difference between the two years. Females employed advanced from 518 to 738. The average number of all hands per workshop was 13·1 in 1895 and 18·5 in 1896.	England and Wales	83	91	1,102	1,748	+646
23 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 7·3.	Scotland	*	6	24	47	+ 23
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
XX.—6. Fancy Boxes.	London	60	65	1,380	1,749	+ 369
In 1896 about half of this industry was located in London and a quarter in Lanark. The Returns increased from 136 to 141, and persons employed from 3,040 to 3,542. Outstanding Returns rose from 4 to 12. Females numbered 2,464 in the earlier and 2,814 in the later Return.	England and Wales	104	101	2,140	2,342	+202
The average number of hands per workshop was 22·4 in 1895 and 25·1 in 1896.	Scotland	26	34	800	1,081	+ 281
Only two Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers employing men solely.	Ireland	6	6	100	119	+ 19
XX.—7. Artificial Flowers.	London	87	95	2,186	2,161	— 25
Returns increased from 92 to 100, and outstanding returns from 1 to 12; but employes fell from 2,318 to 2,285—practically all in London. All but 262 persons in the later year were females, and no men-workshop Returns were received. The average number of hands per workshop was 25·2 in 1895 and 22·9 in 1896.	England and Wales	92	100	2,318	2,285	— 33
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—

Annual Returns, 1895-96: Workshops—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.			
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXI.—1-7. PAPER, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Paper Colouring and Enamelling.						
	England and Wales	6	7	130	172	+	42
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	*	—	36	+	36
	Cardboard, Envelope, Paper-box Making.						
	England and Wales	182	198	3,113	3,498	+	385
	Scotland	11	17	207	225	+	18
	Ireland	6	*	174	115	—	59
	Other Articles of Stationery.						
	England and Wales	26	37	257	474	+	217
	Scotland	*	*	58	80	+	22
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
	XXII.—EXPLOSIVES.						
	XXII.—1-2. Gunpowder and Explosives in which Di-nitro-benzole is used.						
	XXII.—3. Other Explosives.						
The number of works decreased from 14 to 11, and the number of persons employed from 295 to 282.							
Out of the total of 282, there were 9 children, 76 young persons, and 197 adults, and in each of these divisions about two-thirds were females.							
The average number of employés to each workshop rose from 21.1 to 25.6.							
Four Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 4.							
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
XXIII.—1. Coopers.							
The 1896 Return for this industry showed 232 workshops employing 2,334 persons, as compared with 213 employing 1,911 during 1895.							
The average number of hands to each workshop rose from 9.0 to 10.1.							
205 Returns for 1896 were received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 4.							
England and Wales	150	160	1,254	1,598	+	344	
Scotland	53	63	554	646	+	92	
Ireland	10	9	103	90	—	13	

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.																															
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.																													
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)																											
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.	Lincoln	56	62	746	1,066	+	320																												
XXIII.—2. Rope Making.	England and Wales	414	447	3,717	4,145	+	428																												
The total number of persons employed rose from 4,704 to 5,360, the number of workshops increasing from 504 to 544.	Scotland	70	70	874	993	+	119																												
The age and sex distribution was as follows :—	Ireland	20	27	113	222	+	109																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Increase.</td></tr><tr><td>Children { M.</td><td>173</td><td>208</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>26</td><td>29</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Young persons. { M.</td><td>1,457</td><td>1,676</td><td>219</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>248</td><td>312</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>Adults { M.</td><td>2,053</td><td>2,314</td><td>261</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>747</td><td>821</td><td>74</td></tr></table>		1895.	1896.	Increase.	Children { M.	173	208	35	{ F.	26	29	3	Young persons. { M.	1,457	1,676	219	{ F.	248	312	64	Adults { M.	2,053	2,314	261	{ F.	747	821	74							
	1895.	1896.	Increase.																																
Children { M.	173	208	35																																
{ F.	26	29	3																																
Young persons. { M.	1,457	1,676	219																																
{ F.	248	312	64																																
Adults { M.	2,053	2,314	261																																
{ F.	747	821	74																																
The average number of persons employed in each workshop was 9·3 in 1895 and 9·9 in 1896.																																			
73 Returns were also received from men-workshops, the average number of men to each being 2·2.																																			
XXIII.—3. Sails and Tarpaulins.	England and Wales	123	128	1,358	1,636	+	278																												
In 1896 there were 149 places employing 1,860 persons, as compared with 146 employing 1,545 during the previous year.	Scotland	20	20	164	216	+	52																												
The average number of hands per workshop was 10·6 in 1895 and 12·5 in 1896.	Ireland	*	*	23	8	—	15																												
88 Returns for 1896 were also received from occupiers of men-workshops, the average number of men to each being 3·0.																																			
XXIII.—4. Lace Warehouses.	Nottingham	179	146	3,761	3,316	—	445																												
The number of works decreased from 191 to 165, and the employees from 3,864 to 3,492. This falling off was entirely due to a difference of classification in the county of Nottingham, which in 1896 gave employment to all but 176 of the total number of workers.	England and Wales	191	165	3,864	3,492	—	372																												
The age and sex distribution was :—	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Decrease.</td></tr><tr><td>Children ... { M.</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>12</td><td>3</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Young persons. { M.</td><td>155</td><td>115</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>1,059</td><td>988</td><td>71</td></tr><tr><td>Adults ... { M.</td><td>626</td><td>533</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>2,012</td><td>1,853</td><td>159</td></tr></table>		1895.	1896.	Decrease.	Children ... { M.	—	—	—	{ F.	12	3	9	Young persons. { M.	155	115	40	{ F.	1,059	988	71	Adults ... { M.	626	533	93	{ F.	2,012	1,853	159	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895.	1896.	Decrease.																																
Children ... { M.	—	—	—																																
{ F.	12	3	9																																
Young persons. { M.	155	115	40																																
{ F.	1,059	988	71																																
Adults ... { M.	626	533	93																																
{ F.	2,012	1,853	159																																
The average number of employees in each workshop rose from 20·2 to 21·2.																																			
Returns for 1896 were also received from two men-workshops employing one man each.																																			

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.																																				
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.																																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)																																		
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—<i>cont.</i>																																								
XXIII.—5. Rag Sorting, Dusting, and Grinding (for Non-Textile purposes). The 1896 Return shows an increase of 11·1 per cent. as regards the number of workshops (180 and 200), but a decrease of 4·6 per cent. in the number of employees (2,181 and 2,080). The age and sex distribution was :— <table><tr><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Increase or Decrease.</td></tr><tr><td>Children... { M.</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>+ 4</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>+ 2</td></tr><tr><td>Young persons. { M.</td><td>34</td><td>37</td><td>+ 3</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>171</td><td>170</td><td>— 1</td></tr><tr><td>Adults ... { M.</td><td>338</td><td>400</td><td>+ 62</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>1,636</td><td>1,465</td><td>— 171</td></tr></table> The average number of employees per workshop fell from 12·1 to 10·4. 16 Returns for 1896 were also received from men-workshops, the average number of men in each being 2·7.		1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.	Children... { M.	1	5	+ 4	{ F.	1	3	+ 2	Young persons. { M.	34	37	+ 3	{ F.	171	170	— 1	Adults ... { M.	338	400	+ 62	{ F.	1,636	1,465	— 171	England and Wales	143	158	1,545	1,544	— 1						
		1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.																																				
	Children... { M.	1	5	+ 4																																				
{ F.	1	3	+ 2																																					
Young persons. { M.	34	37	+ 3																																					
{ F.	171	170	— 1																																					
Adults ... { M.	338	400	+ 62																																					
{ F.	1,636	1,465	— 171																																					
Scotland	31	36	469	439	— 30																																			
Ireland	6	6	167	97	— 70																																			
XXIII.—6. Brush Making. The 1896 Returns for this industry gave 404 workshops with 4,924 employees, as compared with 392 with 4,771 employees in 1895. The age and sex distribution was :— <table><tr><td></td><td>1895.</td><td>1896.</td><td>Increase or Decrease.</td></tr><tr><td>Children { M.</td><td>14</td><td>17</td><td>+ 3</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>2</td><td>—</td><td>— 2</td></tr><tr><td>Young persons. { M.</td><td>696</td><td>656</td><td>— 40</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>358</td><td>401</td><td>+ 43</td></tr><tr><td>Adults { M.</td><td>2,595</td><td>2,774</td><td>+ 179</td></tr><tr><td>{ F.</td><td>1,106</td><td>1,076</td><td>— 30</td></tr></table> There was no change in the average number (12·2) employed in each workshop. 78 Returns for 1896 were also received from men-workshops, the average number of men to each being 3.								1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.	Children { M.	14	17	+ 3	{ F.	2	—	— 2	Young persons. { M.	696	656	— 40	{ F.	358	401	+ 43	Adults { M.	2,595	2,774	+ 179	{ F.	1,106	1,076	— 30	England and Wales	354	359	3,955	4,008	+ 53
	1895.	1896.	Increase or Decrease.																																					
Children { M.	14	17	+ 3																																					
{ F.	2	—	— 2																																					
Young persons. { M.	696	656	— 40																																					
{ F.	358	401	+ 43																																					
Adults { M.	2,595	2,774	+ 179																																					
{ F.	1,106	1,076	— 30																																					
Scotland	23	27	454	505	+ 51																																			
Ireland	15	18	362	411	+ 49																																			
XXIII.—7. Glue. The 1896 Returns included only two workshops of this class, and only one man was employed in each.																																								

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—*continued.*

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—<i>cont.</i>						
XXIII.—8. Firewood Cutting.						
The number of works increased from 176 to 215, and the number of persons employed from 698 to 1,017; out of the latter total London returned 763.						
The average number of employees in each factory rose from 4·0 to 4·7.						
51 Returns for 1896 were also received from men-workshops, the average number of men to each being 1·8.						
XXIII.—9. Miscellaneous Articles for Buildings, Roads, and similar Constructions.						
In 1896 there were 167 places with 1,486 employees, compared with 149 with 1,336 employees during the previous year.						
The average number of employees to each works was 8·9 in 1895 and 9·0 in 1896.						
96 Returns for 1896 were also received from men-workshops, the average number of men to each being 5·2.						
XXIII.—10. Miscellaneous Articles mainly of Wood.						
The 1896 Return for this group showed 219 workshops with 1,955 hands, as compared with 170 with 1,450 hands during 1895. London and Stafford together accounted for 1,412 out of the 1896 total of employees (1,955).						
The average number of employees per workshop was 8·5 in 1895, and 8·9 in the year following.						
129 Returns for 1896 were also received from men-workshops, the average number of men to each being 3·9.						
XXIII.—11. Miscellaneous Articles mainly of Leather.						
The number of workshops increased from 226 to 247, and the number of persons employed from 3,516 to 3,744.						
The age and sex distribution was :—						

Annual Returns, 1895-96 : Workshops—continued.

Industries, with General Observations.	Counties, &c.	Workshops or Departments.		Persons Employed.		
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	Increase + or Decrease —.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.						
XXIII.—12. Miscellaneous Articles mainly of Metal. In this group of industries there was an increase of 166 (955 to 1,121) in the number of workshops, and 1,295 (9,348 to 10,643) as regards the persons employed. Outstanding Returns also advanced from 28 to 72. The following figures show the age and sex distribution :—	Warwick	287	310	3,925	4,153	+ 228
	Stafford	98	121	1,217	1,231	+ 14
	London	92	113	946	1,210	+ 264
	England and Wales	897	1,045	8,794	9,966	+ 1,172
	Scotland	48	65	481	578	+ 97
	Ireland	10	11	73	99	+ 26
XXIII.—13. Miscellaneous Articles, mainly of Paper. The 1896 Returns gave 251 works with 2,828 employees, as compared with 205 with 2,174 employees during 1895. The following shows the age and sex distribution :—	England and Wales	172	217	1,687	2,321	+ 634
	Scotland	27	28	341	324	— 17
	Ireland	6	6	146	183	+ 37
	England and Wales	172	217	1,687	2,321	+ 634
	Scotland	27	28	341	324	— 17
	Ireland	6	6	146	183	+ 37

ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1896.—continued.

Table 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY

of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops.

Classes.	Factories or Work- shops or Depart- ments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
TEXTILE FACTORIES.											
England and Wales	8,374	48	19,922	23,423	67,737	123,445	256,788	365,346	344,447	512,214	856,661
Scotland	1,111	3	2,186	2,875	8,841	22,258	32,522	78,672	43,549	103,805	147,354
Ireland	406	9	2,194	2,656	5,805	8,159	16,846	38,012	24,845	48,827	73,672
United Kingdom ..	9,891	60	24,302	28,954	82,383	153,862	306,156	482,030	412,841	664,846	1,077,687
United Kingdom (1895)	7,875	74	25,525	30,100	83,086	154,992	303,270	478,778	411,881	663,870	1,075,751
NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.											
England and Wales	58,378	1,413	4,434	1,828	258,918	109,416	1,550,708	267,785	1,814,060	379,029	2,193,089
Scotland	7,158	32	542	247	35,549	19,321	260,635	47,149	296,726	66,717	363,443
Ireland	3,852	426	116	74	7,443	5,855	68,688	27,023	76,247	32,952	109,199
United Kingdom ..	69,388	1,871	5,092	2,149	301,910	134,592	1,880,031	341,957	2,187,033	478,698	2,665,731
United Kingdom (1895)	64,709	667	5,340	2,113	275,761	121,708	1,754,641	320,556	2,035,742	444,377	2,480,119
WORKSHOPS (under 1878 Factory Act).											
England and Wales	66,541	4,704	1,256	1,113	53,470	83,349	194,877	187,748	249,603	272,210	521,813
Scotland.. .. .	10,715	131	225	359	7,262	11,498	32,549	47,792	40,036	59,649	99,685
Ireland	4,413	789	63	100	3,187	5,216	10,561	14,940	13,811	20,256	34,067
United Kingdom ..	81,669	5,624	1,544	1,572	63,919	100,063	237,987	250,480	303,450	352,115	655,565
United Kingdom (1895)	71,424	2,567	1,475	1,453	55,241	89,058	195,578	204,810	252,294	295,321	547,615
GRAND TOTALS.											
All Textile Factories in the United Kingdom.	9,891	60	24,302	28,954	82,383	153,862	306,156	482,030	412,841	664,846	1,077,687
All Non-Textile Factories in the United Kingdom.	69,388	1,871	5,092	2,149	301,910	134,592	1,880,031	341,957	2,187,033	478,698	2,665,731
All Workshops (under the 1878 Factory Act) in the United Kingdom.	81,669	5,624	1,544	1,572	63,919	100,063	237,987	250,480	303,450	352,115	655,565
Grand Total of all Works	160,948	7,555	30,938	32,675	448,212	388,517	2,424,174	1,074,467	2,903,324	1,495,659	4,398,983
Grand Total of all Works (1895)	144,008	3,308	32,340	33,666	414,088	365,758	2,253,489	1,004,144	2,699,917	1,403,568	4,103,485

MAP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SHEWING APPROXIMATELY THE COUNTY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE AND NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS UNDER THE 1878 FACTORY ACT, RESPECTIVELY, IN 1896.

See Table 2.



Table 2.—County Totals of Persons Employed in Textile and Non-Textile Factories and Workshops, respectively; 1895 and 1896.

(SEE MAP FACING TABLE 1.)

Counties.	Factories and Workshops (or Departments).		Persons Employed in								Population in 1891.	Approximate Per- centage of Population Employed in Factories and Work- shops.	
			Textile Factories.		Non-Textile Factories.		Workshops.		All Factories and Workshops (under 1878 Factory Act).				
			1896. (4.)	1895. (5.)	1896. (6.)	1895. (7.)	1896. (8.)	1895. (9.)	1896. (10.)	1895. (11.)			
(1.)	1896. (2.)	1895. (3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	1896. (13.)	1895. (14.)
County of York ...	137	118	34	37	700	692	195	161	929	890	34,219	2·7	2·6
County of Lincoln ...	904	749	—	—	5,514	5,134	6,310	5,216	11,824	10,350	165,999	7·1	6·2
County of Nottingham ...	879	841	—	—	11,410	10,633	3,384	3,064	14,794	13,697	268,357	5·5	5·1
County of Derby ...	194	178	56	52	573	453	366	336	995	841	52,872	1·9	1·6
County of Leicestershire ...	512	489	37	12	9,707	8,774	2,824	2,633	12,568	11,419	164,442	7·6	6·9
County of Cheshire ...	510	423	70	66	4,068	3,905	1,508	1,033	5,646	5,004	196,269	2·9	2·6
County of Lancashire ...	374	332	290	280	588	503	479	429	1,357	1,212	86,383	1·6	1·4
County of Warwick ...	711	616	619	550	7,895	8,203	1,291	1,129	9,805	9,882	118,624	8·3	8·3
County of Gloucestershire ...	552	468	145	116	1,877	1,693	1,209	889	3,231	2,698	125,585	2·6	2·2
County of Herefordshire ...	3,195	2,901	43,392	42,403	62,828	59,027	8,171	6,643	114,391	108,073	707,978	16·2	15·3
County of Shropshire ...	1,225	1,109	512	505	6,060	5,249	4,792	4,047	11,364	9,801	318,583	3·6	3·1
County of Staffordshire ...	956	918	2,084	2,497	15,347	13,293	2,167	1,849	19,598	17,639	266,549	7·4	6·6
County of Kent ...	565	495	196	150	3,952	3,782	1,211	1,009	5,359	4,941	116,698	4·6	4·2
County of Sussex ...	1,793	1,626	22,178	20,090	42,396	37,217	4,200	3,804	68,774	61,111	432,414	15·9	14·1
County of Surrey ...	2,574	2,203	2,319	2,314	22,316	20,211	9,973	7,826	34,608	30,351	636,225	5·4	4·8
County of Devon ...	1,018	940	724	872	3,640	3,474	3,586	3,184	7,950	7,530	188,995	4·2	4·0
County of Cornwall ...	2,284	2,200	1,672	1,802	86,484	80,566	6,959	6,039	95,115	88,407	1,024,369	9·3	8·6
County of Somerset ...	1,844	1,600	3,155	3,152	41,389	39,232	5,950	4,636	50,494	47,020	761,191	6·6	6·2
County of Dorset ...	341	355	167	233	3,741	3,564	555	837	4,463	4,634	42,565	10·5	10·9
County of Wiltshire ...	2,887	2,557	228	212	45,823	44,858	7,262	6,338	53,313	51,408	693,072	7·7	7·4
County of Hampshire ...	2,578	2,562	6,203	6,185	42,862	38,878	10,613	10,600	59,678	55,663	548,886	10·9	10·1
County of Berkshire ...	3,864	3,672	203	176	28,223	25,784	15,584	13,845	44,010	39,805	666,250	6·6	6·0
County of Oxfordshire ...	246	259	3	3	1,603	1,501	586	597	2,192	2,101	113,346	1·9	1·9
County of Warwickshire ...	675	661	246	236	7,528	7,023	2,644	2,413	10,418	9,672	215,179	4·8	4·5
County of Gloucestershire ...	158	146	—	—	1,622	1,441	348	387	1,970	1,828	50,289	3·9	3·6
County of Wiltshire ...	1,783	1,400	201	211	38,200	33,747	6,276	4,922	44,677	38,880	806,297	5·5	4·8
County of Devonshire ...	22,166	20,511	439,643	444,457	383,007	351,516	74,198	65,574	896,848	861,547	3,957,906	22·7	21·8
County of Dorsetshire ...	1,647	1,459	24,579	23,783	44,117	41,236	7,932	8,358	76,628	73,377	379,286	20·2	19·4
County of Lincolnshire ...	2,002	1,781	111	107	22,322	20,044	6,623	5,393	29,056	25,544	467,281	6·2	5·5
County of Northamptonshire ...	19,727	17,328	2,888	2,687	324,077	302,789	140,694	117,221	467,659	422,697	4,211,743	11·1	10·0
County of Northumberland ...	222	193	84	74	416	396	261	233	761	703	64,726	1·2	1·1
County of Durham ...	827	772	52	58	17,875	15,786	2,817	2,348	20,744	18,192	574,999	3·6	3·2
County of Yorkshire ...	729	637	45	41	15,052	15,175	1,702	1,393	16,799	16,609	275,242	6·1	6·0
County of Lancashire ...	350	287	784	833	731	580	548	455	2,063	1,868	67,297	3·1	2·8
County of Cheshire ...	1,800	1,277	1,892	1,413	19,161	17,197	8,837	5,385	29,890	23,995	460,362	6·5	5·2
County of Derbyshire ...	2,033	2,036	139	136	26,706	26,657	12,262	14,219	39,107	41,012	308,072	12·7	13·3
County of Nottinghamshire ...	1,544	1,399	325	257	48,463	41,301	7,420	5,807	56,208	47,365	506,030	11·1	9·4
County of Leicestershire ...	2,154	2,050	18,633	17,477	37,729	34,126	9,426	8,876	65,788	60,479	505,311	13·0	12·0
County of Lincolnshire ...	553	516	656	795	4,309	4,167	1,756	1,420	6,721	6,382	188,220	3·6	3·4
County of Northamptonshire ...	436	377	166	146	2,940	2,430	1,111	1,059	4,217	3,635	82,003	5·1	4·4
County of Northumberland ...	84	62	18	15	150	84	187	145	355	244	17,119	2·1	1·4
County of Durham ...	40	42	—	—	250	238	80	91	330	329	22,123	1·5	1·5
County of Yorkshire ...	1,001	900	649	648	10,518	8,900	2,539	2,464	13,706	12,012	254,765	5·4	4·7
County of Lancashire ...	1,900	1,845	4,778	4,755	23,143	21,530	7,054	7,945	34,975	34,230	510,076	6·9	6·7
County of Derbyshire ...	6,784	6,308	5,799	5,567	177,017	168,661	23,153	21,158	205,969	195,386	1,103,452	18·7	17·7
County of Nottinghamshire ...	1,409	1,031	2,175	2,264	14,687	13,629	5,793	3,201	22,655	19,094	353,758	6·4	5·4
County of Leicestershire ...	1,298	830	104	63	8,591	7,882	5,006	3,287	13,701	11,232	572,092	2·4	2·0
County of Lincolnshire ...	1,166	1,018	4	7	7,885	7,171	5,071	4,476	12,960	11,654	554,542	2·3	2·1
County of Northamptonshire ...	6,679	6,056	5,174	5,706	147,722	125,595	29,406	28,187	182,302	159,488	801,738	22·7	19·9
County of Northumberland ...	281	268	808	830	2,754	2,806	625	502	4,187	4,138	66,215	6·3	6·3
County of Yorkshire ...	951	870	2,679	2,993	15,972	14,088	2,640	2,555	21,291	19,636	255,119	8·3	7·7
County of Lancashire ...	1,993	1,944	7,524	7,138	39,676	36,077	7,257	6,973	54,457	50,188	422,530	12·9	11·9
County of Derbyshire ...	1,861	1,561	221	226	21,910	20,824	6,222	4,333	28,353	25,383	400,085	7·1	6·3
County of Nottinghamshire ...	1,296	1,264	220	456	33,892	28,976	4,434	3,732	38,546	33,164	354,382	10·9	9·4
County of Leicestershire ...	17,601	15,494	251,777	249,978	245,671	232,634	38,316	32,807	535,764	515,419	2,464,415	21·7	20·9
County of Lancashire ...	133,293	119,934	856,661	855,064	2,193,089	2,021,332	521,813	453,463	3,571,563	3,329,859	29,002,525	12·3	11·5
County of Lancashire ...	1,793	1,231	6,847	6,671	19,112	16,056	15,662	6,051	41,621	28,778	284,036	14·7	10·1
County of Derbyshire ...	314	251	92	92	1,251	1,159	863	553	2,206	1,504	74,998	2·9	2·4
County of Nottinghamshire ...	1,393	1,283	9,373	8,987	16,761	17,176	4,515	4,025	30,649	30,188	226,386	13·5	13·3
County of Leicestershire ...	373	267	259	257	925	790	2,112	1,055	3,296	2,102	61,684	5·3	3·4
County of Lincolnshire ...	86	36	313	284	265	283	711	197	1,289	764	32,290	4·0	2·4
County of Northamptonshire ...	90	88	17	15	149	141	291	245	457	401	18,404	2·5	2·2
County of Northumberland ...	204	129	35	29	279	302	3,238	752	3,552	1,083	37,177	9·6	2·9
County of Yorkshire ...	186	168	4,249	4,475	2,359	2,320	448	351	7,056	7,146	33,140	21·3	21·6
County of Lancashire ...	329	313	459	479	30,365	26,368	984	868	31,808	27,715	98,014	32·5	28·3
County of Derbyshire ...	369	315	1,493	1,646	1,209	1,158	1,116	989	3,818	3,793	74,245	5·1	5·1
County of Nottinghamshire ...	1,557	1,312	2,561	2,262	35,857	34,729	9,552	7,813	47,970	44,804	433,994	11·1	10·3
County of Leicestershire ...	248	192	297	276	760	622	1,184	549	2,241	1,447	43,471	5·2	3·3
County of Lincolnshire ...	807	642	13,208	13,078	10,320	9,073	2,343	1,738	25,871	23,889	190,365	13·6	12·6
County of Northamptonshire ...	1,306	1,031	50,460	50,231	17,724	15,909	5,619	3,355	73,803	69,495	277,735	26·6	25·0
County of Northumberland ...	113	93	21	23	413	288	508	337	942	648	37,377	2·5	1·7

Table 2.—County Totals of Persons Employed in Textile and Non-Textile Factories and Workshops, respectively ; 1895 and 1896—*continued.*

Counties.	Factories and Workshops (or Departments).		Persons Employed in								Population in 1891.	Ap ma cen Pop Em in F and s
			Textile Factories.		Non-Textile Factories.		Workshops.		All Factories and Workshops (under 1878 Factory Act).			
			1896. (4.)	1895. (5.)	1896. (6.)	1895. (7.)	1896. (8.)	1895. (9.)	1896. (10.)	1895. (11.)		
(1.)	1896. (2.)	1895. (3.)	1896. (4.)	1895. (5.)	1896. (6.)	1895. (7.)	1896. (8.)	1895. (9.)	1896. (10.)	1895. (11.)	(12.)	(13.)
71. Inverness ...	302	184	201	218	2,074	1,809	1,334	680	3,609	2,707	89,847	40
72. Kincardine ...	178	127	398	385	765	823	946	448	2,109	1,656	35,492	50
73. Kinross ...	39	33	266	271	146	33	89	83	501	387	6,673	70
74. Kirkcubright ...	194	154	1,156	1,136	1,175	1,015	467	294	2,798	2,445	39,985	70
75. Lanark ...	5,405	4,669	22,864	22,714	151,319	145,737	28,618	24,319	202,801	192,770	1,091,644	180
76. Linlithgow ...	177	144	—	—	4,788	4,335	630	469	5,418	4,804	53,532	100
77. Nairn ...	44	32	—	—	69	60	93	48	162	108	8,516	30
78. Orkney and Shetland.	198	85	—	—	176	177	3,905	549	4,081	726	59,164	60
79. Peebles ...	70	50	2,130	2,050	84	49	223	206	2,437	2,305	14,750	160
80. Perth ...	550	443	4,231	3,929	5,841	5,353	1,568	1,184	11,640	10,466	122,185	90
81. Renfrew ...	1,317	1,179	15,542	15,488	44,310	49,784	4,513	3,578	64,365	68,850	245,067	260
82. Ross and Cromarty.	266	145	42	42	294	283	3,545	640	3,881	965	78,727	40
83. Roxburgh ...	228	182	5,206	5,454	552	668	1,118	831	6,876	6,953	53,500	120
84. Selkirk ...	158	96	4,565	4,867	651	347	449	280	5,665	5,494	27,270	200
85. Stirling ...	458	400	951	1,364	12,942	11,983	1,949	1,651	15,842	14,998	118,021	130
86. Sutherland ...	62	47	34	5	75	64	656	295	765	364	21,896	30
87. Wigtown ...	170	131	84	91	433	356	436	331	953	778	36,062	20
Scotland ...	18,984	15,452	147,354	146,819	363,443	349,250	99,685	64,764	610,482	560,833	4,025,647	1500
88. Antrim ...	2,237	1,931	40,754	41,131	37,270	36,340	9,387	8,556	87,411	86,027	428,128	200
89. Armagh ...	321	351	9,766	9,539	3,842	4,613	926	919	14,534	15,071	143,289	100
90. Carlow...	63	75	13	14	263	292	109	135	385	441	40,936	00
91. Cavan ...	100	130	46	40	356	269	203	216	605	525	111,917	00
92. Clare ...	94	98	41	36	97	103	411	224	549	363	124,483	00
93. Cork ...	784	792	1,891	1,929	6,041	6,527	3,991	2,643	11,923	11,099	438,482	200
94. Donegal ...	202	234	77	95	647	951	941	684	1,665	1,730	185,635	00
95. Down ...	659	636	11,989	11,512	17,074	16,296	1,411	1,208	30,474	29,016	267,059	110
96. Dublin...	1,104	1,087	1,219	1,239	21,219	22,085	6,356	6,480	28,794	29,804	419,216	600
97. Fermanagh ...	77	80	52	52	546	537	165	184	763	773	74,170	100
98. Galway ...	134	168	48	38	402	502	621	433	1,071	973	214,712	00
99. Kerry ...	188	173	61	65	532	398	1,891	444	2,484	907	179,136	100
100. Kildare ...	63	77	—	25	407	394	196	258	603	677	70,206	00
101. Kilkenny ...	127	140	37	46	619	642	155	192	811	880	87,261	00
102. King's County	88	105	609	585	452	404	148	193	1,209	1,182	65,563	100
103. Leitrim ...	19	30	—	—	3	6	108	125	111	131	78,618	00
104. Limerick ...	217	232	26	32	3,255	3,054	851	754	4,132	3,840	158,912	200
105. Londonderry ...	491	458	450	425	7,931	7,221	1,861	1,581	10,242	9,227	152,009	600
106. Longford ...	35	30	7	9	54	21	91	79	152	109	52,647	00
107. Louth ...	132	133	1,430	1,643	1,574	1,599	522	436	3,526	3,678	71,038	500
108. Mayo ...	76	83	146	265	120	140	219	217	485	622	219,034	00
109. Meath ...	58	55	216	207	94	153	118	143	428	503	76,987	00
110. Monaghan ...	119	160	27	20	459	664	208	272	694	956	86,206	00
111. Queen's County	64	74	4	16	375	338	112	66	491	420	64,883	00
112. Roscommon ...	57	68	34	137	134	169	107	105	275	311	114,397	00
113. Sligo ...	46	53	26	40	176	193	241	269	443	502	98,013	00
114. Tipperary ...	222	228	19	99	984	913	475	488	1,478	1,500	173,188	00
115. Tyrone...	361	426	3,916	3,981	1,626	1,961	993	990	6,535	6,932	171,401	300
116. Waterford ...	151	159	344	340	1,119	1,446	416	409	1,879	2,195	98,251	100
117. West Meath ...	61	69	373	370	126	73	201	210	700	653	65,109	100
118. Wexford ...	256	218	40	26	1,020	947	484	341	1,544	1,314	111,778	100
119. Wicklow ...	65	69	11	12	382	286	149	134	542	432	62,136	00
Ireland ...	8,671	8,622	73,672	73,868	109,199	109,537	34,067	29,388	216,938	212,793	4,704,750	4000
England & Wales	133,293	119,934	856,661	855,064	2,193,089	2,021,332	521,813	453,463	3,571,563	3,329,859	29,002,525	12000
Scotland ...	18,984	15,452	147,354	146,819	363,443	349,250	99,685	64,764	610,482	560,833	4,025,647	1500
Ireland ...	8,671	8,622	73,672	73,868	109,199	109,537	34,067	29,388	216,938	212,793	4,704,750	4000
United Kingdom...	160,948	144,008	1,077,687	1,075,751	2,665,731	2,480,119	655,565	547,615	4,398,983	4,103,485	37,732,922	11000

TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Table 3.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Persons Employed in Textile Factories:
COUNTY and MATERIAL or FABRIC.

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed in the several Industries.								
		Cotton.	Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy.	Flax, Hemp, and Jute.	Lace.	Hosiery.	Silk.	Elastic.	Cocoanut Fibre.	Horse hair
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)
Anglesey ...	18	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brecknock ...	24	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckingham ...	*	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge ...	*	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardigan ...	97	—	243	—	—	47	—	—	56	4
Cardarthen ...	155	—	619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon ...	56	—	132	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Chester ...	285	33,905	682	382	—	503	7,903	—	17	—
Cornwall ...	16	382	49	65	—	16	—	—	—	—
Cumberland ...	33	755	655	564	—	110	—	—	—	—
Denbigh ...	27	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby ...	271	12,511	551	185	4,890	2,527	865	649	—	—
Devon ...	25	—	1,151	173	894	101	—	—	—	—
Dorset ...	17	17	—	554	—	—	153	—	—	—
Durham ...	13	—	803	574	—	295	—	—	—	—
Essex ...	14	358	—	732	—	—	1,709	—	356	—
Flint ...	6	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan ...	54	—	215	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Gloucester ...	78	1,372	3,943	192	—	135	176	379	—	6
Hampshire ...	6	—	81	106	—	—	16	—	—	—
Hereford ...	*	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hertford ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	229	—	12	—
Kent ...	*	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster ...	2,690	415,925	14,524	4,796	—	911	2,818	145	295	229
Leicester ...	224	782	3,030	—	—	18,458	167	2,142	—	—
Lincoln ...	*	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
London ...	87	286	208	967	—	10	960	48	205	204
Merioneth ...	42	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth ...	10	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	52	—
Montgomery ...	53	—	748	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
Norfolk ...	20	—	154	—	—	20	1,478	—	112	128
Northampton ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	—
Northumberland ...	11	—	35	256	—	34	—	—	—	—
Nottingham ...	382	2,248	80	—	8,529	7,218	513	45	—	—
Oxford ...	17	—	632	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Pembroke ...	68	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radnor ...	*	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shropshire ...	6	—	643	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Somerset ...	66	—	1,858	1,129	825	—	846	—	—	120
Stafford ...	74	2,500	24	51	—	—	3,224	—	—	—
Suffolk ...	25	74	79	152	—	—	335	—	1,034	501
Surrey ...	8	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex ...	*	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick ...	248	308	1,197	1	—	440	2,398	818	12	—
Westmorland ...	19	—	532	—	—	114	—	—	162	—
Wiltshire ...	53	—	2,354	57	—	—	205	—	63	—
Worcester ...	42	184	7,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
York, East Riding ...	*	—	9	212	—	—	—	—	—	—
" North " ...	6	—	1	208	—	11	—	—	—	—
" West " ...	3,002	31,745	205,978	4,072	—	140	9,555	108	77	102
Aberdeen ...	64	628	1,366	4,089	—	764	—	—	—	—
Argyll ...	11	59	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayr ...	123	2,101	3,403	1,621	1,738	505	—	—	—	5
Banff ...	15	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick ...	9	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bute ...	*	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caithness ...	*	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clackmannan ...	44	—	4,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton ...	7	399	22	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumfries ...	30	5	1,068	—	—	420	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh ...	20	382	1,226	907	—	46	—	—	—	—

Table 3—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Persons Employed in Textile Factories :
COUNTY and MATERIAL or FABRIC—continued.

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed in the several Industries.								
		Cotton.	Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy.	Flax, Hemp, and Jute.	Lace.	Hosiery.	Silk.	Elastic.	Cocoanut Fibre.	Horse hair.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)
67. Elgin	14	40	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Fife	79	27	75	13,106	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Forfar	190	—	19	50,439	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. Haddington	*	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Inverness	13	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Kincardine	14	29	48	321	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Kinross	5	—	158	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright	14	—	1,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Lanark	143	15,522	3,094	1,304	212	571	1,624	—	—	5
76. Linlithgow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Nairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles	22	—	2,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Perth	56	551	891	2,789	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. Renfrew	59	9,089	1,860	3,339	—	580	600	—	—	—
82. Ross and Cromarty	9	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. Roxburgh	64	—	3,988	—	—	1,218	—	—	—	—
84. Selkirk	70	—	4,514	—	—	51	—	—	—	—
85. Stirling	15	102	849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. Sutherland	*	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. Wigtown... ..	9	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Antrim	102	203	332	40,090	—	129	—	—	—	—
89. Armagh	47	—	—	9,766	—	—	—	—	—	—
90. Carlow	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Cavan	*	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Clare	11	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cork	47	—	1,212	676	—	3	—	—	—	—
94. Donegal	*	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Down	49	10	239	11,496	—	244	—	—	—	—
96. Dublin	13	—	464	517	—	186	52	—	—	—
97. Fermanagh	*	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Galway	6	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Kerry	15	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Kildare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Kilkenny... ..	5	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. King's County	*	—	4	605	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Leitrim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick... ..	8	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105. Londonderry	*	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
106. Longford... ..	*	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107. Louth	5	300	—	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—
108. Mayo	5	—	69	—	—	77	—	—	—	—
109. Meath	6	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. Monaghan	*	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Queen's County	*	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. Roscommon	*	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. Sligo	*	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Tipperary	*	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Tyrone	21	—	180	3,736	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Waterford	9	107	99	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
117. West Meath	5	—	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Wexford	11	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119. Wicklow	*	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England and Wales. { 1896	8,374	503,352	249,292	15,792	15,138	31,158	33,574	4,473	2,453	1,4
{ 1895	6,707	508,004	246,563	15,226	12,988	29,864	34,105	4,399	2,379	1,
Scotland { 1896	1,111	28,948	31,392	78,067	1,950	4,155	2,224	—	—	6
{ 1895	841	30,262	31,737	77,345	1,580	3,682	1,727	—	—	—
Ireland { 1896	406	620	3,757	68,604	—	639	52	—	—	—
{ 1895	327	617	4,101	68,448	—	652	50	—	—	—
United Kingdom { 1896	9,891	532,920	284,441	162,463	17,088	35,952	35,850	4,473	2,453	2,0
{ 1895	7,875	538,883	282,401	161,019	14,568	34,198	35,882	4,399	2,379	2,

Table 4.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Textile Factories.—Persons Employed:
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX.

Counties.	No. of Fac- tories or Depart- ments.	Out- standing Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Number of Persons Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Anglesey ...	18	—	—	—	5	1	28	—	33	1	34	37
Bedford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackknock ...	24	—	—	—	9	2	39	6	48	8	56	52
Bockingham ...	*	—	—	—	—	4	19	14	19	18	37	12
Bombridge ...	*	—	—	—	10	10	22	28	32	38	70	66
Bordigan ...	97	—	2	1	35	21	155	76	192	98	290	280
Bormarthen ...	155	2	1	1	86	38	365	128	452	167	619	550
Bornarvon ...	56	2	—	—	28	2	110	5	138	7	145	116
Bester ...	285	1	1,023	1,226	3,418	5,966	12,225	19,534	16,666	26,726	43,392	42,403
Bornwall ...	16	—	—	—	27	125	101	259	128	384	512	505
Bombderland ...	33	—	1	2	121	368	504	1,088	626	1,458	2,084	2,497
Bombigh ...	27	2	5	—	39	5	133	14	177	19	196	150
Borby ...	271	3	337	444	1,699	4,031	6,725	8,942	8,761	13,417	22,178	20,090
Borvon ...	25	1	54	73	231	301	613	1,047	898	1,421	2,319	2,314
Borset ...	17	1	17	16	75	57	257	302	349	375	724	872
Borham ...	13	—	—	—	104	404	309	855	413	1,259	1,672	1,802
Borsex ...	14	—	—	19	252	856	449	1,579	701	2,454	3,155	3,152
Borint ...	6	—	—	—	20	28	52	67	72	95	167	233
Boramorgan ...	52	—	1	—	13	37	99	78	113	115	228	212
Boroucester ...	80	—	5	13	469	879	1,856	2,981	2,330	3,873	6,203	6,185
Borumpshire ...	6	—	1	—	34	74	64	30	99	104	203	176
Borreford ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	3
Bortford ...	*	—	2	5	48	73	42	76	92	154	246	236
Borntingdon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bornt ...	*	—	—	—	46	—	64	91	110	91	201	211
Borncaster ...	2,690	11	11,450	13,912	35,167	64,318	126,744	188,052	173,361	266,282	439,643	444,457
Borncester ...	224	—	116	303	1,208	4,607	6,406	11,939	7,730	16,849	24,579	23,783
Borncoln ...	*	—	2	—	26	11	45	27	73	38	111	107
Borndon ...	87	1	—	—	288	321	1,039	1,240	1,327	1,561	2,888	2,687
Borioneth ...	42	—	—	—	13	—	66	5	79	5	84	74
Boriddlesex ...	*	—	—	—	11	—	41	—	52	—	52	58
Borimouth ...	10	2	—	—	1	15	27	2	28	17	45	41
Borntgomery ...	53	3	1	1	58	62	283	379	342	442	784	833
Borrfolk ...	20	—	—	—	52	213	288	1,339	340	1,552	1,892	1,413
Borrtampton ...	*	—	—	—	—	40	10	89	10	129	139	136
Borrtumberland ...	11	—	—	—	2	9	54	260	56	269	325	257
Borrttingham ...	382	1	32	40	966	2,486	7,731	7,378	8,729	9,904	18,633	17,477
Borford ...	17	—	—	—	49	74	238	295	287	369	656	795
Borbroke ...	68	—	1	—	40	—	119	6	160	6	166	146
Borrdnor ...	*	—	—	—	2	3	6	7	8	10	18	15
Borrtland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borropshire ...	6	—	1	4	66	92	238	248	305	344	649	648
Borrmerset ...	66	—	90	63	466	548	1,803	1,808	2,359	2,419	4,778	4,755
Borrford ...	74	—	54	73	469	899	1,619	2,685	2,142	3,657	5,799	5,567
Borrfolk ...	25	—	11	20	202	229	1,109	604	1,322	853	2,175	2,264
Borrey ...	8	—	—	—	3	7	79	15	82	22	104	63
Borrex ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	7
Borrrwick ...	248	—	7	6	108	1,001	1,169	2,883	1,284	3,890	5,174	5,706
Borrtmorland ...	19	—	14	7	36	115	247	389	297	511	808	830
Borrtshire ...	53	3	8	12	206	185	1,016	1,252	1,230	1,449	2,679	2,993
Borrcester ...	42	—	80	122	519	806	3,078	2,919	3,677	3,847	7,524	7,138
Bork, E. Riding ...	*	—	—	—	40	49	42	90	82	139	221	226
Bork, N. Riding ...	6	—	—	1	14	16	111	78	125	95	220	456
Bork, W. Riding ...	3,002	15	6,606	7,059	20,956	34,057	78,942	104,157	106,504	145,273	251,777	249,978
Bordeen ...	64	—	5	79	392	1,620	1,308	3,443	1,705	5,142	6,847	6,671
Borgyll ...	11	1	—	—	1	17	31	43	32	60	92	92
Bor ...	123	—	155	141	584	1,821	2,366	4,306	3,105	6,268	9,373	8,987
Borff ...	15	—	—	—	27	31	87	114	114	145	259	257
Borrtwick ...	9	—	—	—	33	37	99	144	132	181	313	284
Borte ...	*	—	—	—	—	4	2	11	2	15	17	15
Borrtness ...	*	—	—	—	11	1	23	—	34	1	35	29
Borrtmannan ...	44	—	100	79	410	813	1,168	1,679	1,678	2,571	4,249	4,475
Borrtbarton ...	7	—	—	1	12	152	79	215	91	368	459	479
Borrtfries ...	30	—	—	—	81	235	504	673	585	908	1,493	1,646
Borrtburgh ...	20	—	—	—	115	600	529	1,317	644	1,917	2,561	2,262
Borrtin ...	14	—	—	—	30	48	105	114	135	162	297	276
Borrt ...	79	—	120	161	543	2,101	2,403	7,880	3,066	10,142	13,208	13,078
Borrtfar ...	190	—	1,596	1,652	3,692	5,542	10,801	27,177	16,089	34,371	50,460	50,231
Borrtlington ...	*	—	—	—	2	3	14	2	16	5	21	23

Table 4—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Textile Factories.—Persons Employed :
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Counties.	No. of Fac- tories or Depart- ments.	Out- standing Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Number of Persons Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
71. Inverness ...	13	—	1	—	12	23	74	91	87	114	201	218
72. Kincardine ...	14	—	1	2	51	105	63	176	115	283	398	385
73. Kinross ...	5	—	3	—	25	50	55	133	83	183	266	271
74. Kirkcudbright .	14	—	—	—	99	106	385	566	484	672	1,156	1,136
75. Lanark... ..	143	1	17	26	724	3,963	3,748	14,386	4,489	18,375	22,864	22,714
76. Linlithgow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Nairn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles... ..	22	—	—	—	171	241	792	926	963	1,167	2,130	2,050
80. Perth ...	56	—	55	39	334	553	885	2,365	1,274	2,957	4,231	3,929
81. Renfrew ...	59	1	133	695	534	3,240	2,780	8,160	3,447	12,095	15,542	15,488
82. Ross and Cromarty.	9	—	—	—	9	4	22	7	31	11	42	42
83. Roxburgh ...	64	—	—	—	500	540	1,975	2,191	2,475	2,731	5,206	5,454
84. Selkirk ...	70	—	—	—	390	240	1,887	2,048	2,277	2,288	4,565	4,867
85. Stirling ...	15	—	—	—	43	159	296	453	339	612	951	1,364
86. Sutherland ...	*	—	—	—	5	2	13	14	18	16	34	5
87. Wigtown ...	9	—	—	—	11	7	28	38	39	45	84	91
88. Antrim ...	102	—	1,525	1,946	2,958	4,650	7,693	21,982	12,176	28,578	40,754	41,131
89. Armagh ...	47	—	236	192	811	900	2,857	4,770	3,904	5,862	9,766	9,539
90. Carlow ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	6	13	14
91. Cavan ...	*	—	—	—	2	—	19	25	21	25	46	40
92. Clare ...	11	—	—	—	5	2	25	9	30	11	41	36
93. Cork ...	47	1	1	24	149	237	641	839	791	1,100	1,891	1,929
94. Donegal ...	*	—	—	—	9	6	38	24	47	30	77	95
95. Down ...	49	1	297	371	1,181	1,288	3,056	5,796	4,534	7,455	11,989	11,512
96. Dublin ...	13	1	—	2	75	181	366	595	441	778	1,219	1,239
97. Fermanagh ...	*	—	—	—	6	6	29	11	35	17	52	52
98. Galway ...	6	—	—	—	6	4	19	19	25	23	48	38
99. Kerry ...	15	—	—	—	3	5	29	24	32	29	61	65
100. Kildare ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
101. Kilkenny ...	5	—	—	—	2	5	10	20	12	25	37	46
102. King's Co. ...	*	—	5	6	71	42	209	276	285	324	609	585
103. Leitrim ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	21	5	21	5	26	32
105. Londonderry ...	*	—	—	—	26	72	79	273	105	345	450	485
106. Longford ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	7	—	7	9
107. Louth ...	5	—	36	24	105	197	253	815	394	1,036	1,430	1,643
108. Mayo ...	5	—	—	17	9	53	20	47	29	117	146	265
109. Meath ...	6	—	—	—	13	22	78	103	91	125	216	207
110. Monaghan ...	*	—	—	—	3	5	11	8	14	13	27	20
111. Queen's Co. ...	*	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	16
112. Roscommon ...	*	—	—	—	3	2	16	13	19	15	34	37
113. Sligo ...	*	—	—	—	3	2	12	9	15	11	26	4
114. Tipperary ...	*	—	—	—	—	2	15	2	15	4	19	99
115. Tyrone ...	21	2	92	74	319	413	1,040	1,978	1,451	2,465	3,916	3,981
116. Waterford ...	9	—	2	—	15	38	78	211	95	249	344	340
117. West Meath ...	5	—	—	—	28	24	182	139	210	163	373	370
118. Wexford ...	11	—	—	—	1	3	25	11	26	14	40	26
119. Wicklow ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	9	2	11	12
England & Wales	8,374	48	19,922	23,423	67,737	123,445	256,788	365,346	344,447	512,214	856,661	855,064
Scotland	1,111	3	2,186	2,875	8,841	22,258	32,522	78,672	43,549	103,805	147,354	146,819
Ireland	406	9	2,194	2,656	5,805	8,159	16,846	38,012	24,845	48,827	73,672	73,868
United Kingdom (1896) ...	9,891	60	24,302	28,954	82,383	153,862	306,156	482,030	412,841	664,846	1,077,687	1,075,751
United Kingdom (1895) ...	7,875	74	25,525	30,100	83,086	154,992	303,270	478,778	411,881	663,870	1,075,751	—

Table 5.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Textile Factories.—Persons Employed:
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX.

Materials and Processes.	Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1-3. COTTON	3,141	16	13,185	16,321	41,355	80,061	149,146	232,852	203,686	329,234	532,920	538,886
I.—1. Spinning ..	1,344	12	5,580	4,395	22,243	30,115	71,440	78,690	99,263	113,200	212,463	529,844
I.—2. Weaving ..	1,613	3	7,543	11,873	18,786	49,185	75,813	151,341	102,142	212,399	314,541	
I.—3. Other processes	184	1	62	53	326	761	1,893	2,821	2,281	3,635	5,916	9,039
1-3. WOOL	3,171	29	1,352	1,069	9,975	13,470	49,466	56,353	60,793	70,892	131,685	154,010(a)
II.—1 Spinning ..	1,333	14	1,082	771	6,008	5,363	21,590	11,223	28,680	17,357	46,037	138,598(a)
II.—2. Weaving ..	1,317	14	233	263	2,594	7,431	19,684	41,137	22,511	48,831	71,342	
II.—3. Other processes	521	1	37	35	1,373	676	8,192	3,993	9,602	4,704	14,306	15,412(a)
1-3. WORSTED	987	4	4,742	5,342	12,672	22,449	38,256	58,989	55,670	86,789	142,450	119,479(a)
III.—1. Spinning ..	527	1	4,353	5,113	9,645	18,652	17,891	29,568	31,889	53,333	85,222	117,539(a)
III.—2. Weaving ..	420	3	386	229	2,843	3,631	19,314	28,301	22,543	32,251	54,794	
III.—3. Other processes	40	—	3	—	184	166	1,051	1,030	1,238	1,196	2,434	1,940(a)
1-3. SHODDY	357	4	110	121	571	901	4,307	4,296	4,938	5,318	10,306	8,912
IV.—1. Spinning ..	64	—	68	23	254	187	887	468	1,209	673	1,887	5,091
IV.—2. Weaving ..	59	—	42	97	165	433	884	1,947	1,091	2,477	3,568	
IV.—3. Other processes	234	4	—	1	152	281	2,536	1,881	2,688	2,163	4,851	3,821
1-3. FLAX	433	2	2,930	3,422	7,608	14,232	23,153	57,526	33,691	75,180	108,871	108,902
V.—1. Spinning ..	155	—	2,738	3,091	5,369	7,795	12,068	26,319	20,175	37,205	57,389	107,387
V.—2. Weaving ..	239	2	110	331	2,099	6,321	10,529	30,597	12,738	37,249	49,987	
V.—3. Other processes	39	—	82	—	140	116	556	610	778	726	1,504	1,515
1-3. HEMP	129	1	129	110	1,455	1,184	2,963	4,743	4,547	6,037	10,584	10,027
VI.—1. Spinning ..	106	1	89	67	1,353	1,079	2,710	4,518	4,152	5,664	9,816	9,293
VI.—2. Weaving ..	10	—	3	—	15	19	97	71	115	90	205	
VI.—3. Other processes	13	—	37	43	87	86	156	154	280	283	563	734
1-3. JUTE	183	—	1,131	1,235	3,031	4,538	9,370	23,603	13,582	29,426	43,008	42,090
VII.—1. Spinning ..	77	—	1,146	1,099	2,444	2,969	5,312	11,998	8,902	16,066	24,968	42,028
VII.—2. Weaving ..	95	—	35	186	584	1,567	3,969	11,512	4,588	13,265	17,853	
VII.—3. Other processes	11	—	—	—	3	2	89	93	92	95	187	62
1-3. HORSEHAIR	47	—	5	2	99	197	564	1,180	668	1,379	2,047	2,022
VIII.—1. Spinning ..	14	—	—	—	48	80	174	467	222	547	769	1,750
VIII.—2. Weaving ..	17	—	5	2	45	72	287	596	337	670	1,007	
VIII.—3. Other processes	16	—	—	—	6	45	103	117	109	162	271	272
1-2. COCOANUT FIBRE	36	—	19	1	356	124	1,450	503	1,825	623	2,453	2,379
IX.—1. Weaving ..	33	—	19	1	338	124	1,379	503	1,736	628	2,364	2,283
IX.—2. Other processes	3	—	—	—	18	—	71	—	89	—	89	96
1-3. SILK	572	1	410	333	2,046	6,292	8,639	17,630	11,095	24,755	35,850	35,882
X.—1. Spinning ..	164	—	370	696	1,394	3,614	3,625	8,209	5,389	12,519	17,908	33,902
X.—2. Weaving ..	355	—	38	130	566	2,233	4,702	8,649	5,306	11,012	16,318	
X.—3. Other processes	53	1	2	7	86	445	312	772	400	1,224	1,624	1,980
LACE	412	2	121	117	1,446	1,831	8,746	4,827	10,313	6,775	17,088	14,568
HOSIERY	369	—	117	303	1,494	7,730	8,619	17,659	10,266	25,692	35,952	34,198
ELASTIC	54	1	1	28	275	853	1,447	1,869	1,723	2,750	4,473	4,399

In consequence of the clearer definition of processes in the second Annual Return furnished by occupiers, it has been found necessary to transfer many from the Wool to the Worsted Register and to some extent to alter the grouping. This applies notably to wool combing, transferred from Wool: Other to Worsted: Spinning, when incidental to the latter industry. Wool finishing, also, has now to a very large extent been separated from weaving and as Wool: Other processes.

NON-TEXTILE

Table 6.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Persons Employed in

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Non- Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I. Flax Scutch Mills.	II. Gas.	III. Electricity.	IV. India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	V. Wood.	VI. Leather.	VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	VIII. Clay, Stone, &c.	IX. Glass.	X. Metals; Extraction of.	XI. Metals; Founding and Conversion of.	XII. Metals; Galvaniz- ing, Finishing, &c.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
1. Anglesey	65	—	9	—	—	154	5	—	—	—	8	21	—
2. Bedford	245	—	157	10	—	217	72	—	—	—	—	318	4
3. Berkshire	355	—	64	12	—	659	69	—	—	—	2	99	—
4. Brecknock	82	—	9	—	—	96	27	—	—	—	—	14	—
5. Buckingham	247	—	41	4	—	442	8	—	—	—	—	66	—
6. Cambridge	267	—	112	8	—	266	214	—	—	—	—	48	—
7. Cardigan	133	—	4	4	—	81	38	—	—	—	—	70	—
8. Carmarthen	243	—	49	—	—	210	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Carnarvon	229	—	46	4	—	232	33	—	—	—	170	5,438	33
10. Chester	1,475	1,107	49	362	—	1,807	849	—	—	—	—	141	—
11. Cornwall	448	—	91	23	—	259	90	—	—	—	201	1,521	261
12. Cumberland	512	—	248	14	—	680	457	—	—	—	858	3,053	3,621
13. Denbigh	269	—	55	2	—	298	390	—	—	—	45	166	8
14. Derby	937	—	683	52	16	1,382	300	—	—	—	1,610	10,125	30
15. Devon	1,002	—	641	58	—	1,353	809	—	—	—	18	263	44
16. Dorset	348	—	268	25	—	266	52	—	—	—	—	114	—
17. Durham	1,301	—	1,158	23	—	2,547	86	—	—	3,244	2,788	16,374	381
18. Essex	958	—	5,521	12	1,329	1,208	419	49	—	197	13	634	52
19. Flint	171	—	33	—	—	86	4	—	—	—	271	435	69
20. Glamorgan	1,212	—	683	61	—	2,004	88	—	—	—	3,616	20,495	61
21. Gloucester	1,300	—	1,420	54	—	2,493	740	30	—	229	130	1,531	92
22. Hampshire	1,075	—	763	85	—	1,845	268	—	—	—	—	255	3
23. Hereford	148	—	45	—	—	154	135	—	—	—	—	25	—
24. Hertford	334	—	162	—	—	621	263	—	—	—	—	58	—
25. Huntingdon	92	—	—	—	—	152	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
26. Kent	883	—	337	29	47	1,054	735	—	—	—	—	258	—
27. Lancaster	9,627	—	6,543	423	6,210	15,339	2,918	56	—	9,536	2,550	23,621	2,863
28. Leicester	889	—	765	114	617	1,105	352	91	—	—	206	1,185	27
29. Lincoln	972	—	330	1	—	1,400	418	—	—	—	1,140	1,060	3
30. London	7,216	—	11,981	1,083	2,886	10,978	4,429	487	—	2,615	649	4,567	1,734
31. Merioneth	98	—	—	—	—	125	36	—	—	—	—	2	—
32. Middlesex	385	—	1,244	—	926	733	54	40	—	35	—	101	13
33. Monmouth	406	—	176	18	34	822	23	—	—	193	679	7,620	184
34. Montgomery	153	—	11	—	—	113	53	—	—	—	—	42	—
35. Norfolk	716	—	370	34	22	1,103	68	—	—	—	—	1,160	—
36. Northampton	676	—	348	13	—	668	1,154	—	—	—	423	656	—
37. Northumberland	704	—	469	43	—	1,141	432	—	—	294	678	4,630	115
38. Nottingham	934	—	580	26	204	1,364	912	—	—	7	394	1,054	37
39. Oxford	302	—	7	9	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	65	—
40. Pembroke	126	—	14	—	—	62	31	—	—	—	—	41	—
41. Radnor	33	—	—	—	—	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Rutland	24	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Shropshire	482	—	126	6	—	830	182	—	—	—	—	2,516	7
44. Somerset	880	—	436	36	—	1,753	704	—	—	4	248	2,099	—
45. Stafford	3,039	—	1,752	70	—	2,976	909	—	—	2,508	2,297	32,069	3,984
46. Suffolk	579	—	162	—	—	826	305	—	—	—	—	354	—
47. Surrey	467	—	580	19	—	852	732	—	—	—	—	188	—
48. Sussex	464	—	70	91	—	820	128	—	—	—	—	339	12
49. Warwick	3,332	—	1,826	84	880	1,641	667	388	—	1,521	478	19,051	5,630
50. Westmorland	166	—	47	6	—	192	35	2	—	—	—	33	—
51. Wiltshire	418	—	161	1	231	384	243	—	—	—	—	250	—
52. Worcester	801	—	306	60	311	611	621	5	—	722	227	4,207	740
53. York, East Riding	782	50	29	16	—	1,526	868	—	—	362	—	471	18
54. " North	629	—	461	12	4	830	107	4	—	—	6,109	8,723	149
55. " West	8,937	69	4,246	169	68	6,492	4,566	409	—	5,946	756	36,543	656
56. Aberdeen	714	—	250	32	—	973	6	—	—	—	—	152	44
57. Argyll	97	—	19	1	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Ayr	449	—	105	—	22	619	214	—	—	—	758	2,295	—
59. Banff	113	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
60. Berwick	14	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Bute	20	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Caithness	40	—	5	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
63. Clackmannan	75	—	—	—	—	41	55	—	—	217	—	286	21
64. Dumbarton	121	—	953	—	—	307	3	—	—	—	—	1,519	—
65. Dumfries	134	—	25	—	—	264	57	—	—	—	90	4	—
66. Edinburgh	602	—	—	8	2,895	936	417	—	—	582	—	2,025	279
67. Elgin	92	—	—	—	—	115	9	—	—	—	—	5	—
68. Fife	320	—	20	—	—	609	51	—	—	—	—	372	18
69. Forfar	541	—	78	—	—	1,136	211	—	—	—	—	682	73
70. Haddington	36	—	—	9	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
71. Inverness	105	—	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	107	—
72. Kincardine	46	—	7	—	—	72	63	—	—	—	—	99	—
73. Kinross	12	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright	73	—	—	—	—	161	3	—	—	—	—	21	—
75. Lanark	2,902	—	1,221	197	1,432	4,250	808	11	—	1,032	3,221	27,001	880
76. Linlithgow	70	—	—	—	—	184	28	—	—	—	—	622	—
77. Nairn	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland	24	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles	11	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Perth	239	—	6	—	—	442	28	—	—	79	—	61	51
81. Renfrew	623	—	339	—	131	1,281	266	—	—	—	17	2,441	193

FACTORIES.

Non-Textile Factories: COUNTY and INDUSTRY.

in the several Industries.												Counties.
XIII. Machines, Appli- ances, Conveyances, Tools.	XIV. Chemicals, &c.	XV. Furniture, &c.	XVI. Food.	XVII. Drink.	XVIII. Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.	XIX. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	XX. Clothing.	XXI. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	XXII. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	XXIII. Explosives.	XXIV. Miscellaneous	(1.)
(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(26.)	(1.)
276 2,065 1,410 31 3,554 581 138 115 247 12 21,581 1,849 2,343 471 12,779 8,249 1,010 46,361 11,865 804 10,127 6,914 13,739 223 646 543 16,381 121,578 4,395 11,929 69,575 16 5,490 3,151 67 2,745 2,337 31,387 9,521 702 2,514 77 57 3,169 2,438 43,018 4,124 1,269 2,378 55,211 457 11,403 12,501 8,398 10,722 86,790	60 39 36 73 99 — — — — — 7,935 295 152 150 525 607 29 3,082 6,089 873 1,039 2,261 226 11 216 11 873 18,566 234 801 12,552 — 609 110 — 353 9 1,569 572 8 7 — — 100 607 1,932 530 205 122 1,001 143 18 1,403 4,587 580 4,706	— 10 65 5 806 17 32 4 632 15 152 11 525 706 13 352 46 — 169 914 293 8 143 1 81 7,351 58 120 8,670 1 609 71 5 216 74 502 709 37 — — 65 546 4,346 60 8 31 9,700 29 72 2,135 383 90 4,029	37 164 5,286 38 327 585 87 113 206 3,963 571 1,575 232 547 1,507 451 1,946 3,381 82 1,039 5,298 918 161 246 149 1,055 14,560 802 1,570 23,356 42 1,482 365 99 1,954 290 652 582 296 74 13 20 302 746 1,177 956 275 428 2,159 64 779 3,418 1,194 2,939 5,549	25 364 881 37 342 387 25 108 67 863 133 401 309 610 953 543 1,029 1,785 113 787 1,795 1,699 267 1,011 106 1,864 8,590 469 897 12,030 22 842 341 53 1,639 884 717 1,207 589 62 9 28 350 1,219 6,272 956 934 1,089 1,491 103 482 724 61 582 338 4,783	28 — 47 — 4 — 11 20 390 — 64 124 137 — 164 1 1 — — 1,226 79 — — — 28 5,459 — 196 7,347 2 27 — 66 3 724 2,567 7 — — 116 1,704 36 92 47 2 566 103 61 2 44 18 1,105	— 52 23 — 8 2 4 3 4,515 — 485 3,725 341 — 120 612 — 68 341 131 17 57 4 329 53,171 2,165 31 2,012 — 108 — 20 57 10 62 4,980 200 5 — — 112 80 7,287 7,352 3,694 125 — 3,319 271 157 288 178 2,637 69 42 249 20,605	— 925 331 72 736 307 — — — 9,091 369 365 — 1,928 — 16 1,618 — 120 9,055 3,397 72 430 13 404 23,439 26,217 63 26,142 — — 125 151 5,090 18,550 650 5,447 529 — — 166 41 81 384 5 — — 24 3 336 13 177 24 13,824 — 23 199 119 80 8,330	17 701 807 88 2,032 1,080 82 178 247 1,927 439 919 314 3,084 2,594 323 3,216 1,834 488 1,757 4,323 2,873 232 2,667 248 6,592 27,076 1,933 1,008 78,903 71 1,150 431 64 2,206 845 1,957 3,057 1,248 85 13 11 347 2,911 2,752 1,609 1,581 1,475 7,257 385 483 1,009 1,709 767 11,696	— — — — — — — — — — 405 — 15 43 — — — 879 — 146 — 65 53 — 1,182 316 —			

Table 6—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Persons Employed

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Non- Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I. Flax Scutch Mills.	II. Gas.	III. Electricity.	IV. India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	V. Wood.	VI. Leather.	VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	VIII. Clay, Stone, &c.	IX. Glass.	X. Metals; Extraction of.	XI. Metals; Founding and Conversion of.	XII. Metals; Galvanizing, Finishing, &c.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
82. Ross and Cromarty	55	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
83. Roxburgh	46	—	20	—	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Selkirk	34	—	—	—	—	18	175	—	—	—	—	27	—
85. Stirling	166	—	—	3	—	296	—	—	392	—	78	8,127	82
86. Sutherland	33	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
87. Wigtown	52	—	—	—	—	42	5	—	48	—	—	5	—
88. Antrim	951	819	630	73	—	1,379	—	—	1,221	21	—	743	—
89. Armagh	133	147	56	—	—	117	9	—	25	—	—	—	—
90. Carlow	32	—	6	4	—	17	—	—	4	—	—	34	—
91. Cavan	50	173	—	—	—	20	—	—	64	—	—	—	—
92. Clare	16	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cork	274	—	184	43	—	400	26	—	54	—	—	23	—
94. Donegal	114	458	—	—	—	21	—	—	25	—	—	2	—
95. Down	331	1,065	1	2	—	225	—	—	355	—	—	273	—
96. Dublin	458	—	832	61	—	1,583	54	—	122	394	—	384	49
97. Fermanagh	42	111	—	—	—	30	—	—	129	—	—	—	—
98. Galway	56	—	13	9	—	25	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
99. Kerry	55	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
100. Kildare	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	14	—
101. Kilkenny	36	—	—	—	—	25	22	—	49	—	—	3	—
102. King's Co... .. .	—	—	4	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Leitrim	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick	100	—	—	—	—	91	62	—	35	—	—	37	—
105. Londonderry	284	800	28	15	—	153	45	—	100	—	—	130	—
106. Longford	8	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
107. Louth	68	29	32	—	—	104	—	—	55	—	—	36	—
108. Mayo	32	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. Meath	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
110. Monaghan	70	297	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Queen's Co.	34	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
112. Roscommon	30	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
113. Sligo	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Tipperary	94	—	—	—	—	91	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Tyrone	190	724	—	—	—	112	—	—	158	—	—	4	—
116. Waterford	67	—	50	—	—	94	24	—	32	—	—	23	—
117. West Meath	16	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Wexford	131	—	27	—	—	46	16	—	24	—	—	11	—
119. Wicklow	26	—	—	5	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
England and Wales .. { 1896	58,378	119	46,752	2,863	14,147	75,647	27,204	1,561	109,840	27,413	29,906	213,175	17,239
.. { 1895	54,416	55	45,084	3,025	13,847	73,897	26,521	1,427	105,463	24,681	28,255	203,768	15,101
Scotland { 1896	7,158	—	3,087	254	4,480	12,624	2,445	11	12,773	1,910	4,232	46,468	1,621
.. { 1895	6,322	—	4,963	280	3,980	12,721	2,572	12	12,475	1,896	5,164	41,949	1,131
Ireland { 1896	3,852	4,626	1,863	212	—	4,870	278	—	2,658	435	—	1,754	49
.. { 1895	3,971	6,654	2,073	171	—	6,462	310	—	1,963	337	—	2,127	18
United Kingdom .. { 1896	69,388	4,745	51,702	3,329	18,627	93,141	29,927	1,572	125,271	29,758	34,138	261,397	18,909
.. { 1895	64,709	6,709	52,120	3,476	17,827	93,080	29,403	1,439	119,901	26,914	33,419	247,844	16,250

Non-Textile Factories : COUNTY and INDUSTRY—continued.

the several Industries.												Counties.
XIII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools.	XIV. Chemicals, &c.	XV. Furniture, &c.	XVI. Food.	XVII. Drink.	XVIII. Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.	XIX. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	XX. Clothing.	XXI. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	XXII. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	XXIII. Explosives.	XXIV. Miscellaneous.	(1.)
(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(26.)	
23 82 120 956 4 77	37 14 5 461 —	— 13 — 61 —	41 48 29 179 10 142	104 13 3 169 11 17	— — — 2 —	— 251 229 1,204 — 64	— — — 21 —	— — — — —	49 73 45 702 — 33	— — — 112 —	— 11 — 97 —	82. Ross and Cromarty. 83. Roxburgh. 84. Selkirk. 85. Stirling. 86. Sutherland. 87. Wigtown.
6,401 48 — 18 — 679 6 10,130 3,145 6 3 27 11 26 — — 306 337 — 505 — — — 20 — 1 29 96 232 3 275 —	422 2 — — — 256 265 839 — — — — — — — 18 52 — 36 — — — — — — 42 3 5 88	160 — — — 72 — 6 415 — — — — 13 — 15 — — — — — — — 9 17 —	2,064 246 81 68 43 1,759 102 378 2,221 37 100 173 90 260 160 1,529 545 13 138 54 73 100 217 59 127 696 202 307 19 393 88	1,009 29 87 — 7 1,244 5 490 4,202 14 139 5 136 189 183 125 201 — 444 18 — — 4 107 5 23 25 28 171 — 148 3	756 — 11 — 102 — 528 — — — — — — — 58 19 — 51 — — — — — — 4 — 5 12 — — —	7,397 478 — — — 119 2 1,238 192 — — — — — — — 5 286 — 63 — 6 20 — — 2 170 6 3 —	10,417 2,536 — — — 209 — 2,053 933 198 — 38 — — — 839 4,988 — — — 1 — — — 41 — 47 —	158 — — — — 2 — 257 — — — — 2 — — — 14 — — — — — — 11 — —	2,646 62 19 13 16 533 469 4,607 21 40 75 21 45 25 138 195 3 65 28 11 19 15 19 19 62 78 123 37 55 6	— — — — — 82 — 170	954 87 — — — 254 104 401 — 52 61 — — 12 8 5 16 — — — — — 11 7 14 — 17 —	88. Antrim 89. Armagh. 90. Carlow. 91. Cavan. 92. Clare. 93. Cork. 94. Donegal. 95. Down. 96. Dublin. 97. Fermanagh. 98. Galway. 99. Kerry. 100. Kildare. 101. Kilkenney. 102. King's Co. 103. Leitrim. 104. Limerick. 105. Londonderry. 106. Longford. 107. Louth. 108. Mayo. 109. Meath. 110. Monaghan. 111. Queen's Co. 112. Roscommon. 113. Sligo. 114. Tipperary. 115. Tyrone. 116. Waterford. 117. West Meath. 118. Wexford. 119. Wicklow.
672,216 584,563	76,229 74,121	44,036 37,931	96,164 89,607	64,217 60,721	23,988 22,544	96,072 94,438	188,889 179,686	44,507 39,103	193,095 179,896	9,060 7,577	118,750 110,021	1896 } 1895 } England and Wales.
118,805 112,230	10,557 11,015	7,563 6,374	22,024 22,895	9,101 8,568	2,797 2,430	32,710 32,031	16,876 15,843	1,244 1,168	35,684 33,922	1,423 1,449	14,754 14,182	1896 } 1895 } Scotland.
22,304 18,447	2,028 2,138	707 706	12,342 12,051	9,041 8,645	1,546 1,526	9,987 10,278	22,299 21,664	445 334	9,490 9,795	252 137	2,013 3,701	1896 } 1895 } Ireland.
813,325 712,756	88,814 87,274	52,306 45,011	130,531 124,553	82,359 77,934	28,331 26,500	138,769 136,747	228,064 217,193	46,196 40,605	238,269 226,097	10,735 9,163	135,517 127,904	1896 } 1895 } United Kingdom.

Table 7.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed:
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX.

Counties.	No. of Fac- tories or Depart- ments.	On Standing Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Number of Persons Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1. Anglesey ...	65	1	—	—	87	—	612	1	699	1	700	692
2. Bedford ...	245	6	3	—	683	252	3,861	715	4,547	967	5,514	5,134
3. Berkshire ...	355	18	—	—	1,733	275	8,759	643	10,492	918	11,410	10,633
4. Brecknock ...	82	1	2	—	68	20	449	34	519	54	573	453
5. Buckingham ...	247	14	16	—	1,085	393	7,201	1,012	8,302	1,405	9,707	8,774
6. Cambridge ...	267	28	9	—	440	151	2,822	646	3,271	797	4,068	3,905
7. Cardigan ...	138	—	—	—	72	4	490	22	562	26	588	503
8. Carmarthen ...	248	5	2	—	902	151	6,059	781	6,963	932	7,895	8,203
9. Carnarvon ...	229	4	9	—	262	9	1,559	38	1,830	47	1,877	1,693
10. Chester ...	1,475	12	293	174	6,590	2,484	46,777	6,510	53,660	9,168	62,828	59,027
11. Cornwall ...	448	18	10	1	1,057	194	4,267	531	5,334	726	6,060	5,249
12. Cumberland ...	512	12	4	—	1,827	696	11,910	910	13,741	1,606	15,347	13,293
13. Denbigh ...	269	2	4	—	566	34	3,191	157	3,761	191	3,952	3,782
14. Derby ...	937	17	167	64	5,513	1,618	32,176	2,858	37,856	4,540	42,396	37,217
15. Devon ...	1,002	44	8	19	2,311	837	16,357	2,784	18,676	3,640	22,316	20,211
16. Dorset ...	348	17	3	—	465	22	3,087	63	3,555	85	3,640	3,474
17. Durham ...	1,201	20	11	1	10,764	841	72,384	2,483	83,159	3,325	86,484	80,566
18. Essex ...	958	25	9	—	4,833	818	33,669	2,510	38,061	3,328	41,389	39,232
19. Flint ...	171	6	—	—	450	47	3,065	179	3,515	226	3,741	3,564
20. Glamorgan ...	1,212	13	18	1	5,312	929	36,927	2,636	42,257	3,566	45,823	44,858
21. Gloucester ...	1,200	49	28	19	5,249	3,868	26,176	7,522	31,453	11,409	42,862	38,878
22. Hampshire ...	1,075	74	14	—	2,750	782	21,837	2,840	24,601	3,622	28,223	25,784
23. Hereford ...	148	20	10	—	168	36	1,321	68	1,499	104	1,603	1,501
24. Hertford ...	334	14	5	5	1,025	582	4,976	935	6,006	1,522	7,528	7,023
25. Huntingdon ...	92	3	3	—	202	9	1,296	112	1,501	121	1,622	1,441
26. Kent ...	883	29	84	—	4,529	517	30,160	2,910	34,773	3,427	38,200	33,740
27. Lancaster ...	9,627	104	2,253	618	47,417	16,476	276,862	39,381	326,532	56,475	383,007	351,510
28. Leicester ...	889	4	143	125	6,019	4,303	25,456	8,071	31,618	12,499	44,117	41,236
29. Lincoln ...	972	16	13	4	2,328	301	18,797	879	21,138	1,184	22,322	20,044
30. London ...	7,216	188	51	36	35,598	19,433	212,488	56,471	248,137	75,940	324,077	302,788
31. Merioneth ...	98	1	3	—	75	—	336	2	414	2	416	396
32. Middlesex ...	385	18	15	1	2,143	811	13,295	1,610	15,453	2,422	17,875	15,786
33. Monmouth ...	406	20	4	—	1,705	301	12,464	578	14,173	879	15,052	15,173
34. Montgomery ...	153	2	—	—	60	34	534	103	594	137	731	580
35. Norfolk ...	716	48	7	—	2,268	1,731	12,082	3,073	14,357	4,804	19,161	17,197
36. Northampton ...	676	15	233	182	3,037	2,003	17,879	3,372	21,149	5,557	26,706	26,657
37. Northumberland ...	704	4	—	—	5,310	976	39,852	2,325	45,162	3,301	48,463	41,301
38. Nottingham ...	934	3	36	59	4,425	4,622	19,721	8,866	24,182	13,547	37,729	34,126
39. Oxford ...	302	3	4	—	474	222	3,025	584	3,503	806	4,309	4,167
40. Pembroke ...	126	3	—	—	239	—	2,694	7	2,933	7	2,940	2,430
41. Radnor ...	33	—	—	—	16	1	129	4	145	5	150	84
42. Rutland ...	24	2	—	—	41	11	188	10	229	21	250	238
43. Shropshire ...	482	18	3	—	1,461	151	8,483	420	9,947	571	10,518	8,900
44. Somerset ...	880	70	19	20	2,579	2,208	13,350	4,967	15,948	7,195	23,143	21,530
45. Stafford ...	3,039	90	381	196	22,221	11,382	114,771	28,066	137,373	39,644	177,017	168,661
46. Suffolk ...	579	61	10	3	1,533	741	9,330	3,070	10,873	3,814	14,687	13,629
47. Surrey ...	467	10	3	—	1,150	157	6,843	438	7,996	595	8,591	7,880
48. Sussex ...	464	7	10	—	898	90	6,723	164	7,631	254	7,885	7,171
49. Warwick ...	3,332	129	54	10	16,937	12,466	87,924	30,331	104,915	42,807	147,722	125,595
50. Westmorland ...	166	7	42	11	300	150	1,929	322	2,271	483	2,754	2,806
51. Wiltshire ...	418	35	2	—	1,686	305	13,250	729	14,938	1,034	15,972	14,088
52. Worcester ...	801	31	7	22	4,987	2,401	26,127	6,132	31,121	8,555	39,676	36,077
53. York, E. Riding	782	2	9	1	2,590	752	17,439	1,119	20,038	1,872	21,910	20,824
54. „ N. Riding	629	7	4	—	3,173	555	28,720	1,440	31,897	1,995	33,892	28,976
55. „ W. Riding	8,937	63	416	256	29,755	11,264	178,629	25,351	208,800	36,871	245,671	232,634
56. Aberdeen ...	714	4	34	3	1,923	1,177	11,863	4,107	13,820	5,292	19,112	16,056
57. Argyll ...	97	1	—	—	91	26	1,093	41	1,184	67	1,251	1,159
58. Ayr ...	449	1	9	21	2,163	376	13,112	1,080	15,284	1,477	16,761	17,176
59. Banff ...	113	2	3	—	76	1	801	44	880	45	925	796
60. Berwick ...	14	1	—	—	34	10	180	41	214	51	265	283
61. Bute ...	20	—	—	—	25	1	120	3	145	4	149	141
62. Caithness ...	40	—	—	—	33	—	245	1	278	1	279	302
63. Clackmannan ...	75	—	—	—	352	47	1,817	143	2,169	190	2,359	2,321
64. Dumbarton ...	121	—	65	60	2,463	1,086	23,621	3,070	26,149	4,216	30,365	26,368
65. Dumfries ...	134	1	—	—	167	37	947	58	1,114	95	1,209	1,158
66. Edinburgh ...	602	2	7	1	3,248	2,679	23,054	6,868	26,309	9,548	35,857	34,721
67. Elgin ...	92	3	—	—	82	6	651	21	733	27	760	622
68. Fife ...	320	2	179	20	1,461	387	7,193	1,080	8,833	1,487	10,320	9,072
69. Forfar ...	541	1	28	—	1,715	783	13,141	2,057	14,884	2,840	17,724	15,906
70. Haddington ...	36	—	—	—	58	8	338	9	396	17	413	288

Table 7—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed:
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Counties.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Number of Persons Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Inverness ...	105	1	—	—	117	24	1,886	47	2,003	71	2,074	1,809
Kincardine ...	46	—	3	—	88	15	617	42	708	57	765	823
Kinross ...	12	—	—	—	14	24	54	54	68	78	146	33
Kirkcudbright ...	78	1	—	—	145	34	889	107	1,034	141	1,175	1,015
Lanark ...	2,202	7	61	64	13,359	9,325	109,077	19,433	122,497	28,822	151,319	145,737
Linlithgow ...	70	—	—	—	561	195	3,637	345	4,248	540	4,788	4,335
Nairn ...	14	—	—	—	13	—	55	1	68	1	69	60
Orkney and Shetland.	24	—	—	—	23	—	148	5	171	5	176	177
Peebles ...	11	—	—	—	18	—	66	—	84	—	84	49
Perth ...	239	1	—	—	518	517	3,260	1,546	3,778	2,063	5,841	5,353
Renfrew ...	623	1	148	70	4,496	2,108	31,434	6,054	36,078	8,232	44,310	49,784
Ross and Cromarty.	55	3	—	—	30	2	257	5	287	7	294	283
Roxburgh ...	46	—	—	—	68	2	470	12	538	14	552	668
Selkirk ...	34	—	—	—	63	3	523	62	586	65	651	347
Stirling ...	166	—	4	3	2,080	444	9,628	783	11,712	1,230	12,942	11,983
Sutherland ...	13	—	1	—	6	—	65	3	72	3	75	64
Wigtown ...	52	—	—	—	59	4	343	27	402	31	433	356
Antrim ...	951	45	19	11	2,771	2,704	19,792	11,973	22,582	14,688	37,270	36,340
Armagh ...	133	45	25	2	146	342	1,253	2,074	1,424	2,418	3,842	4,613
Carlow ...	32	—	1	—	18	—	243	1	262	1	263	292
Cavan ...	50	23	6	2	32	7	265	44	303	53	356	269
Clare ...	16	1	1	—	7	—	89	—	97	—	97	103
Cork ...	274	17	8	—	403	124	4,596	910	5,007	1,034	6,041	6,527
Donegal ...	114	42	7	5	42	21	451	121	500	147	647	951
Down ...	331	31	23	37	948	625	13,227	2,214	14,198	2,876	17,074	16,296
Dublin ...	458	10	7	9	1,794	755	15,129	3,525	16,930	4,289	21,219	22,085
Fermanagh ...	42	12	2	—	51	75	232	186	285	261	546	537
Galway ...	56	4	—	—	23	—	334	45	357	45	402	502
Kerry ...	55	4	2	—	18	18	456	38	476	56	532	398
Kildare ...	26	2	—	—	15	—	390	2	405	2	407	394
Kilkenny ...	88	9	—	—	46	3	549	21	595	24	619	642
King's Co. ...	36	5	—	—	25	—	420	7	445	7	452	404
Leitrim ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	6
Limerick ...	100	7	1	1	162	169	1,799	1,123	1,962	1,293	3,255	3,054
Londonderry ...	284	26	4	5	353	766	2,744	4,059	3,101	4,830	7,931	7,221
Loughford ...	8	1	—	—	1	—	50	3	51	3	54	21
Louth ...	68	4	—	—	118	6	1,415	35	1,533	41	1,574	1,599
Layo ...	32	8	—	—	7	—	113	—	120	—	120	140
Leath ...	22	1	1	—	1	—	90	2	92	2	94	153
Monaghan ...	70	33	1	—	37	20	326	75	364	95	459	664
Queen's Co. ...	34	4	—	—	14	9	349	3	363	12	375	338
Loscommon ...	30	4	1	1	5	—	118	9	124	10	134	169
Ligo ...	17	3	—	—	8	—	167	1	175	1	176	193
Lippery ...	94	12	1	—	53	92	632	206	686	298	984	913
Lynone ...	190	57	5	1	114	35	1,234	237	1,353	273	1,626	1,961
Lwaterford ...	67	6	—	—	110	24	911	74	1,021	98	1,119	1,446
West Meath ...	16	2	—	—	12	28	67	19	79	47	126	73
Lxford ...	131	6	—	—	84	—	921	15	1,005	15	1,020	947
Licklow ...	26	2	1	—	25	32	323	1	349	33	382	286
ENGLAND & WALES	58,378	1,413	4,434	1,828	258,918	109,416	1,550,708	267,785	1,814,060	379,029	2,193,089	2,021,332
IRELAND ...	7,158	32	542	247	35,549	19,321	260,635	47,149	296,726	66,717	363,443	349,250
SCOTLAND ...	3,852	426	116	74	7,443	5,855	68,688	27,023	76,247	32,952	109,199	109,537
UNITED KINGDOM (1896) ...	69,388	1,871	5,092	2,149	301,910	134,592	1,880,031	341,957	2,187,033	478,698	2,665,731	2,480,119
UNITED KINGDOM (1895) ...	64,709	667	5,340	2,113	275,761	121,708	1,754,641	320,556	2,035,742	444,377	2,480,119	—

Table 8.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed:
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.				Total Employed in 1896. (13.)
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.		
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	
I. Flax Scutch Mills	553	200	35	22	307	169	2,820	1,392	3,162	1,583	4,745	6,	
II. Gas	628	7	3	—	599	—	51,082	18	51,684	18	51,702	52,	
III. Electricity	369	7	1	—	155	4	3,146	23	3,302	27	3,329		
IV. India-rubber and Gutta- percha.	138	1	11	4	1,333	1,828	9,665	5,786	11,009	7,618	18,627	17,	
V. Wood. (Sawmills: Carpenters)	6,022	174	72	17	12,401	266	79,633	752	92,106	1,035	93,141	93,	
VI. Leather. (Tanners, Fellmongers, Curriers)	882	10	17	2	2,661	272	25,993	982	28,671	1,256	29,927	29,	
VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	105	6	1	1	184	209	796	381	981	591	1,572	1,	
VIII. 1-5. Clay, Stone, &c. ..	3,267	93	543	200	15,510	8,212	79,047	21,759	95,100	30,171	125,271	115,	
VIII.—1. Quarries, claypits, &c., not more than 20 ft. deep.	9	—	1	—	41	—	489	6	531	6	537		
VIII.—2. Marble and stone masons	371	11	1	—	569	7	6,140	53	6,710	60	6,770	6,	
VIII.—3. Lime and cement ..	157	5	—	—	455	3	4,436	28	4,891	31	4,922	4,	
VIII.—4. Bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	1,608	55	176	—	6,538	459	32,516	2,480	39,230	2,939	42,169	40,	
VIII.—5. China and earthenware	1,122	22	365	200	7,907	7,743	35,466	19,192	43,738	27,135	70,873	60,	
IX. 1-2. Glass	417	12	208	1	6,792	615	20,260	1,882	27,260	2,498	29,758	29,	
IX.—1. Glass making	222	4	193	—	6,236	419	17,927	1,522	24,356	1,941	26,297	26,	
IX.—2. Glass-cutting, bending, embossing and staining	195	8	15	1	556	196	2,333	360	2,904	557	3,461	3,	
X. 1-6. Metals, Extraction of	320	—	8	1	1,720	56	32,099	254	33,827	311	34,138	34,	
X.—1. Smelting of iron	121	—	6	—	1,047	3	23,113	38	24,166	41	24,207	24,	
X.—2. „ lead	30	—	—	—	125	—	1,798	8	1,923	8	1,931	1,	
X.—3. „ copper	38	—	—	—	253	—	4,404	7	4,657	7	4,664	4,	
X.—4. „ tin	69	—	2	1	155	49	525	161	682	211	893	8,	
X.—5. „ zinc	12	—	—	—	45	—	768	—	813	—	813	8,	
X.—6. „ other metals	50	—	—	—	95	4	1,491	40	1,586	44	1,630	1,	
XI. 1-7. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	3,925	150	79	—	33,639	2,870	217,356	7,453	251,074	10,323	261,397	261,	
XI.—1. Founding of iron	1,589	41	51	—	13,870	464	74,846	1,029	88,767	1,493	90,260	90,	
XI.—2. „ lead	50	1	—	—	78	1	773	21	851	22	873	8,	
XI.—3. „ copper	5	—	—	—	15	—	112	—	127	—	127	1,	
XI.—4. „ zinc.. .. .	2	1	—	—	7	—	46	—	53	—	53	5,	
XI.—5. Mixing and casting of brass, gun metal, bell metal, white metal, delta metal, phosphor bronze, and manilla mixture.	1,699	101	6	—	5,115	1,178	19,034	2,644	24,155	3,822	27,977	28,	
XI.—6. Founding of other metals	6	—	—	—	3	—	24	—	27	—	27	2,	
XI.—7. Conversion of iron into steel, &c.	575	6	22	—	14,551	1,227	122,521	3,759	137,094	4,986	142,080	142,	
XII. 1-3. Metals, Galvanizing, Finishing, &c.	525	8	24	4	3,237	726	12,761	2,157	16,022	2,887	18,909	19,	
XII.—1. Enamelling of iron plates, and metal hollow-ware.	59	1	—	—	401	168	1,748	724	2,149	892	3,041	3,	
XII.—2. Galvanizing and corru- gating metals.	60	1	10	—	692	42	4,223	207	4,925	249	5,174	5,	
XII.—3. Brass finishing	406	6	14	4	2,144	516	6,790	1,226	8,948	1,746	10,694	11,	

Table 8—*continued*. United Kingdom, 1896.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed :
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—*continued*.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
XIII. 1-19. Machines, 'Appliances, Conveyances, Tools.	12,954	190	575	61	96,328	7,915	689,371	19,075	786,274	27,051	813,325	712,756
XIII.—1. Machines, engines, engineering, boiler-making, smiths.	6,458	129	506	55	55,963	2,120	384,791	4,523	441,260	6,698	447,958	399,473
XIII.—2. Ship and boat building	516	6	1	—	11,314	92	120,660	398	131,975	490	132,465	122,869
XIII.—3. Coaches, carriages, waggon, &c.	644	14	3	—	5,218	107	44,359	453	49,580	560	50,140	43,597
XIII.—4. Saddlery and harness ..	95	2	—	1	471	315	2,720	784	3,191	1,100	4,291	4,333
XIII.—5. Cycles	721	12	6	—	5,252	1,344	27,147	2,656	32,405	4,000	36,405	20,923
XIII.—6. Other vehicles	32	—	—	—	124	48	834	184	958	232	1,190	1,071
XIII.—7. File, saw and tool making.	980	7	13	—	2,763	388	14,642	1,171	17,418	1,559	18,977	18,330
XIII.—8. Cutlers	2,258	5	2	—	1,648	611	10,262	1,750	11,912	2,361	14,273	13,756
XIII.—9. Mathematical, scientific, surgical instruments.	147	1	1	2	810	357	2,968	686	3,779	1,045	4,824	4,183
XIII.—10. Iron and metal tubes ..	115	—	—	—	3,334	98	17,760	259	21,094	357	21,451	17,133
XIII.—11. Wire drawing	134	1	11	1	882	124	6,120	305	7,013	430	7,443	7,402
XIII.—12. Chains, nails, rivets ..	230	1	10	2	1,604	1,326	7,740	3,562	9,354	4,890	14,244	12,092
XIII.—13. Anchors and cables ..	13	—	—	—	130	—	1,176	—	1,306	—	1,306	1,661
XIII.—14. Locks, latches, keys ..	106	1	5	—	548	289	2,558	592	3,111	881	3,992	3,252
XIII.—15. Electric accumulator works.	12	1	—	—	121	—	417	8	538	8	546	413
XIII.—16. Making of other industrial appliances.	49	2	8	—	204	—	959	3	1,171	3	1,174	795
XIII.—17. Plumbing, heating, gasfitting, ventilating, sanitary, water appliances.	351	7	6	—	2,714	389	13,672	1,146	16,392	1,535	17,927	13,917
XIII.—18. Small arms, swords, &c.	82	1	3	—	894	303	6,890	337	7,787	640	8,427	6,029
XIII.—19. Ordnance	11	—	—	—	2,334	4	23,696	258	26,030	262	26,292	21,527
XIV. 1-11. Chemicals, &c. ..	2,222	39	45	18	6,932	3,003	71,006	7,810	77,983	10,831	88,814	87,274
XIV.—1. Alkali	80	1	—	—	713	5	13,105	47	13,818	52	13,870	16,639
XIV.—2. Bichromate	2	—	—	—	9	1	784	3	793	4	797	387
XIV.—3. White, red, orange and yellow lead.	35	—	—	—	13	—	1,876	610	1,889	610	2,499	2,502
XIV.—4. Paints and colours ..	346	5	2	1	509	79	4,985	308	5,496	388	5,884	5,779
XIV.—5. Varnish	58	—	2	—	78	19	748	55	828	74	902	868
XIV.—6. Lucifer matches	27	1	6	—	390	1,015	617	2,283	1,013	3,298	4,311	3,610
XIV.—7. Soap and candles	258	5	25	11	2,366	709	8,433	1,852	10,824	2,572	13,396	11,922
XIV.—8. Oil and oilcake	224	1	1	2	252	18	6,869	48	7,122	68	7,190	6,932
XIV.—9. Artificial manure	290	12	1	—	323	18	6,852	303	7,176	321	7,497	6,991
XIV.—10. Other manure works ..	27	1	—	—	15	—	1,038	13	1,053	13	1,066	1,071
XIV.—11. Other chemicals, dyes, drugs, &c.	873	13	8	4	2,264	1,139	25,699	2,288	27,971	3,431	31,402	30,573
XV. Furniture, &c. (Cabinet, furniture, and household utensil making and upholstery.)	2,096	41	73	5	7,596	2,458	35,171	7,003	42,840	9,466	52,306	45,011
XVI. 1-3. Food	9,526	514	133	234	11,147	11,384	78,739	28,838	90,074	40,456	130,530	124,553
XVI.—1. Bread, biscuits, confectionery.	1,191	19	100	110	5,479	6,696	22,143	11,270	27,722	18,076	45,798	47,353
XVI.—2. Corn, flour and grist mills.	5,675	412	46	37	1,383	175	25,294	725	26,723	937	27,660	26,345
XVI.—3. Cocoa, chocolate	40	1	—	—	545	2,009	2,145	3,216	2,690	5,225	7,915	6,304

Table 8—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed:
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	No of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
XVI. 1-8. Food—continued.												
XVI.—4. Salt, sugar	110	—	—	—	920	125	8,750	233	9,670	358	10,028	10,172
XVI.—5. Preserved meats and fruits.	191	4	24	66	423	936	3,449	7,025	3,896	8,027	11,923	11,191
XVI.—6. Fish curing and pre- serving.	29	1	—	—	65	122	937	1,708	1,002	1,830	2,832	Included in "Other Foods."
XVI.—7. Provender	703	26	4	1	192	23	2,738	98	2,934	122	3,056	2,212
XVI.—8. Other foods	1,587	51	14	20	2,140	1,298	13,283	4,563	15,437	5,881	21,318	20,976 Including "Fish curing and Preserving."
XVII. 1-3. Drink												
XVII.—1. Brewing, malting, dis- tilling and beer-bot- tling.	2,365	61	12	—	3,535	248	56,659	1,057	60,206	1,305	61,511	59,049
XVII.—2. Aerated waters ..	2,417	55	42	1	3,143	391	13,315	3,282	16,500	3,674	20,174	18,338
XVII.—3. Other drinks	44	—	—	—	74	10	451	139	525	149	674	547
XVIII. Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.												
XVIII.—1.	468	9	49	80	1,924	8,431	6,539	11,258	8,512	19,819	28,331	26,500
XIX. 1-4. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.												
XIX.—1. Calico printing	107	1	554	71	3,197	793	14,150	1,816	17,901	2,680	20,581	21,404
XIX.—2. Other print works ..	55	—	128	28	424	160	1,697	448	2,249	636	2,885	2,078
XIX.—3. Bleaching and dyeing	1,516	29	570	162	7,346	4,209	47,826	13,639	55,742	18,010	73,752	76,027
XIX.—4. Calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, or making-up and pack- ing yarn or cloth.	920	10	122	96	3,999	3,256	24,292	9,786	28,413	13,138	41,551	37,338
XX. 1-7. Clothing												
XX.—1. Tailoring	2,279	17	601	660	16,557	34,708	73,808	101,730	90,966	137,098	228,064	217,193
XX.—2. Hats and caps	301	—	28	137	1,731	9,014	7,885	25,392	9,644	34,543	44,187	38,327
XX.—3. Millinery, mantle, cor- set and dress making.	170	1	64	97	1,502	1,960	8,421	7,761	9,987	9,818	19,805	20,816
XX.—4. Shirt and linen collar making.	222	4	1	53	578	4,523	2,169	16,571	2,748	21,147	23,895	22,581
XX.—5. Boots and shoes	179	1	2	27	519	4,386	1,798	17,027	2,319	21,440	23,759	21,322
XX.—6. Haberdashery	1,027	7	483	295	11,481	8,416	49,400	15,513	61,364	24,224	85,588	83,571
XX.—7. Other articles of cloth- ing.	122	1	18	34	149	1,826	672	7,908	839	9,768	10,607	11,928
XX.—8. Other articles of cloth- ing.	258	3	5	17	597	4,583	3,463	11,558	4,065	16,158	20,223	18,848
XXI. 1-8. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.												
XXI.—1. Jewellery, gold and sil- ver plate, electro plate.	1,182	23	10	8	5,719	5,701	23,647	11,111	29,376	16,820	46,196	40,605
XXI.—2. Clocks and watches ..	571	15	4	2	2,602	2,429	10,596	4,900	13,202	7,331	20,533	18,194
XXI.—3. Musical instruments ..	62	2	—	—	296	471	1,638	876	1,934	1,347	3,281	2,886
XXI.—4. Photographic ap- paratus.	141	3	2	—	1,180	93	5,424	161	6,606	254	6,860	6,394
XXI.—5. Articles for athletic purposes (other than boating, riding, cycling), games, toys.	52	—	—	—	272	109	782	339	1,054	448	1,502	1,319
XXI.—6. Fancy boxes	95	1	3	1	341	167	1,885	450	2,229	618	2,847	2,235
XXI.—7. Artificial flowers	91	—	—	5	531	1,841	1,262	3,005	1,793	4,851	6,644	6,006
XXI.—8. Other fancy articles ..	2	—	—	—	3	54	21	327	24	381	403	Nil.
XXI.—9. Other fancy articles ..	169	2	1	—	494	537	2,039	1,053	2,534	1,590	4,124	3,571

Table 8—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry. (1.)	No. of Factories or Departments. (2.)	Outstanding Returns. (3.)	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895. (13.)
			Males. (4.)	Females. (5.)	Males. (6.)	Females. (7.)	Males. (8.)	Females. (9.)	Males. (10.)	Females. (11.)	M. and F. (12.)	
XXII. 1-11. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	9,799	143	396	238	37,938	22,899	131,166	45,632	169,500	68,769	238,269	226,097
XXII.—1. Paper making	310	—	97	74	3,217	2,267	18,777	9,403	22,091	11,744	33,835	32,271
XXII.—2. Ink	50	—	—	—	31	25	533	87	564	112	676	746
XXII.—3. Machine ruling	142	—	11	1	376	401	594	197	981	599	1,580	1,146
XXII.—4. Bookbinding	1,314	21	19	12	2,701	5,649	10,580	11,498	13,300	17,159	30,459	27,889
XXII.—5. Letterpress printing ..	6,720	103	182	36	23,959	7,866	80,719	12,732	104,860	20,634	125,494	124,136
XXII.—6. Lithographic printing and engraving.	805	15	10	18	4,135	2,113	9,927	2,816	14,072	4,947	19,019	17,305
XXII.—7. Photographic processes	22	—	1	—	136	45	645	260	782	305	1,087	1,730
XXII.—8. Type and stereotype foundry.	72	1	1	—	648	82	2,713	227	3,362	309	3,671	2,484
XXII.—9. Paper staining, colouring and enamelling	70	1	64	38	1,290	450	3,114	577	4,468	1,065	5,533	5,237
XXII.—10. Cardboard, envelope, paper-box making.	238	2	11	59	1,171	3,562	2,959	7,028	4,141	10,649	14,790	13,101
XXII.—11. Other articles of stationery, &c.	56	—	—	—	274	439	605	807	879	1,246	2,125	1,782
XXIII. 1-4. Explosives	69	—	10	—	638	389	5,935	3,263	6,583	4,152	10,735	9,163
XXIII.—1. Gunpowder	25	—	10	—	155	44	2,730	439	2,895	483	3,378	3,237
XXIII.—2. Explosives in which di- nitro-benzole is used.	5	—	—	—	14	17	226	51	240	68	308	238
XXIII.—3. Percussion caps and cartridges.	25	—	—	—	161	672	1,784	2,464	1,945	3,136	5,081	4,067
XXIII.—4. Other explosives ..	14	—	—	—	308	156	1,195	309	1,503	465	1,968	1,621
XXIV. 1-15. Miscellaneous ..	4,218	72	715	235	16,875	12,860	71,601	33,231	89,191	46,326	135,517	127,904
XXIV.—1. Coopers	194	2	1	—	754	3	4,687	8	5,442	11	5,453	6,901
XXIV.—2. Rope making	131	2	225	82	890	213	1,556	811	2,671	1,106	3,777	3,469
XXIV.—3. Sails and tarpaulins ..	50	—	14	—	459	20	1,035	127	1,508	147	1,655	3,212
XXIV.—4. Lace warehouses ..	—	—	—	20	105	735	636	1,646	741	2,401	3,142	2,222
XXIV.—5. Fustian cutting	260	3	21	59	216	1,337	1,726	3,432	1,963	4,828	6,791	7,035
XXIV.—6. Rag sorting, dusting or grinding.	23	—	—	—	12	122	123	736	135	858	993	1,057
XXIV.—7. Brush making	155	—	11	—	654	718	2,703	1,621	3,368	2,339	5,707	5,493
XXIV.—8. Glue	27	1	5	—	93	13	627	205	725	218	943	806
XXIV.—9. Firewood cutting ..	278	5	20	6	423	121	1,136	531	1,579	658	2,237	2,079
XXIV.—10. Miscellaneous articles for buildings, roads, and similar constructions.	462	11	1	—	697	51	7,592	208	8,290	259	8,549	8,318
XXIV.—11. Miscellaneous articles, mainly of wood.	376	4	8	3	1,685	450	6,206	744	7,899	1,197	9,096	7,858
XXIV.—12. „ leather	85	1	13	14	247	271	1,503	681	1,763	966	2,729	2,018
XXIV.—13. „ metal	962	16	103	22	6,381	5,314	22,213	12,743	28,697	18,079	46,776	41,211
XXIV.—14. „ paper	154	7	63	23	336	1,174	878	1,776	1,277	2,973	4,250	4,265
XXIV.—15. Other miscellaneous articles.	1,068	20	230	6	3,923	2,318	18,980	7,962	23,133	10,236	33,419	31,960

SHOPS.

in Workshops: COUNTY and INDUSTRY.

in the several Industries.

XIII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools. (15.)	XIV. Chemicals, &c. (16.)	XV. Furniture, &c. (17.)	XVI. Food. (18.)	XVII. Drink. (19.)	XVIII. Job-dyeing and Cleaning. (20.)	XIX. Clothing. (21.)	XX. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games. (22.)	XXI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c. (23.)	XXII. Explosives. (24.)	XXIII. Miscellaneous. (25.)	Counties. (26.)
9	—	8	2	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	1. Anglesey.
236	—	111	64	17	52	5,416	—	17	—	136	2. Bedford.
486	19	216	237	22	—	1,652	57	24	—	203	3. Berkshire.
94	—	—	24	—	—	209	7	—	—	19	4. Brecknock.
147	—	1,420	21	6	—	839	—	—	—	194	5. Buckingham.
143	—	88	89	—	—	993	—	—	—	64	6. Cambridge.
40	—	26	24	—	—	355	—	—	—	10	7. Cardigan.
85	4	77	32	6	2	687	1	10	—	36	8. Carmarthen.
167	—	83	73	17	—	713	1	—	—	8	9. Carnarvon.
748	35	376	1,075	39	—	4,146	96	13	—	477	10. Chester.
729	4	140	534	14	2	2,576	40	—	—	128	11. Cornwall.
133	6	134	158	—	—	1,598	1	20	—	12	12. Cumberland.
139	—	65	123	22	—	698	7	2	—	37	13. Denbigh.
277	15	109	217	77	—	2,239	32	—	—	443	14. Derby.
1,461	12	552	430	47	2	6,153	52	34	—	386	15. Devon.
608	3	178	422	10	—	1,277	37	16	—	492	16. Dorset.
573	22	573	646	5	—	4,190	102	69	4	298	17. Durham.
683	17	99	300	126	—	3,372	19	4	27	452	18. Essex.
59	—	8	92	4	—	278	3	—	—	16	19. Flint.
646	38	340	701	126	—	4,360	51	79	—	450	20. Glamorgan.
702	66	1,131	810	36	—	6,174	47	219	18	698	21. Gloucester.
2,420	69	945	1,788	107	—	6,325	190	241	—	751	22. Hampshire.
51	4	32	16	2	—	363	—	—	—	5	23. Hereford.
211	10	30	65	181	4	1,759	—	10	—	148	24. Hertford.
26	—	—	10	—	—	183	5	4	—	48	25. Huntingdon.
1,019	3	216	318	25	—	3,521	58	15	—	186	26. Kent.
5,886	746	5,357	4,984	544	17	40,319	1,227	1,137	—	7,331	27. Lancaster.
198	25	386	29	33	—	4,479	—	226	—	255	28. Leicester.
1,014	15	254	789	141	—	2,418	11	8	—	1,412	29. Lincoln.
5,403	760	11,915	3,727	140	64	85,529	14,058	3,694	31	12,046	30. London.
16	—	—	10	—	—	199	—	3	—	—	31. Merioneth.
305	130	84	155	—	—	1,669	54	62	—	126	32. Middlesex.
411	4	100	117	5	—	968	—	—	—	24	33. Monmouth.
104	—	11	20	—	—	246	—	—	—	18	34. Montgomery.
468	68	419	2,195	16	—	4,047	41	77	—	449	35. Norfolk.
394	5	138	113	25	—	10,653	—	199	—	286	36. Northampton.
402	107	837	1,282	54	—	3,719	165	97	—	304	37. Northumberland.
445	18	341	243	243	—	2,843	206	63	—	3,735	38. Nottingham.
151	—	30	45	4	—	1,102	44	22	—	51	39. Oxford.
226	—	74	34	2	—	606	1	—	—	35	40. Pembroke.
57	—	5	29	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	41. Radnor.
4	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	42. Rutland.
413	37	119	236	35	—	1,280	9	2	—	83	43. Shropshire.
700	70	542	432	4	4	3,696	70	88	—	482	44. Somerset.
9,721	132	874	1,173	83	4	5,318	208	261	—	3,575	45. Stafford.
691	—	289	815	42	7	2,404	11	—	—	338	46. Suffolk.
618	47	189	342	4	—	2,936	37	79	—	123	47. Surrey.
595	26	204	302	8	—	2,923	66	99	—	207	48. Sussex.
3,248	92	2,728	454	303	—	6,265	5,528	1,152	—	7,042	49. Warwick.
44	—	80	26	—	—	395	—	—	—	38	50. Westmorland.
430	4	305	188	4	—	1,001	8	21	—	154	51. Wiltshire.
2,054	8	328	367	19	1	2,062	76	13	69	1,333	52. Worcester.
567	24	333	1,005	41	—	2,462	77	—	—	1,019	53. York, East Riding.
359	33	374	511	6	—	2,468	37	8	—	167	54. „ North „
6,017	247	3,198	1,579	143	34	19,071	1,331	391	133	3,002	55. „ West „
245	10	243	10,751	8	—	3,244	295	75	—	639	56. Aberdeen.
65	—	27	316	—	—	364	—	7	—	25	57. Argyll.
293	2	218	787	—	—	2,673	49	67	—	117	58. Ayr.
23	—	27	1,424	4	—	474	16	7	—	133	59. Banff.
4	—	—	495	—	—	193	3	—	—	16	60. Berwick.
19	—	17	85	—	—	100	—	30	—	—	61. Bute.
16	—	—	2,797	—	—	258	—	—	—	164	62. Caithness.
6	—	8	55	35	—	289	14	2	—	15	63. Clackmannan.
23	—	22	189	—	—	562	16	10	—	—	64. Dumbarton.
55	—	47	145	—	—	803	—	7	—	20	65. Dumfries.
276	—	561	1,243	—	—	6,493	178	104	—	537	66. Edinburgh.
14	—	3	592	—	—	504	16	12	—	37	67. Elgin.

Table 9—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Workshops.—

Counties.	No. of Workshops or Departments. (All Workshop Industries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I. Cotton, &c.	II. Gas.	III. Electricity.	IV. India - rubber and Gutta-percha.	V. Wood.	VI. Leather.	VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	VIII. Clay, Stone, &c.	IX. Glass.	X. Metals; Ex-traction of.	XI. Metals; Found-ing and Con-version of.	XII. Metals; Gal-vanizing, Finish-ing, &c.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
68. Fife ...	408	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Forfar ...	575	183	—	—	—	91	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
70. Haddington ...	75	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Inverness ...	184	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Kincardine ...	118	36	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Kinross ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright	102	24	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Lanark ...	3,060	696	—	—	174	111	22	—	8	158	—	—	219
76. Linlithgow ...	107	20	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Nairn ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland.	174	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles ...	37	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Perth ...	255	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. Renfrew ...	635	589	—	—	1	200	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
82. Ross and Cromarty.	202	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. Roxburgh ...	118	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Selkirk ...	54	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. Stirling ...	277	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. Sutherland ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. Wigtown ...	109	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
88. Antrim ...	1,184	108	—	—	2	219	—	—	99	—	—	—	—
89. Armagh ...	141	15	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
90. Carlow ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Cavan ...	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Clare ...	67	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cork ...	463	1	—	—	—	5	16	—	13	7	—	—	—
94. Donegal ...	84	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Down ...	279	7	—	—	—	30	—	—	39	—	—	—	—
96. Dublin ...	633	22	—	—	38	42	—	—	135	40	—	—	12
97. Fermanagh ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Galway ...	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Kerry ...	118	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Kildare ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—
101. Kilkenny ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. King's Co. ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Leitrim ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick ...	109	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105. Londonderry ...	204	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
106. Longford ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107. Louth ...	59	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108. Mayo ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. Meath ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. Monaghan ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Queen's Co. ...	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. Roscommon ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. Sligo ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Tipperary ...	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Tyrone ...	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Waterford ...	75	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117. West Meath ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Wexford ...	114	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
119. Wicklow ...	35	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England { 1896	66,541	11,727	33	18	1,137	15 673	1,518	885	10,091	933	—	33	1,476
and Wales. { 1895	58,811	11,276	22	4	886	14,066	1,560	911	8,848	688	—	21	1,219
Scotland ... { 1896	10,715	2,682	—	—	176	811	80	3	86	172	—	—	228
{ 1895	8,289	2,168	—	—	155	528	59	2	102	186	—	—	123
Ireland ... { 1896	4,413	263	—	—	40	338	16	—	396	47	—	—	12
{ 1895	4,324	157	—	—	60	251	8	—	380	42	—	—	21
United Kingdom. { 1896	81,669	14,672	33	18	1,353	16,827	1,614	888	10,573	1,152	—	33	1,716
{ 1895	71,424	13,601	22	4	1,101	14,845	1,627	913	9,330	916	—	21	1,363

Persons Employed : COUNTY and INDUSTRY—*continued.*

in the several Industries.

XIII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools.	XIV. Chemicals, &c.	XV. Furniture, &c.	XVI. Food.	XVII. Drink.	XVIII. Job-dyeing and Cleaning.	XIX. Clothing.	XX. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	XXI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	XXII. Explosives.	XXIII. Miscellaneous.	Counties.
(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(1.)
87	—	129	460	4	—	1,506	28	19	—	102	68. Fife.
202	—	299	1,602	—	—	2,396	136	256	—	441	69. Forfar.
38	—	8	144	—	—	304	7	—	—	5	70. Haddington.
—	—	—	726	—	—	561	29	15	—	2	71. Inverness.
10	—	—	664	—	—	188	5	2	—	17	72. Kincardine.
—	—	—	22	—	—	65	2	—	—	—	73. Kinross.
47	—	24	78	—	—	283	—	—	—	1	74. Kirkcudbright.
1,036	119	1,902	2,897	—	—	16,154	1,356	814	—	2,952	75. Lanark.
—	—	6	142	—	—	444	2	—	—	—	76. Linlithgow.
6	—	—	14	—	—	72	1	—	—	—	77. Nairn.
10	—	20	3,487	—	—	358	—	—	—	17	78. Orkney and Shetland.
4	—	—	38	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	79. Peebles.
21	—	24	305	—	—	1,155	1	7	—	23	80. Perth.
440	—	128	509	—	—	2,191	117	66	—	262	81. Renfrew.
—	—	8	3,282	—	—	241	2	—	—	11	82. Ross and Cromarty.
54	—	23	119	—	—	537	9	3	—	51	83. Roxburgh.
—	—	—	145	—	—	260	1	—	—	5	84. Selkirk.
22	—	89	289	—	—	1,215	18	13	—	82	85. Stirling.
—	—	—	609	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	86. Sutherland.
10	—	13	67	—	—	311	2	1	—	4	87. Wigtown.
488	12	555	296	54	—	6,678	221	220	—	435	88. Antrim.
74	—	30	57	—	—	702	13	—	—	26	89. Armagh.
8	—	—	2	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	90. Carlow.
36	—	—	3	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	91. Cavan.
12	—	—	188	—	—	198	2	—	—	3	92. Clare.
164	20	53	1,493	23	—	1,951	16	1	—	228	93. Cork.
5	—	—	275	—	—	618	—	—	—	11	94. Donegal.
67	—	23	77	—	—	1,043	3	—	—	122	95. Down.
592	17	343	77	7	—	4,132	103	177	—	619	96. Dublin.
7	—	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	97. Fermanagh.
32	—	—	295	—	—	244	—	—	—	50	98. Galway.
12	—	12	1,494	—	—	308	—	—	—	—	99. Kerry.
6	—	—	2	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	100. Kildare.
10	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	101. Kilkenny.
6	—	—	14	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	102. King's Co.
1	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	103. Leitrim.
72	—	71	112	—	—	566	—	—	—	28	104. Limerick.
43	—	21	45	—	—	1,699	—	33	—	—	105. Londonderry.
5	—	—	7	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	106. Longford.
3	—	33	17	—	—	460	—	—	—	4	107. Louth.
19	—	—	30	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	108. Mayo.
3	—	—	10	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	109. Meath.
2	—	—	2	—	—	194	—	—	—	10	110. Monaghan.
4	—	—	4	60	—	43	—	—	—	—	111. Queen's Co.
12	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	112. Roscommon.
14	—	20	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	113. Sligo.
24	—	—	16	—	—	435	—	—	—	—	114. Tipperary.
64	—	14	—	—	—	906	4	—	—	5	115. Tyrone.
21	—	37	40	3	—	308	—	—	—	—	116. Waterford.
41	—	2	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	117. West Meath.
61	—	16	18	11	—	352	—	—	—	—	118. Wexford.
11	—	—	1	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	119. Wicklow.
52,833	2,925	36,471	29,473	2,788	193	271,429	24,079	8,479	282	49,332	1896 } England and Wales.
44,063	1,708	29,729	19,007	2,546	200	242,916	21,338	6,756	295	45,404	1895 }
3,026	131	3,846	34,478	51	—	44,417	2,303	1,517	—	5,678	1896 } Scotland.
2,380	104	2,979	10,770	46	—	37,716	1,497	972	—	4,977	1895 }
1,919	49	1,230	4,575	158	—	22,690	362	431	—	1,541	1896 } Ireland.
1,875	96	1,182	708	84	—	22,405	301	319	—	1,499	1895 }
57,778	3,105	41,547	68,526	2,997	193	338,536	26,744	10,427	282	56,551	1896 } United Kingdom.
48,318	1,908	33,890	30,485	2,676	200	303,037	23,136	8,047	295	51,880	1895 }

Table 10.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Workshops.—Persons Employed :
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX.

Counties.	No. of Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Number of Persons Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1. Anglesey ...	54	1	—	—	18	57	28	92	46	149	195	161
2. Bedford ...	659	46	—	3	412	761	1,926	3,208	2,338	3,972	6,310	5,216
3. Berkshire ...	524	85	2	17	402	582	1,370	1,011	1,774	1,610	3,384	3,064
4. Brecknock ...	88	7	3	5	56	68	153	81	212	154	366	336
5. Buckingham ...	263	24	22	10	384	292	1,717	399	2,123	701	2,824	2,633
6. Cambridge ...	240	17	2	2	118	423	373	585	493	1,015	1,508	1,033
7. Cardigan ...	139	1	3	—	89	107	168	112	260	219	479	429
8. Carmarthen ...	308	3	2	10	197	287	460	335	659	632	1,291	1,129
9. Carnarvon ...	267	2	1	2	167	202	496	341	664	545	1,209	889
10. Chester ...	1,435	56	27	36	928	1,444	3,500	2,236	4,455	3,716	8,171	6,643
11. Cornwall ...	761	75	6	4	721	810	1,759	1,492	2,483	2,306	4,792	4,047
12. Cumberland ...	411	17	4	1	255	530	726	651	985	1,182	2,167	1,849
13. Denbigh ...	269	9	1	—	189	240	468	313	658	553	1,211	1,009
14. Derby ...	585	25	24	14	439	827	1,409	1,487	1,872	2,328	4,200	3,804
15. Devon ...	1,547	118	5	9	1,226	1,829	3,445	3,459	4,676	5,297	9,973	7,826
16. Dorset ...	653	86	24	18	608	464	1,713	759	2,345	1,241	3,586	3,184
17. Durham ...	1,070	30	4	7	821	1,511	2,547	2,069	3,372	3,587	6,959	6,039
18. Essex ...	872	95	6	7	562	1,349	1,961	2,065	2,529	3,421	5,950	4,636
19. Flint ...	164	6	2	—	85	120	225	123	312	243	555	537
20. Glamorgan ...	1,621	56	26	15	787	1,889	2,428	2,117	3,241	4,021	7,262	6,338
21. Gloucester ...	1,300	314	8	13	1,296	1,642	4,217	3,437	5,521	5,092	10,613	10,600
22. Hampshire ...	2,783	338	38	22	2,374	2,140	7,419	3,591	9,831	5,753	15,584	13,845
23. Hereford ...	96	32	—	—	62	97	237	190	299	287	586	597
24. Hertford ...	337	43	11	5	298	463	892	975	1,201	1,443	2,644	2,413
25. Huntingdon ...	66	6	1	—	66	78	117	86	184	164	348	387
26. Kent ...	897	61	6	6	627	1,232	2,388	2,017	3,021	3,255	6,276	4,923
27. Lancaster ...	9,849	316	298	222	7,235	11,933	27,431	27,079	34,964	39,234	74,198	65,574
28. Leicestershire ...	534	32	69	58	894	1,047	3,587	2,277	4,550	3,382	7,932	8,358
29. Lincoln ...	1,029	34	12	—	1,190	975	2,764	1,682	3,966	2,657	6,623	5,393
30. London ...	12,424	748	123	154	9,260	20,773	45,744	64,640	55,127	85,567	140,694	117,221
31. Merioneth ...	82	5	1	1	23	67	62	107	86	175	261	233
32. Middlesex ...	441	51	—	—	210	665	732	1,210	942	1,875	2,817	2,344
33. Monmouth ...	313	17	1	4	140	425	645	487	786	916	1,702	1,399
34. Montgomery ...	144	5	1	—	100	75	241	131	342	206	548	455
35. Norfolk ...	1,064	80	13	5	1,019	1,289	3,434	3,087	4,456	4,381	8,837	5,388
36. Northampton ...	1,356	329	174	183	1,444	1,977	5,148	3,336	6,766	5,496	12,262	14,211
37. Northumberland ...	829	18	9	7	679	1,056	2,969	2,700	3,657	3,763	7,420	5,800
38. Nottingham ...	838	7	9	8	728	1,915	2,678	4,088	3,415	6,011	9,426	8,871
39. Oxford ...	234	7	3	3	144	339	622	645	769	987	1,756	1,421
40. Pembroke ...	242	5	1	—	268	208	412	221	681	430	1,111	1,051
41. Radnor ...	48	1	—	—	31	21	82	53	113	74	187	141
42. Rutland ...	16	3	—	—	9	14	23	34	32	48	80	91
43. Shropshire ...	513	24	4	2	384	393	1,073	683	1,461	1,078	2,539	2,461
44. Somerset ...	954	183	23	25	948	1,093	3,086	1,879	4,057	2,997	7,054	7,941
45. Stafford ...	3,671	278	67	35	3,475	3,072	10,958	5,546	14,500	8,653	23,153	21,151
46. Suffolk ...	805	39	11	10	750	865	2,244	1,913	3,005	2,788	5,793	5,203
47. Surrey ...	823	19	15	8	436	947	1,675	1,925	2,126	2,880	5,006	3,281
48. Sussex ...	700	75	10	9	555	890	1,727	1,880	2,292	2,779	5,071	4,471
49. Warwick ...	3,099	264	27	27	3,428	4,570	11,826	9,528	15,281	14,125	29,406	28,781
50. Westmorland ...	96	6	3	7	71	91	247	206	321	304	625	501
51. Wiltshire ...	480	75	13	3	446	399	1,224	555	1,683	957	2,640	2,551
52. Worcester ...	1,150	134	13	23	888	1,094	2,971	2,268	3,872	3,885	7,757	6,971
53. York, E. Riding	1,075	20	11	5	896	895	2,451	1,970	3,352	2,870	6,222	4,331
54. " N. "	661	31	3	1	503	749	1,623	1,555	2,129	2,305	4,434	3,731
55. " W. "	5,662	345	114	106	4,135	6,063	15,066	12,832	19,315	19,001	38,316	32,801
56. Aberdeen ...	1,015	25	18	14	734	669	4,573	9,654	5,325	10,337	15,662	6,031
57. Argyll ...	206	1	7	5	107	43	427	274	541	322	863	551
58. Ayr ...	821	5	21	34	674	701	1,696	1,389	2,391	2,124	4,515	4,011
59. Banff ...	245	6	10	8	206	129	560	1,199	776	1,336	2,112	1,031
60. Berwick ...	63	—	—	—	54	60	197	400	251	460	711	111
61. Bute ...	67	—	1	4	39	28	140	79	180	111	291	211
62. Caithness ...	160	12	2	2	94	55	900	2,185	996	2,242	3,238	711
63. Clackmannan ...	67	3	—	5	48	91	165	139	213	235	448	311
64. Dumbarton ...	201	2	4	10	72	162	356	380	432	552	984	801
65. Dumfries ...	205	—	3	1	113	193	399	407	515	601	1,116	911
66. Edinburgh ...	935	9	17	25	644	1,438	3,567	3,861	4,228	5,324	9,552	7,811
67. Elgin ...	142	1	6	5	101	95	382	595	489	695	1,184	511
68. Fife ...	408	5	8	22	320	425	828	740	1,156	1,187	2,343	1,711
69. Forfar ...	575	5	37	21	423	649	1,964	2,525	2,424	3,195	5,619	3,311
70. Haddington ...	75	—	3	3	54	81	213	154	270	238	508	311

Table 10—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Workshops.—Persons Employed:
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Counties.	No of Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Number of Persons Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1. Inverness ...	184	11	8	8	80	63	419	756	507	827	1,334	680
2. Kincardine ...	118	2	1	1	77	54	299	514	377	569	946	448
3. Kinross ...	22	—	2	3	19	10	38	17	59	30	89	83
4. Kirkcudbright ...	102	—	2	1	80	88	165	131	247	220	467	294
5. Lanark ...	3,060	22	25	94	2,061	4,689	9,358	12,391	11,444	17,174	28,618	24,319
6. Linlithgow ...	107	3	—	8	78	118	229	197	307	323	630	469
7. Nairn ...	30	1	—	1	14	9	40	29	54	39	93	48
8. Orkney and Shetland.	174	3	—	—	87	43	674	3,101	761	3,144	3,905	549
9. Peebles ...	37	1	1	3	21	36	72	90	94	129	223	206
10. Perth ...	255	4	—	25	160	226	595	562	755	813	1,568	1,184
11. Renfrew ...	635	2	24	25	454	535	1,732	1,743	2,210	2,303	4,513	3,578
12. Ross and Cromarty.	202	7	3	2	45	52	946	2,497	994	2,551	3,545	640
13. Roxburgh ...	118	1	9	11	117	164	496	321	622	496	1,118	831
14. Selkirk ...	54	—	—	2	35	89	173	150	208	241	449	280
15. Stirling ...	277	—	6	15	170	432	620	706	796	1,153	1,949	1,651
16. Sutherland ...	46	—	2	—	15	3	162	474	179	477	656	295
17. Wigtown ...	109	—	5	1	66	68	164	132	235	201	436	331
18. Antrim ...	1,184	87	4	7	764	1,223	3,501	3,888	4,269	5,118	9,387	8,556
19. Armagh ...	141	19	2	2	100	159	346	317	448	478	926	919
20. Carlow ...	26	18	—	6	7	21	26	49	33	76	109	135
21. Cavan ...	47	11	5	1	16	63	58	70	79	124	203	216
22. Clare ...	67	14	—	1	52	51	118	189	170	241	411	224
23. Cork ...	463	133	8	25	571	533	1,247	1,607	1,826	2,165	3,991	2,643
24. Donegal ...	34	15	1	3	96	197	78	566	175	766	941	684
25. Down ...	279	50	11	—	165	242	514	479	690	721	1,411	1,208
26. Dublin ...	633	59	9	29	339	968	1,999	3,012	2,347	4,009	6,356	6,480
27. Fermanagh ...	32	6	—	1	10	42	34	78	44	121	165	184
28. Galway ...	72	35	1	3	149	71	196	201	346	275	621	433
29. Kerry ...	118	47	—	7	401	124	440	919	841	1,050	1,891	444
30. Kildare ...	37	23	3	2	17	28	78	68	98	98	196	258
31. Kilkenny ...	34	7	—	1	13	34	51	56	64	91	155	192
32. King's Co. ...	49	25	1	1	11	33	33	69	45	103	148	193
33. Leitrim ...	18	11	—	—	1	40	—	67	1	107	108	125
34. Limerick ...	109	18	—	4	52	120	325	350	377	474	851	754
35. Londonderry ...	204	24	1	1	139	247	463	1,010	603	1,258	1,861	1,581
36. Longford ...	25	5	1	1	3	16	30	40	34	57	91	79
37. Louth ...	59	4	2	—	30	162	122	206	154	368	522	436
38. Mayo ...	39	10	—	—	10	46	40	123	50	169	219	217
39. Meath ...	30	9	—	1	3	43	23	48	26	92	118	143
40. Monaghan ...	48	11	—	—	15	60	24	109	39	169	208	272
41. Queen's Co. ...	29	18	—	—	10	17	65	20	75	37	112	66
42. Roscommon ...	23	20	2	—	3	19	23	60	28	79	107	105
43. Sligo ...	25	6	—	—	29	49	64	99	93	148	241	269
44. Tipperary ...	124	34	4	1	21	104	101	244	126	349	475	488
45. Tyrone ...	150	17	1	1	70	214	220	487	291	702	993	990
46. Waterford ...	75	7	—	1	26	106	86	197	112	304	416	409
47. West Meath ...	40	18	—	—	13	34	86	68	99	102	201	210
48. Wexford ...	114	16	5	1	48	102	143	185	196	288	484	341
49. Wicklow ...	35	12	2	—	3	58	27	59	32	117	149	134
England & Wales	66,541	4,704	1,256	1,113	53,470	83,349	194,877	187,748	249,603	272,210	521,813	453,463
Scotland ...	10,715	131	225	359	7,262	11,498	32,549	47,792	40,036	59,649	99,685	64,764
Ireland ...	4,413	789	63	100	3,187	5,216	10,561	14,940	13,811	20,256	34,067	29,388
United Kingdom (1896)	81,669	5,624	1,544	1,572	63,919	100,063	237,987	250,480	303,450	352,115	655,565	547,615
United Kingdom (1895)	71,424	2,567	1,475	1,453	55,241	89,058	195,578	204,810	252,294	295,321	547,615	—

Table 11.—United Kingdom, 1896.—Workshops.—Persons Employed :
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX.

Industry.	Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
I. Cotton, Wool, &c.	1,279	104	45	86	622	2,860	3,703	7,356	4,370	10,302	14,672	13,6
II. Gas	6	—	—	—	6	—	27	—	33	—	33	
III. Electricity	3	1	—	—	12	—	6	—	18	—	18	
IV. India-rubber and Gutta- percha.	65	1	—	—	117	152	605	479	722	631	1,353	1,1
V. Wood. (Sawmills; carpen- ters.)	2,479	356	18	—	3,962	23	12,742	82	16,722	105	16,827	14,8
VI. Leather. (Tanners, fellmon- gers, curriers.)	122	9	8	—	214	57	1,167	168	1,389	225	1,614	1,6
VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	72	6	2	—	43	89	473	281	518	370	888	9
VIII. 1-4. Clay, Stone, &c. ..	958	227	41	3	2,135	50	8,098	246	10,274	299	10,573	9,3
VIII.—1. Quarries, clay-pits, &c., not more than 20 feet deep.	13	7	—	—	61	—	415	—	476	—	476	4
VIII.—2. Marble and stone masons	356	25	4	1	579	12	2,312	32	2,895	45	2,940	2,7
VIII.—3. Lime and cement ..	14	2	6	—	26	—	151	2	183	2	185	1
VIII.—4. Bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	575	193	31	2	1,469	38	5,220	212	6,720	252	6,972	6,6
IX. Glass. (Glass-cutting, bend- ing, embossing and staining.)	104	3	1	—	178	21	847	105	1,026	126	1,152	9
X. Metals; Extraction of ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. 1-6. Metals; Founding and Conversion of	8	2	—	—	10	—	20	3	30	3	33	
XI.—1. Founding of iron.. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	5	
XI.—2. „ „ lead.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—3. „ „ copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—4. „ „ zinc.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—5. Mixing and casting of brass, gun-metal, bell- metal, white metal, delta-metal, phosphor bronze, and manilla mixture.	7	2	—	—	9	—	16	3	25	3	28	
XI.—6. Founding of other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII. 1-3. Metals; Galvaniz- ing, Finishing, &c.	113	5	2	—	386	78	1,106	144	1,494	222	1,716	1,3
XII.—1. Tinning and enamelling of iron plates and metal hollow-ware.	7	2	—	—	9	28	28	44	37	72	109	
XII.—2. Galvanizing and corru- gating metals.	13	—	—	—	92	10	368	32	460	42	502	5
XII.—3. Brass finishing	93	3	2	—	285	40	710	68	997	108	1,105	7
XIII. 1-18. Machines, Appli- ances, Conveyances, Tools.	7,892	804	131	31	12,282	1,640	39,423	4,271	51,836	5,942	57,778	48,3
XIII.—1. Machines, engines and engineering; boiler- makers, smiths.	1,511	224	30	—	2,297	91	6,835	156	9,162	247	9,409	7,0
XIII.—2. Ship and boat building	213	30	1	—	525	13	1,955	10	2,481	23	2,504	3,0
XIII.—3. Coaches, carriages, waggon, &c.	1,235	143	9	—	2,477	18	9,664	67	12,150	85	12,235	10,3
XIII.—4. Saddlery and harness ..	1,253	173	24	1	1,864	507	4,894	1,207	6,782	1,715	8,497	7,2
XIII.—5. Cycles	434	28	8	—	778	95	1,815	160	2,601	255	2,856	1,3
XIII.—6. Other vehicles	64	5	—	—	98	40	516	207	614	247	861	8
XIII.—7. File, saw and tool making.	532	12	9	3	533	241	2,531	510	3,073	754	3,827	3,2
XIII.—8. Cutlers	125	6	2	1	134	72	577	217	713	290	1,003	9
XIII.—9. Mathematical, scientific, surgical instruments.	105	8	—	1	167	42	550	115	717	158	875	8
XIII.—10. Iron and metal tubes..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—11. Wire drawing	3	—	—	—	14	13	25	—	39	13	52	
XIII.—12. Chains, nails, rivets ..	828	87	20	25	442	396	1,485	1,348	1,947	1,769	3,716	3,7
XIII.—13. Anchors and cables ..	5	—	—	—	14	—	25	—	39	—	39	

Table 11—*continued*. United Kingdom, 1896.—Workshops.—Persons Employed :
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—*continued*.

Industry.	Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
I. 1-18. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools—<i>continued</i>.												
XIII.—14. Locks, latches, keys ..	225	3	15	—	409	86	1,479	198	1,903	284	2,187	1,957
XIII.—15. Electric accumulator works.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII.—16. Making of other industrial appliances.	14	2	—	—	23	—	99	—	122	—	122	92
XIII.—17. Plumbing; heating, gas-fitting, ventilating, sanitary, water appliances.	1,212	78	8	—	2,371	17	6,447	52	8,826	69	8,895	6,994
XIII.—18. Small arms, swords, &c.	103	5	5	—	136	9	526	24	667	33	700	588
IV. 1-10. Chemicals, &c. ..												
XIV.—1. Alkali	2	1	—	—	3	—	85	—	88	—	88	78
XIV.—2. Bichromate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—3. White, red, orange, yellow lead.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—4. Paints and colours ..	31	5	1	—	46	22	127	29	174	51	225	154
XIV.—5. Varnish	9	1	4	—	11	2	45	—	60	2	62	26
XIV.—6. Soap and candles ..	76	5	1	—	98	40	325	186	424	226	650	629
XIV.—7. Oil and oilcake ..	7	—	—	—	3	2	17	1	20	3	23	6
XIV.—8. Artificial manure ..	5	—	—	—	10	—	25	2	35	2	37	10
XIV.—9. Other manure works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—10. Other chemicals; dyes, drugs, &c.	166	4	13	4	187	466	665	685	865	1,155	2,020	1,005
XV. Furniture, &c. (Cabinet, furniture, and household utensil making, and upholstery.)												
	3,973	224	79	25	7,086	2,342	24,894	7,121	32,059	9,488	41,547	33,890
XVI. 1-8. Food												
XVI.—1. Bread, biscuits, confectionery.	7,714	256	262	33	5,280	1,653	18,389	3,073	23,931	4,759	28,690	20,721
XVI.—2. Corn, flour and grist mills.	3	1	—	—	4	—	10	1	14	1	15	—
XVI.—3. Cocoa, chocolate ..	7	—	—	—	19	70	32	59	51	129	180	153
XVI.—4. Salt, sugar	16	4	—	—	19	9	215	30	234	39	273	57
XVI.—5. Preserved meats and fruits.	53	2	6	1	48	83	280	451	334	535	869	573
XVI.—6. Fish curing and preserving.	1,244	49	8	1	1,327	161	8,637	24,359	9,972	24,521	34,493	Included in "Other foods." 11
XVI.—7. Provender (other than oilcake).	5	1	—	—	11	—	18	—	29	—	29	8,970
XVI.—8. Other foods	300	13	5	3	319	506	1,308	1,836	1,632	2,345	3,977	Including "Fish curing and preserving." 2,676
XVII. 1-3. Drink												
XVII.—1. Brewing, malting, distilling and beer bottling.	209	20	1	—	521	53	1,548	185	2,070	238	2,308	2,242
XVII.—2. Aerated waters ..	81	11	3	—	127	16	188	73	318	89	407	301
XVII.—3. Other drinks	45	—	3	—	48	30	131	70	182	100	282	132
XIII. Job Dyeing and Cleaning												
	32	4	—	—	20	10	113	50	133	60	193	200
XIX. 1-7. Clothing												
XIX.—1. Tailoring	45,948	2,954	570	1,242	14,565	76,970	74,164	171,025	89,299	249,237	338,536	303,937
XIX.—2. Hats and caps	10,105	515	166	149	7,229	8,280	42,232	27,403	49,627	35,832	85,459	73,138
XIX.—3. Millinery; mantle, corset and dressmaking.	766	48	3	8	460	1,255	3,348	5,979	3,811	7,242	11,053	9,841
XIX.—4. Shirt and linen collar making.	28,263	1,509	36	817	515	55,914	3,362	107,844	3,913	164,575	168,488	150,808
XIX.—5. Boots and shoes ..	583	23	2	13	170	2,319	737	7,594	909	9,926	10,835	8,999
XIX.—6. Haberdashery	4,279	767	351	218	5,321	3,275	20,384	6,739	26,056	10,232	36,288	37,535
XIX.—7. Other articles of clothing.	121	2	—	—	82	425	534	1,177	616	1,602	2,218	2,676
	1,831	90	12	37	788	5,502	3,567	14,289	4,367	19,828	24,195	20,040

Table 11—continued. United Kingdom, 1896.—Workshops.—Persons Employed :
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total Employed in 1895.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
XX. 1-8. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	2,311	188	30	36	3,977	4,458	10,648	7,595	14,655	12,089	26,744	23,111
XX.—1. Jewellery, gold and silver plate, electro-plate.	721	69	11	1	1,389	753	3,526	1,235	4,926	1,989	6,915	6,211
XX.—2. Clocks and watches ..	468	24	7	1	552	41	1,231	128	1,790	170	1,960	1,631
XX.—3. Musical instruments ..	153	16	—	—	458	8	1,862	120	2,320	128	2,448	1,901
XX.—4. Photographic apparatus.	13	2	—	—	40	18	69	33	109	51	160	211
XX.—5. Articles for athletic purposes (other than boating, riding, cycling); games, toys.	97	6	—	—	328	355	729	383	1,057	738	1,795	1,111
XX.—6. Fancy boxes	141	12	1	1	223	1,107	504	1,706	728	2,814	3,542	3,011
XX.—7. Artificial flowers ..	100	12	1	17	67	629	194	1,377	262	2,023	2,285	2,311
XX.—8. Other fancy articles ..	618	47	10	16	920	1,547	2,533	2,613	3,463	4,176	7,639	6,511
XXI. 1-7. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	1,009	46	8	32	1,348	1,989	3,152	3,898	4,508	5,919	10,427	8,011
XXI.—1. Ink.. .. .	15	—	—	—	33	14	61	20	94	34	128	111
XXI.—2. Machine ruling ..	43	—	—	1	134	108	135	59	269	168	437	361
XXI.—3. Lithographic printing and engraving.	316	14	4	—	580	266	1,313	420	1,897	686	2,583	1,661
XXI.—4. Photographic processes	367	19	1	—	307	443	911	1,017	1,219	1,460	2,679	1,981
XXI.—5. Paper colouring and enamelling.	8	—	—	—	27	28	111	42	138	70	208	111
XXI.—6. Cardboard, envelope, paper box making.	219	13	3	31	201	1,003	493	2,107	697	3,141	3,838	3,411
XXI.—7. Other articles of stationery, &c.	41	—	—	—	66	127	128	233	194	360	554	511
XXII. 1-3. Explosives	11	1	3	6	28	48	63	134	94	188	282	281
XXII.—1. Gunpowder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII.—2. Explosives in which di-nitro-benzole is used.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII.—3. Other explosives ..	11	1	3	6	28	48	63	134	94	188	282	281
XXIII. 1-14. Miscellaneous ..	5,341	316	299	69	8,847	6,163	24,691	16,482	33,837	22,714	56,551	51,881
XXIII.—1. Coopers	232	20	—	1	445	7	1,758	123	2,203	131	2,334	1,911
XXIII.—2. Rope making	544	37	208	29	1,676	312	2,314	821	4,198	1,162	5,360	4,701
XXIII.—3. Sails and tarpaulins ..	149	11	3	—	446	32	1,159	220	1,608	252	1,860	1,541
XXIII.—4. Lace warehouses ..	165	1	—	3	115	988	533	1,853	648	2,844	3,492	3,861
XXIII.—5. Rag sorting, dusting, grinding, &c., for non-textile purposes.	200	12	5	3	37	170	400	1,465	442	1,638	2,080	2,151
XXIII.—6. Brush making	404	24	17	—	656	401	2,774	1,076	3,447	1,477	4,924	4,771
XXIII.—7. Glue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIII.—8. Firewood cutting ..	215	18	10	5	299	57	460	186	769	248	1,017	611
XXIII.—9. Miscellaneous articles for buildings, roads and similar constructions.	167	16	1	—	297	15	1,110	63	1,408	78	1,486	1,311
XXIII.—10. Miscellaneous articles mainly of wood.	219	19	5	1	399	66	1,325	159	1,729	226	1,955	1,411
XXIII.—11. " " leather	247	20	2	1	438	669	1,595	1,039	2,035	1,709	3,744	3,511
XXIII.—12. " " metal	1,121	72	16	4	2,084	1,058	5,413	2,068	7,513	3,130	10,643	9,341
XXIII.—13. " " paper	251	3	2	9	138	561	517	1,601	657	2,171	2,828	2,111
XXIII.—14. Other miscellaneous articles.	1,427	63	30	13	1,817	1,827	5,333	5,808	7,180	7,648	14,828	14,311

MAP OF THE DISTRICTS OF H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.



APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.—H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Assistants, 1897.

Name.	Address. /	District.	No. of Miles Travelled during the Year 1897.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses during the Year 1897.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
Chief Inspector.				£ s. d.
B. A. Whitelegge	Home Office .. .. .	.. .. .	1,576	18 1 8
Superintending Inspectors.				
W. D. Cramp	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Midlands and Wales (Inspectors' Districts 20-30).	4,007	45 8 3
E. Gould	Home Office	Southern and Eastern Counties of England (Inspectors' Districts 31-39).	3,853	56 5 11
W. O. Meade-King	Home Office	(Peripatetic)	243	4 1 2
E. H. Osborn	176, Great Clowes Street, Broughton, Manchester.	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	(see below)	(see below)
R. W. Cooke Taylor	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Scotland, Ireland and North of England (Inspectors' Districts 1-8).	9,882	167 14 6
W. A. Beaumont	25, Park Square, Leeds	Parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (Inspectors' Districts 9-19).	6,376	121 2 11
Inspectors.				
G. I. L. Blenkinsopp	Home Office	West Metropolitan	1,488	20 3 5
J. Jones	Whimble Street, Plymouth	Plymouth	4,448	91 17 6
J. A. Redgrave	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,454	35 18 5
H. J. Cameron	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	2,593	18 17 10
H. W. S. Kindersley	1, Albyn Place, Edinburgh	Edinburgh	4,891	71 1 7
H. S. Richmond	51, South John Street, Liverpool ..	Liverpool	8,697	139 14 7
A. G. K. Woodgate	9, George Row, Northampton	Northampton	10,236	189 11 3
C. C. W. Hoare	Central Chambers, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.	Norwich	10,459	158 11 3
J. S. Maitland	Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.	Bristol	4,355	75 14 8
H. P. Smith	21, Fargate, Sheffield	Sheffield	2,944	60 19 8
J. F. Bevan	21, Portland Street, Southampton ..	Southampton	8,421	95 6 11
S. H. Knyvett	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Birmingham, No. 1	944	9 1 9
E. M. Roe	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Birmingham, No. 2	646	6 15 5
A. P. Vaughan	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	2,226	6 10 8
J. D. Prior	19, Market Street, Huddersfield ..	Huddersfield	2,287	32 13 7
J. A. Hine	25, Park Square, Leeds	Leeds	6,161	72 0 11
H. M. Robinson	King John Chambers, Nottingham ..	Nottingham	4,395	60 0 1
A. Lewis	51, St. Helens Road, Swansea	Wales	6,721	113 2 0
R. P. Arnold	38, Foregate Street, Worcester	Worcester	10,258	110 14 10
A. Platt	St. James Hall, Burnley	Burnley	2,710	30 0 0
G. B. Snape	124, Donegall Street, Belfast	Belfast	8,599	150 17 5
J. Pearson	82, Queen's Road, Brighton	Brighton	13,647	189 14 8
J. T. Birtwistle	34, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn ..	Blackburn	5,789	87 15 9
R. Tinker	The Albany, Mawdsley Street, Bolton ..	Bolton	3,186	69 10 3
G. Sedgwick	Victoria Parade, Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.	Leicester	4,938	52 2 2
C. W. Shaw	Queen Street, Peterborough	Peterborough	5,053	128 18 0
J. H. Walmsley	15, Glebe Buildings, Stoke-on-Trent ..	Stafford	3,618	75 9 5
D. Walmsley	Mersey Chambers, King Street East, Stockport.	Stockport	8,086	100 18 6
J. E. Ashworth	77, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	7,565	135 1 9
R. Johnson	Prudential Assurance Buildings, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	8,246	88 16 2
Joseph Law	91a, Fishergate, Preston	Preston	10,352	173 13 2
R. E. Graves	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Glasgow	5,682	50 12 5
E. T. Dawson	181, Chapel Street, Salford	Salford	2,768	32 10 10
J. H. Rogers	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	1,603	22 1 7
G. Bellhouse	12, Dawson Street, Dublin	Dublin	13,863	207 4 7
W. Williams	37, Alexandra Road, Blackburn	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	(see below)	(see below)
J. Calder	21, King Street, Aberdeen	Aberdeen	21,166	398 11 9

APPENDIX 1.—H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Assistants, 1897—continued.

Name.	Address.	District.	No. of Miles Travelled during the Year 1897.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses during the Year 1897.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	
Inspectors—cont.					
O. A. Shinner	41, Piccadilly, Bradford	Bradford	2,325	£ s. d. 26 19 3	
T. Birtwistle	19, St. James Street, Accrington	Textile Particulars	(see below)	(see below)	
C. F. Wright	1, Walk Chambers, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.	Rochdale	3,385	37 19 8	
C. R. Pendock	Home Office	(Peripatetic)	8,942	181 8 1	
J. Jackson	County Buildings, Bridge Street, Walsall	Walsall.. .. .	2,436	23 3 5	
H. J. Wilson	13, Ward Road, Dundee	Dundee	8,955	156 10 5	
K. H. Garvie	Clarence Arcade, Ashton-under-Lyne..	Ashton-under-Lyne	1,795	23 0 0	
Junior Inspectors.					
W. H. Seal	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	6,488	79 19 7	
J. M. Arbuckle	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	3,678	23 18 4	
G. A. Taylor	Home Office	(Peripatetic)	3,878	27 2 2	
F. J. Parkes	21, Fargate Sheffield	Sheffield	3,603	74 2 8	
J. E. Harston	21, Portland Street, Southampton ..	Southampton	14,417	181 12 11	
J. Dodgson	21, Fargate, Sheffield	Sheffield	5,016	81 3 3	
T. O. Edwards	18, Albany Road, Cardiff	Wales	5,611	72 2 3	
J. H. Crabtree	Home Office	West Metropolitan	4,383	43 18 10	
J. Hilditch	Essendon, Rhosddu, Wrexham	Wales	10,944	147 5 3	
T. C. Butler	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,305	28 0 10	
S. Shuter	Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.	Bristol	4,966	89 19 0	
A. Newlands	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Glasgow	5,297	106 4 9	
E. F. May	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	(Peripatetic)	6,189	149 12 6	
John Law	25, Park Square, Leeds	Leeds	4,766	69 12 8	
H. Verney	148, Burnley Road, Accrington	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity, Manchester	(see below)	(see below)	
W. S. Smith	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	1,663	21 8 1	
S. Eraut	51, South John Street, Liverpool	Liverpool	3,051	34 11 4	
J. H. Nicholl	Old Swinford, Stourbridge	Wolverhampton	3,752	29 4 2	
W. Buchan	51, South John Street, Liverpool	Liverpool	2,745	25 18 11	
W. F. Ireland	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Glasgow	6,222	143 1 1	
E. V. Clark	Prudential Assurance Buildings, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	9,063	81 18 10	
J. Kellett	124, Donegall Street, Belfast	Belfast	5,229	101 12 5	
A. Wolfe	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Birmingham, No. 1.. .. .	1,274	10 2 4	
W. J. Bremner-Davis	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	1,302	13 13 3	
H. J. Peacock	41, Piccadilly, Bradford	Bradford	3,331	28 7 4	
J. W. Neely	12, Dawson Street, Dublin	Dublin	13,177	251 1 4	
H. Fearon	2, Heathfield Terrace, Halifax	Huddersfield	1,937	16 15 5	
COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.					
Superintending Inspector.					
E. H. Osborn	176, Great Clowes Street, Broughton, Manchester.	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity	4,209	94 3 8	
Inspector.					
W. Williams	37, Alexandra Road, Blackburn		5,126	87 7 5	
Junior Inspector.					
H. Verney	148, Burnley Road, Accrington		7,569	86 6 1	
PARTICULARS:					
Examiner.					
T. Birtwistle	19, St. James Street, Accrington	Textile Particulars	11,125	164 2 1	
Assistant Examiners.					
H. Taylor	19, St. James Street, Accrington		5,554	46 10 2	
E. J. Holmes	19, St. James Street, Accrington		6,525	39 9 9	
J. T. Ashton	19, St. James Street, Accrington		3,802	29 0 5	

APPENDIX 1.—H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Assistants, 1897—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	District.	No. of Miles Travelled during the Year 1897.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses during the Year 1897.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	
Inspectors' Assistants.					
				£ s. d.	
C. E. Whitelaw	21, Portland Street, Southampton ..	Southampton	14,301	148 15 11	
J. J. Pender	124, Donegall Street, Belfast	Belfast	2,658	29 10 8	
T. Davis	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,462	26 10 1	
T. Brown	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Glasgow	6,870	131 11 7	
J. Burns	1, Albyn Place, Edinburgh.. ..	Edinburgh	8,318	142 7 3	
T. C. Hayward	Central Chambers, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.	Norwich	12,998	209 18 1	
S. Fallows	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,524	29 3 9	
J. T. Mackie	Home Office	West Metropolitan.. ..	6,208	32 19 8	
R. A. Goddard.. .. .	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	3,119	12 3 0	
A. M. Thomas	Home Office	West Metropolitan.. ..	2,428	11 11 1	
A. Ballantyne	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Glasgow	10,877	117 18 4	
J. Ryan	30, Pope's Quay, Cork	Dublin	11,453	168 18 3	
R. G. Broadhead	Home Office	South Metropolitan	3,514	21 8 9	
F. T. Beaumont	25, Park Square, Leeds	Leeds	5,381	70 17 5	
C. H. Morris	21, Fargate, Sheffield	Sheffield	2,740	33 0 9	
J. Clark	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	2,080	9 7 5	
F. W. Sedgwick	51, South John Street, Liverpool..	Liverpool	3,304	25 15 4	
D. Timothy	51, St. Helens Road, Swansea	Wales	4,939	41 1 10	
J. Dean	34, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn ..	Blackburn	5,694	47 13 9	
R. J. Foot	Whimble Street, Plymouth	Plymouth	10,800	121 14 11	
H. Evans	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	4,310	22 19 3	
J. F. Cotty	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	3,363	30 3 8	
A. G. H. Thatcher	33, Princess Street, Manchester ..	Manchester	1,510	18 13 8	
LADY INSPECTORS:					
Superintending In- spector.					
M. E. Tennant (resigned 31st May)	.. .. .	(Peripatetic)	76	0 9 4
Principal Lady Inspector.					
A. M. Anderson	Home Office		9,365	151 11 10	
Inspectors.					
M. M. Paterson	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..		14,332	211 2 8	
L. A. E. Deane	Home Office		11,276	234 14 9	
R. E. Squire	Home Office		9,971	152 6 5	
A. Tracey	Home Office		1,990	25 9 7	
Grand Total			640,328	8,983 18 1	

APPENDIX 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts, 1897.

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Work-shops (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Dundee. —Counties of Forfar, Perth, Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross.	H. J. Wilson ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,626	1,909	Distilleries, fish-curing, hosiery, combmaking, granite, paper and flax.
1a	Aberdeen. —Counties of Aberdeen, Inverness, Banff, Kincardine, Elgin, Caithness, Ross and Cromarty, Orkney and Shetland, and Sutherland.	J. Calder ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,507	3,021	Jute, flax, wool, linoleum, paper.—Iron-founding and engineering, wood-working, dye-works and breweries.
2	Glasgow. —Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries (except Langholm and District), Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Argyle, Dumbarton, and part of Stirling.	R. E. Graves ..	A. Newlands .. W. F. Ireland.	T. Brown .. A. Ballantyne.	4,533	6,853	Iron, cotton, wool, silk, jute, hair, carpets, rope, and sails.—Shipbuilding, engineering, foundries, calico printing, dyeing, sewing thread.
3	Edinburgh. —Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, part of Stirling, and Langham and District.	H. W. S. Kindersley.	.. ..	J. Burns ..	1,299	2,287	Glass, cotton, wool, carpets, gunpowder, silk, paraffin oil.—Letterpress printing, bookbinding, engineering.
4	Belfast. —Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Donegal, Tyrone, and parts of Fermanagh, Monaghan and Armagh.	G. B. Snape ..	J. Kellett ..	J. J. Pender ..	2,938	2,582	Flax, cotton, rope.—Making shirts, collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs.—Shipbuilding.
5	Dublin. —All Ireland south of the preceding District.	G. Bellhouse ..	J. W. Neely ..	J. Ryan ..	2,351	3,449	Flax, jute, wool, army clothing, butter condensed milk.—Breweries, distilleries.
6	Newcastle - on - Tyne. —Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and greater part of North Yorkshire.	R. Johnson ..	E. V. Clark ..	.. ..	2,237	2,552	Iron, glass, white-lead, chemicals, hemp and wire rope, manures.—Shipbuilding, engineering, shot making.
7	Preston. —Preston, North Lancashire, Cumberland, and greater part of Westmorland.	Joseph Law ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,766	1,992	Cotton, wool, iron, lead-pencils, bobbins, gunpowder.—Shipbuilding, engineering.
8	Blackburn. —Blackburn, Darwen, Church, Accrington, Whalley, Clitheroe, Haslingden, Ramsbottom, Rishton, Great Harwood, Settle, Hawes, and part of North Yorkshire and South East Westmorland.	J. T. Birtwistle ..	.. ..	J. Dean ..	1,188	1,709	Cotton, wool.—Engineering, bleaching, and calico printing.
	Total for Glasgow Division.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19,445	26,354	
9	Leeds. —Leeds, Morley, Pudsey, Yeadon, Selby, Hull, Beverley, Scarborough, Staningley, Thirsk, York, Ripon, Harrogate, Otley, Guiseley, Whitby.	J. A. Hine ..	John Law ..	F. T. Beaumont	3,077	3,504	Cotton, wool, iron, ready-made clothing.—Engineering, locomotive and carriage works, shipbuilding.
10	Bradford. —Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Pontefract, Batley, Normanton, Goole, Shipley, and Saltaire.	O. A. Shinner ..	H. J. Peacock ..	.. ..	2,388	1,220	Cotton, wool, worsted, carpets, mungo, shoddy, iron.—Engineering, woollen printing, rag-grinding.
11	Huddersfield. —Huddersfield, The Colne Valley, Melt-ham, Honley and Brockholes, Holmfirth and District, Denby Dale and District, Shepley and Shelley, Kirkheaton and Kirkburton, Halifax, Lightcliffe, Brighouse, Elland, West Vale and Stainland, Sowerby Bridge, The Ripponden Valley, and Mirfield.	J. D. Prior ..	H. C. D. Fearon ..	.. ..	2,167	2,419	Wool, worsted, cotton, aniline dyes.—Engineering, cloth dyeing, stone planing, calico printing.
12	Burnley. —Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Padiham, Barnoldswick and Earby, Bingley, Skipton and Keighley.	A. Platt ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,602	633	Cotton, ready-made clothing.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bobbin making.
13	Rochdale. —Rochdale, Shaw, Royton, Bacup, Bury, East Side of Oldham, Heywood, Rawtenstall, and the Rossendale Valley.	C. F. Wright ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,524	1,065	Cotton, wool, silk, paper, felt hats, felt carpets, slippers.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleach works, calico printing.

APPENDIX 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts—*continued.*

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Work-shops, (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14	Salford. —Salford, Pendleton, Eccles, Patricroft, Swinton, Pendlebury, Walkden, Radcliffe, Whitefield, Prestwich, Middleton, West Side of Oldham, including Hollinwood, Failsworth, and Lees.	E. T. Dawson ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,262	720	Cotton, paper, silk, iron, wool, worsted.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleaching, calico printing.
15	Manchester. —Manchester, Stretford, Altrincham, Warrington, Cudishead, Lymm, Knutsford, Northwich, Sale, Irlam.	J. H. Rogers ..	W. S. Smith .. W. J. Bremner-Davis.	A. G. H. Thatcher	2,975	4,781	Cotton, clothing of all kinds, salt, chemicals, white-lead.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleaching, dyeing, calico print works.
16	Bolton. —Bolton, Wigan, Farnworth, Atherton, Tyldesley, Leigh, Bedford-Leigh, West Leigh, West-houghton, Hindley, Ince, Horwich, Newton-le-Wil-lows, Earlstown, and Golborne.	R. Tinker ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,206	1,336	Cotton, hosiery.—Engineering, bleaching, dyeing.
17	Liverpool. —Liverpool, Prescott, Runcorn, St. Helens, Birkenhead, Chester, and all west of railway between Liverpool and Croston.	H. S. Richmond	S. Eraut .. W. Buchan.	F. W. Sedgwick	2,174	3,717	Glass, rope, chemicals, white and red lead.—Engineering, ship-building, seed crushing, corn and rice mills.
18	Ashton-under-Lyne. —Ashton, Dukinfield, Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Hurst, Stalybridge, Upper and Lower Mossley, Mickle-hurst, Saddleworth, Greenfield, Upper Mill, Diggle, Dobeross, Delph, Glossop, Hadfield, Dinting, Mottram, Marple, New Mills, Hayfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	K. H. Garvie ..	.. ..	.. ..	761	689	Cotton, wool, hats, chemicals.—Engineering, bleaching, calico printing.
19	Stockport. —Stockport, Macclesfield, Bollington, Hyde, Sandbach, Denton, Crewe, Winsford, Nantwich, Middlewich, Buxton, Peak Forest, Millers Dale, Dove-holes, Bakewell.	D. Walmsley ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,044	723	Cotton, hats, silk, clothing, salt, chemicals.—Engineering, locomotive works, fustian cutting.
	Total for Leeds Division.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20,180	20,807	
20	Sheffield. —Sheffield, Barnsley, Chesterfield, Retford, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Rotherham, Chapel Town and Ecclesfield, Eckington, The Loxley and Rivelin Valleys, Stannington, Wadsley, Oughtibridge, Penistone, Castleton, and North Lincolnshire.	H. P. Smith ..	F. J. Parkes .. J. Dodgson.	C. H. Morris ..	6,060	3,883	Glass, electro-plate, cutlery, iron, ropes, stoves, sails, netting, chemicals.—Engineering, fish-curing.
21	Nottingham. —Central and South Nottinghamshire, Mid-Lincolnshire and the towns of Alfreton and Ilkeston in Derbyshire.	H. M. Robinson	.. ..	.. ..	1,702	1,133	Lace, hosiery, bicycles, chemicals, clothing, iron.—Engineering, cotton doubling.
22	Leicester. —The County of Leicester and the following towns: Melbourne, Derby, Duffield, Belper, Ripley, Ambergate, Wirksworth and Matlock Bath in Derbyshire.	G. Sedgwick ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,639	1,121	Boots, elastic-web, hosiery, silk, iron, china, ribbons.—Engineering, bleach works.
23	Stafford. —The Potteries and North Staffordshire, Newport and Market Drayton in Shropshire, and Ashbourne in Derbyshire.	J. H. Walmsley	.. ..	.. ..	1,722	2,355	China, earthenware, silk, boots.—Breweries.
24	Walsall. —Walsall, Bilston, Cannock, Darlaston, Lichfield, Oldbury, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Pelsall and Aldridge, Rugeley, and Sedgley.	J. Jackson ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,150	1,607	Iron, hollow-ware, nails, cutlery, chain.—Engineering.
25	Wolverhampton. —Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Bewdley, Stourport, Bridgnorth, Wellington, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Church Stretton, Ludlow, Willenhall, Deepfields, Brierley Hill, Old Hill, and Halesowen.	J. E. Ashworth	J. H. Nicholl ..	.. ..	1,757	3,496	Iron, chain, hollow-ware, anchors, nails, clothing, boots.—Engineering, enamelling iron plates.

APPENDIX 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts—*continued.*

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Work-shops (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
26	Northampton. —Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, Nuneaton, Northampton, Oxford, Banbury, Witney, and portions of Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire.	A. G. K. Woodgate.	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,395	1,556	Silk, elastic-web, felt hats, hosiery, boots, gloves, clothing, cycles.
27	Birmingham No. 1. —East side of Birmingham and part of Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon, Studley, Alcester, Redditch, and some villages in Worcestershire.	S. H. Knyvett..	A. Wolfe .. .. .	.. .. .	2,209	2,504	Glass, cycles, saddlery, cutlery, toys, railway carriages and waggons. —Brass casting and finishing, gunmaking, button-making, enamelling of iron plates.
28	Birmingham No. 2. —West side of Birmingham, Tamworth, Handsworth, Warwick, Meriden, Solihull, Coleshill, and Sutton Coldfield.	E. M. Roe .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,383	1,617	Glass, iron, bolts, nuts, screws and nails, bedsteads, toys, jewellery, silver plate, electroplate, pins, steel pens, cycles. — Engineering, coining, tool making, button making.
29	Worcester. —The County of Worcester (except the north) and Herefordshire, Gloucester, Winchcomb, Cheltenham, Wotton-under-Edge, Stroud, Painswick, Nailsworth, Berkeley, Dursley, Forest of Dean, Stow-on-the-Wold, Tewkesbury, Newent, and Cirencester.	R. P. Arnold .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,061	1,218	China and porcelain, salt, iron, wool, carpets, silk, gloves, pins, ready-made clothes.—Fruit pressing.
30	Wales. —Wales and the County of Monmouth.	A. Lewis	T. O. Edwards	D. Timothy	3,589	4,928	Iron and tin-plates, patent fuel, slates.—Lead and silver-ore dressing, copper smelting, engineering, shipbuilding, white-lead.
	Total for Birmingham Division.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	23,667	25,418	
31	Peterborough. —The Counties of Bedford and Rutland, the greater part of Huntingdonshire, the North part of Northamptonshire, and South part of Lincolnshire.	C. W. Shaw .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,352	3,386	Iron, agricultural implements, malt, boots and shoes, straw hats.
32	Norwich. —The Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, Colchester, Kelvedon, St. Ives, Cambridge, Ely, March, and Wisbech.	C. C. W. Hoare .. .. .	.. .. .	T. C. Hayward.. .. .	2,074	3,427	Boots and shoes, clothing, silk crape, cocoa fibre, manures.—Breweries, fish-curing, fruit preserving.—Paper-making, mustard, starch, engine building, organs.
33	East Metropolitan. —The Metropolis east of Mile End Road, thence to Chelmsford, northward to Buntingford, Hertford, and Bishops Stortford; thence east and south-east to Salcot in Essex.	A. P. Vaughan	W. H. Seal	H. Evans	2,221	4,066	Glass, chemicals, rope, confectionery and preserves, tobacco, malt, white-lead, paints and colours, india-rubber, lucifer matches, manures, small-arms, gunpowder.—Engineering, shipbuilding, telegraph works.
34	Central Metropolitan. —The Metropolis east of Farringdon Road to Wapping; then northward to Cambridge Heath, Stamford Hill; thence to Barnet, Hatfield, Watford, Rickmansworth, Tring, West Hertfordshire and Middlesex to Willesden; thence to Farringdon Road.	H. J. Cameron	J. M. Arbuckle	R. A. Goddard.. .. .	2,839	6,318	Boots, clothing, umbrellas, straw hats, organs and pianos, white-lead, tobacco, envelopes and stationery.—Engineering, paper staining, letterpress printing, lithography, bookbinding, cabinet making.
35	West Metropolitan. —The Metropolis west of Farringdon Road, with the chief part of Bucks, and parts of Middlesex, Berks, and Oxfordshire.	G. I. L. Blenkinsopp.	J. H. Crabtree.. .. .	J. T. Mackie	3,063	8,022	Pianos, clothing, paper, wood-ware, gunpowder. — Letterpress printing, lithography, bookbinding, engineering, paper staining, diamond cutting, furniture making, ironfounding, electrical engineering, brick-making, gas-blowing, chair making.
36	Bristol. —Bristol, Bath, the greater part of Somersetshire, and Northern parts of Wiltshire and Berkshire.	J. S. Maitland.. .. .	S. Shuter .. .. .	.. .. .	2,093	3,176	Clothing, stays, wool hair, silk, boots, paper.—Brick-making, locomotives and rolling stock, bacon curing.

APPENDIX 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts—continued.

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Work-shops, (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
37	South Metropolitan.—The Metropolis South of the Thames, and the greater part of Surrey, and part of Kent.	J. A. Redgrave	T. C. Butler ..	T. Davis S. Fallows. R. G. Broadhead.	3,242	7,603	Clothing, rabbit skin fur, cement, paper, linoleum, biscuits.—Engineering, brick-making, fruit preserving, the Royal Dockyards and Arsenal, telegraph works.
37a	Brighton.—County of Sussex, and parts of Surrey and Kent.	J. Pearson ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,401	2,221	
38	Southampton.—Counties of Hants and Dorset, Isle of Wight, southern parts of Wilts, Somerset, and Berkshire.	J. F. Bevan ..	J. E. Harston ..	C. E. Whitelaw	2,553	8,073	
39	Plymouth.—Counties of Cornwall and Devon.	J. Jones ..	.. ..	R. J. Foot ..	1,497	3,403	Flax, ropes, nets, lace, biscuits, gloves, corsets, boots.—Engineering, brickmaking, breweries, railway carriage works, bacon curing, ship and yacht building, stone mills, quarries, the Royal Dockyard.
Total for London Division.		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22,335	49,695	Biscuits, paper, lace, boots, gloves, wool, tin streams. — Shipbuilding, the Royal Dockyards.
GRAND TOTAL		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	85,627	122,274	
--	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	E. H. Osborn (Superintending Inspector). W. Williams.	H. Verney ..	.. ..	795	Humidifying Cotton Cloth Factories.*	126 Other Humidifying Textile Factories. 203 Works under Flax and Linen Special Rules.
--	Textile Particulars ..	T. Birtwistle (Examiner). H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes, J. T. Ashton (Assistant Examiners).	.. ..	.. ..	6,461	Textile Factories in which workers are paid by the piece.	

* Each room is separately counted (s. 4, 1889).

APPENDIX 3.—Laundries, Docks, &c., Warehouses; Non-Textile Particulars: 1897.

DISTRICT. (1.)	Laundries.		Docks, Wharves and Quays. (4.)	Ware- houses (1895 Act). (5.)	Non-Textile Factories and Workshops engaged in Trades to which the Particulars Section has been extended.			
	Factory. (2.)	Workshop. (3.)			Handker- chiefs. (6.)	Chains, Cables, Anchors. (7.)	Locks, Latches, Keys. (8.)	Felt Hats. (9.)
1. Dundee	15	8	32	15	—	—	—	—
1a. Aberdeen	8	11	74	31	—	—	—	—
2. Glasgow	53	300	97	452	5	4	1	1
3. Edinburgh	24	107	6	5	—	—	—	—
4. Belfast	29	29	18	33	230	—	—	1
5. Dublin	17	61	46	40	2	—	—	4
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	12	13	264	3	—	4	—	—
7. Preston	20	5	17	8	—	—	—	1
8. Blackburn	7	3	1	5	—	—	—	—
Total for Glasgow Division.	185	537	555	592	237	8	1	7
9. Leeds	52	74	70	126	7	—	1	—
10. Bradford	25	9	8	103	—	—	—	—
11. Huddersfield	7	9	3	69	5	—	—	—
12. Burnley	19	1	—	16	—	—	—	—
13. Rochdale	4	5	4	12	1	—	—	6
14. Salford	10	24	18	54	—	—	—	5
15. Manchester	39	70	152	558	93	9	—	—
16. Bolton	4	5	2	16	—	—	5	—
17. Liverpool	32	235	296	1,330	—	4	1	—
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	5	5	16	45	—	—	—	16
19. Stockport	9	21	—	11	3	—	—	73
Total for Leeds Division	206	458	569	2,340	109	13	7	109
20. Sheffield	11	9	11	8	—	1	—	—
21. Nottingham	15	19	4	7	23	—	—	—
22. Leicester	11	20	5	5	—	—	—	1
23. Stafford	4	—	—	6	—	2	—	—
24. Walsall	3	9	2	5	—	38	12	—
25. Wolverhampton	4	14	—	4	—	220	120	—
26. Northampton	6	67	—	6	—	—	—	12
27. Birmingham, No. 1	11	34	1	11	4	—	1	—
28. Birmingham, No. 2	2	11	6	8	2	—	1	—
29. Worcester	11	58	13	9	—	—	1	—
30. Wales	27	45	186	61	—	2	—	—
Total for Birmingham Division.	105	286	228	130	29	263	135	13
31. Peterborough	16	12	1	7	—	—	—	16
32. Norwich	16	105	10	3	—	—	—	—
33. East Metropolitan	48	352	19	5	—	10	—	—
34. Central Metropolitan	116	553	35	411	2	—	1	18
35. West Metropolitan	137	1,210	20	6	23	—	—	—
36. Bristol	30	65	46	71	—	—	—	1
37. South Metropolitan	244	1,024	113	17	—	—	1	2
37a. Brighton	58	490	14	—	—	—	—	—
38. Southampton	39	232	76	6	—	—	—	—
39. Plymouth	19	258	31	2	—	—	—	—
Total for London Division.	723	4,301	365	528	25	10	2	37
GRAND TOTAL	1,219	5,582	1,717	3,590	400	294	145	157
<i>Total in 1896</i>	<i>6,095</i>		<i>1,559</i>	<i>3,191</i>				

APPENDIX 4.—Factories and Workshops under Special Rules, 1897.

DISTRICT.	Description of Works.																
	White Lead.	Red and Orange Lead.	Yellow Lead.	Lead Smelting.	Paints, Colours, &c.	Enamelling Iron Plates.	Lucifer Matches.	Earthenware.	Explosives.	Chemicals.	Bichromate.	Enamelling Iron Hollow Ware.	Enamelling Metal Hollow Ware.	Electric Accumulators.	Yellow Chromate of Lead.	Brass.	Aerated Water.
1. Dundee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	72
1a. Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	15	60
2. Glasgow	1	1	—	—	32	1	1	16	—	82	2	4	—	—	2	182	122
3. Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	9	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	14	62
4. Belfast	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	25	53
5. Dublin	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	26	99
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	7	7	5	6	7	—	—	18	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	65	170
7. Preston	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	15	106
8. Blackburn	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	21	35
Total for Glasgow Division.	8	8	5	7	54	3	7	67	2	168	3	4	—	—	17	385	779
9. Leeds	1	—	—	1	30	—	2	30	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	84	109
10. Bradford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	46	—	—	—	—	10	19	42
11. Huddersfield	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	29	—	—	—	—	1	34	41
12. Burnley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	24	26
13. Rochdale	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	11	31	21
14. Salford	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	1	9	12	26
15. Manchester	1	—	—	—	19	—	2	13	—	53	1	—	—	—	12	66	59
16. Bolton	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	15	41
17. Liverpool	1	—	—	—	41	6	1	14	1	58	1	1	—	—	—	64	97
18. Ashton-under-Lyne ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	11	20	16
19. Stockport	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	14	33
Total for Leeds Division.	4	—	—	1	103	8	6	95	2	239	2	1	—	2	76	383	511
20. Sheffield	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	21	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	81	89
21. Nottingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	43
22. Leicester	2	1	—	2	16	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	50
23. Stafford	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	450	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	25	40
24. Walsall	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	93	36
25. Wolverhampton	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	10	—	8	—	30	1	—	—	92	54
26. Northampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	50
27. Birmingham, No. 1. ..	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	—	8	—	14	6	—	—	341	26
28. Birmingham, No. 2. ..	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	2	—	2	140	23
29. Worcester	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30. Wales	1	2	—	7	14	—	2	22	—	64	—	—	—	1	—	201	154
Total for Birmingham Division.	5	5	—	10	64	13	3	537	1	148	—	56	9	2	2	1,025	565
31. Peterborough.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	69
32. Norwich	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	53	88
33. East Metropolitan ..	5	—	—	—	44	1	5	2	1	39	—	—	—	3	—	31	69
34. Central Metropolitan ..	1	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	28	52
35. West Metropolitan ..	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	32	74
36. Bristol	1	1	—	2	11	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
37. South Metropolitan ..	2	1	—	1	21	1	1	32	—	29	—	1	—	7	—	56	95
37a. Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	131
38. Southampton	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	16	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	22	143
39. Plymouth	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	75
Total for London Division.	11	2	—	5	112	2	8	85	2	108	—	1	—	18	—	256	871
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.	28	15	5	23	333	26	24	784	7	663	5	62	9	22	95	2,649	2,726

NOTE.—FLAX AND LINEN SPECIAL RULES: see Appendix 2.
QUARRY SPECIAL RULES: these do not apply to the quarries (not more than 20 ft. deep) on the Registers of the Factory Department.

APPENDIX 5.—Certifying Surgeons.—Examination of Children and Young Persons for Employment in Factories, 1895-6-7.

Ages.				Examined.			Passed.			Rejected.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1.)				(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)
Children :												
Under 14	..	..	1897	46,171	39,320	85,491	45,250	38,670	83,920	921	650	1,571
Do.	..	..	1896	45,162	39,767	84,929	44,177	39,058	83,235	985	709	1,694
Do.	..	..	1895	43,031	37,973	81,004	42,047	37,210	79,257	984	763	1,747
Young Persons :												
Under 16	..	..	1897	161,552	120,138	281,690	159,689	118,903	278,592	1,863	1,235	3,098
Do.	..	..	1896	160,191	119,963	280,154	158,443	118,311	276,754	1,748	1,652	3,400
Do.	..	..	1895	134,808	105,832	240,630	133,398	104,512	237,910	1,410	1,320	2,730
TOTAL	..		1897	207,723	159,458	367,181	204,939	157,573	362,512	2,784	1,885	4,669
Do.	..		1896	205,353	159,730	365,083	202,620	157,369	359,989	2,733	2,361	5,094
Do.	..		1895	177,839	143,805	321,634	175,445	141,722	317,167	2,394	2,083	4,477

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

Cause.				Rejections.					
				Number.			Percentage of Applicants.		
				1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)				(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
1. Imperfect growth, impaired use of limbs	175	183	160	0.48	0.54	0.55
2. Defective sight, disease of eyes	..	..	..	327	365	371
3. Deafness	..	..	..	41	44	32
4. Mental defect	..	..	..	8	22	13
5. Disease of heart or lungs	..	..	..	98	122	159
6. Anæmia, debility	..	..	..	212	244	224
7. Infectious or contagious disease	..	..	..	67	217	125
8. Disease of skin	202	191	181	0.25	0.30	0.28
9. Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	366	343	284
10. Other medical reasons	..	..	..	281	263	218
11. Age..	..	..	..	909	1,098	917
12. Other non-medical reasons	1,983	2,002	1,793	0.54	0.55	0.56
TOTAL	4,669	5,094	4,477	1.27	1.39	1.39

	In 1897.	In 1896.	In 1895.
Persons (employed in workshops) examined in pursuance of the permissive power given by Section 28 of the Act of 1878.	364	402	321
Persons referred by H.M. Inspectors for re-examination by the Certifying Surgeons (s. 28, 1878).	3		0
Number of Certifying Surgeons	2,003	1,897	
Number of accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons	15,985	14,433	10,466

APPENDIX 6.—Notices served on H.M. Inspectors: 1897.

Official No. of Notice.	Description of Notice.	Act and Section.	Number of Notices received during		
			1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
To be served on H.M. Inspector.					
29	Notice of intention to employ adults only ... (In this case the prescribed periods of employment of women under ss. 15, 42, 43 (1878) are relaxed.)	1891, s. 13,	56	130	55
*	Notice of intention to employ adults only in scutch mills (Relaxation as to period of employment of women.)	1878, s. 62.	—	—	—
35	Notice of occupation of a factory or workshop ...	{ 1878, s. 75. 1891, s. 26. 1895, s. 41.	11,136	11,966	6,247
*	Notice of production of artificial humidity ...	1889, s. 8. 1895, s. 31.	19	7	22
*	Notice of ceasing to produce artificial humidity ...	1889, s. 11.	14	9	8
40 ^a	Factory overtime reports ...	1878, ss. 53, 66. Sch. 3, Part 3. 1895, ss. 14, 37.	42,564	43,686	68,505
40 ^b	Workshop „ „ ...	„ „	110,194	116,577	117,226
43	Notice of accidents ...	1895, s. 18.	40,474 1,033	35,074	10,466
	Notice of lead, phosphorus, or arsenic poisoning, or anthrax	1895, s. 29.			
To be served on H.M. Inspector and kept in the Works.					
44	List of outworkers in certain manufactures ...	1895, s. 42.	2,237	2,300	No record
To be served on H.M. Inspector and exhibited in the Works.					
9	Notice of intention to work between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. ... (A limited class of non-textile factories and work- shops may work on this system.)	1878, ss. 43, 66.	55	216	139
10	Notice of intention to work overtime, males above 16 in lace factories.	1878, ss. 44, 66.	9	9	No record
11	Notice of intention to employ male young persons above 16 in bakehouses between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. (This is permitted under strict conditions as to meals and rest, and intervals between periods of employ- ment.)	1878, ss. 45, 66.	57	280	120
13	Notice of intention to substitute another day for Saturday (In certain occupations and districts another early closing day may be fixed instead of Saturday.)	1878, ss. 46, 66.	3,059	3,648	2,738
15	Notice of intention to continue work for five hours without an interval. (Extended only to a certain class of textile factories.)	1878, ss. 48, 66. Sch. 3, Part 7.	79	33	33
16	Notice of intention to allow different holidays to different sets of persons employed. (In certain occupations and districts the annual statutory holidays may be allowed to various persons at various dates.)	1878, ss. 49, 66.	36	39	19
17, 18	Notice of intention of Jewish occupier to avail himself of modifications in respect to holidays, overtime and Sunday employment. (Privileges allowed in case of the Jewish Sabbath, &c.)	1878, ss. 50, 51, 66.	353	580	295

Appendix 6.—Notices served on H.M. Inspectors: 1897—*continued.*

Official No. of Notice.	Description of Notice.	Act and Section.	Number of Notices received during		
			1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
19, 20	Notice of intention to allow different meal hours to different sets, and the employment of one set during the meal hour of another. (Trades in which continuous processes are carried on, those in which nightwork is allowed, and a few others, are entitled to this modification.)	1878, ss. 52, 66. Sch. 3, Part 2.	269	377	171
21	Notice of intention to work overtime (1878, s. 53)	1878, ss. 53, 66. Sch. 3, Part 3. 1895, ss. 14, 37.	3,432	7,019	No record
22	Notice of intention to work overtime (incomplete process)	1878, s. 54.	30	24	"
23	Notice of intention to work overtime (Turkey red dyeing and open-air bleaching).	1878, s. 55.	—	—	"
24	Notice of intention to work overtime (perishable articles)	1878, ss. 56, 66. Sch. 3, Part 5. 1895, s. 14.	20	83	"
25	Water-mills, record of lost time	1878, ss. 57, 66.	173	73	"
26	Notice of intention to employ male young persons on night shifts. (In certain trades in which continuous processes are carried on, male young persons may be employed at night in alternate weeks.)	1878, ss. 58, 66. Sch. 3, Part 6. 1895, ss. 14, 38.	95	132	44
27	Notice of intention to employ male young persons above 16 as adults on two nights a week on newspaper work.	1878, ss. 59, 66. 1895, s. 14.	66	156	60
28	Notice of intention to employ male young persons during the accustomed hours of the trade in glass works. (i.e., on night and day shifts with an equivalent interval for rest between periods of employment.)	1878, ss. 60, 66. 1895, s. 14.	28	30	3
30	Notice of intention to work eight hours on Saturdays ... (Where the ordinary period of employment does not exceed eight hours per diem, such hours may be worked on Saturday.)	1891, s. 15.	4	10	7
31	Notice of intention to alter period of employment (The hours of work must be fixed and exhibited in a notice. Notice of intention to make any change must be sent and affixed on premises.)	1878, s. 19.	1,016	997	614
32	Notice of intention to alter meal hours (This must be dealt with in same manner as alteration of period of employment.)	1878, s. 19.	549	583	555
33	Notice of intention to alter system of employment of half-time children. (i.e., either on half-days only, or on alternate days only.)	1878, s. 19.	5	8	17
34	Notice of fixture of statutory holidays during the year ...	1878, s. 22. 1891, s. 16. 1895, s. 17.	10,582	12,859	12,837
45 & 50	Monthly thermometer records under Cotton Cloth Factories Act, &c.	1889, s. 7.	31,659	28,147	20,782
	TOTAL ... ..	...	259,303		

APPENDIX 7.—Factory

PROCESS. (1).	NUMBER OF OVERTIME REPORTS																			
	1. Dundee. (2.)	2a. Aberdeen. (3.)	2. Glasgow. (4.)	3. Edinburgh. (5.)	4. Belfast. (6.)	5. Dublin. (7.)	6. Newcastle-on-Tyne. (8.)	7. Preston. (9.)	8. Blackburn. (10.)	9. Leeds. (11.)	10. Bradford. (12.)	11. Huddersfield. (13.)	12. Burnley. (14.)	13. Rochdale. (15.)	14. Salford. (16.)	15. Manchester. (17.)	16. Bolton. (18.)	17. Liverpool. (19.)	18. Ashton-under-Lyne. (20.)	
Under Section 53 (1878):																				
1. Flax scutching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles.	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
3. Open air ropeworks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Open air bleaching	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Turkey red dyeing	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Glue making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	
7. Letterpress printing works	50	72	586	470	180	308	615	200	43	367	192	90	17	42	136	501	14	253	12	
8. Bookbinding works	10	56	308	83	162	72	143	8	—	305	52	—	—	5	28	124	75	90	7	
9. Lithographic printing	1	56	209	86	86	—	105	9	—	135	17	12	—	25	—	238	32	52	16	
10. Machine ruling	—	22	55	7	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	—	—	
11. Firewood cutting	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Bon-bon and Christmas present making.	80	5	317	48	32	21	66	4	—	73	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	41	8	
13. Almanack making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
14. Valentine making	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Envelope making	—	—	11	53	6	9	—	32	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	39	54	—	—	
16. Aërated water making	—	52	98	58	38	3	205	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	17	26	3	46	—	
17. Making of boxes for aërated water bottles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Playing card making	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.	41	21	1,458	37	2,703	102	47	52	57	1,185	76	142	72	127	44	843	28	21	91	
20. Making up of furniture hangings ..	—	1	40	5	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Artificial flower making	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22. Fancy box making	—	24	58	19	86	21	6	23	—	52	24	—	—	—	4	96	25	54	45	
23. Biscuit baking	58	6	366	126	6	10	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	1	14	
24. Job dyeing	158	—	96	9	—	25	3	2	—	18	56	46	7	11	11	62	—	12	30	
25. Warehouses (Textile)	—	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	18	—	—	
26. Warehouses (Non-textile)	—	5	116	622	—	—	111	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	50	16	69	—	
27. Die sinking	—	—	—	40	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
28. Cardboard making	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
29. Paper colouring and enamelling ..	—	37	16	—	29	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	
30. Rolling of tea lead.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Making gasholders, boilers, &c., partly manufactured in the open air.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Making of fireworks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. Making of pork pies	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
34. Calendering, finishing, &c., of yarn or cloth.	63	—	581	—	521	—	—	43	16	22	—	—	2	—	100	393	80	—	203	
35. Male young persons employed in pattern card making.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36. Milling, perforating, and gumming postage and Inland Revenue stamps.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37. Beer bottling	14	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38. Tin streams in Cornwall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	476	363	4,385	1,666	3,855	583	1,313	399	117	2,250	418	291	125	213	409	2,425	417	646	426	
Under Section 56 (1878):																				
39. Making preserves from fruit	217	—	168	5	81	—	26	—	2	131	30	—	15	9	—	75	—	113	56	
40. Preserving or curing fish	—	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41. Making condensed milk.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making.	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	217	100	171	5	81	104	26	—	2	131	30	—	15	9	—	75	—	113	56	
Under Section 22 (1895):																				
43. Laundries	20	1	298	69	157	10	74	81	—	159	110	62	52	10	27	105	—	164	5	
Grand Total	713	464	4,854	1,740	4,093	697	1,413	480	119	2,540	558	353	192	232	436	2,605	417	923	487	
Grand Total for 1896	493	466	4,838	1,435	3,323	750	1,082	556	219	2,330	559	403	412	342	859	3,278	383	951	482	

In addition overtime has been reported under s. 54, 1878 (Incomplete Process), on 34 occasions in the Glasgow, 60 in the Edinburgh, and 82 in the Leeds occasions in the Leicester and 79 in the Wolverhampton Districts.

Overtime Reports, 1897.

RECEIVED IN EACH DISTRICT.																																												
19. Stockport. (21.)	20. Sheffield. (22.)	21. Nottingham. (23.)	22. Leicester. (24.)	23. Stafford. (25.)	24. Walsall. (26.)	25. Wolver- hampton. (27.)	26. Northamp- ton. (28.)	27. Birming- ham, No. 1. (29.)	28. Birming- ham, No. 2. (30.)	29. Worcester. (31.)	30. Wales. (32.)	31. Peter- borough. (33.)	32. Norwich. (34.)	33. East Metro- politan. (35.)	34. Central Me- tropolitan. (36.)	35. West Me- tropolitan. (37.)	36. Bristol. (38.)	37. South Me- tropolitan. (39.)	37a. Brighton. (40.)	38. Southamp- ton. (41.)	39. Plymouth. (42.)	Total in 1897. (43.)	Total in 1896. (44.)	Total in 1895. [March to Dec.] (45.)																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	79	100	252																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	168																				
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	21	7																				
35	127	7	183	20	12	47	67	55	137	114	124	1	109	69	292	645	251	261	42	70	54	6,870	9,139	20,248																				
—	3	78	163	13	12	97	14	25	38	10	35	—	54	27	1,410	572	39	191	72	28	9	4,416	4,337	4,724																				
—	—	2	6	5	5	1	1	9	16	—	—	—	4	1	126	91	100	42	1	9	—	1,498	1,500	2,349																				
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	12	—	6	—	1	—	201	205	471																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	28	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	72	48	73																				
—	68	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	11	326	138	110	30	55	1	—	—	1,500	1,208	2,319																				
—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	17	—	—	—	114	108	216																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	21	6																				
—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	80	—	—	74	10	—	51	—	—	—	484	366	406																				
—	33	—	—	—	32	20	41	63	21	19	101	4	24	51	44	78	76	141	38	30	8	1,374	1,534	2,666																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	64																				
769	53	190	721	215	59	71	244	19	—	33	—	133	130	56	486	66	805	71	15	88	74	11,445	10,732	18,740																				
—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	32	—	—	—	—	—	121	187	299																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12																				
51	29	29	74	1	15	13	17	81	29	—	—	42	58	60	420	83	2	85	—	38	—	1,664	1,631	2,787																				
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	51	—	—	70	20	6	—	78	4	28	13	935	1,265	1,439																				
25	13	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	23	—	13	5	5	54	—	52	72	58	—	929	885	1,120																				
—	—	—	19	1	7	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	123	3,168																				
—	114	—	11	60	56	211	8	108	310	—	—	—	31	101	75	—	—	69	—	—	2,157	2,096																						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	—	69	17	49																				
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9	—	20	—	—	—	59	77	169																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	255	157																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	76																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	20	—																				
—	—	—	63	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	118	147																				
44	—	—	29	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2,126	2,756	3,947																					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	prohibited.	—	93																				
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	11																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	11	—																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—																				
955	455	362	1,321	315	215	481	402	411	657	176	358	260	463	777	3,291	1,776	1,309	1,152	259	356	177	36,705	38,886	66,222																				
46	50	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	13	—	108	181	134	—	47	239	—	15	46	1,967	1,761	1,744																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	184	296																				
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	72	116	172																				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	7	—	91	45	71																				
53	50	45	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	115	13	—	109	181	134	12	47	258	—	22	46	2,234	2,106	2,283																				
52	24	16	7	28	59	1	31	—	—	17	63	17	135	59	242	284	31	857	2.3	50	35	3,625	2,694	—																				
1,060	529	423	1,328	343	274	482	447	411	657	308	434	277	707	1,017	3,667	2,072	1,387	2,267	472	428	258	42,564	43,686	68,506																				
1,140	649	420	1,072	281	366	524	372	684	722	334	528	379	676	1,109	3,847	2,468	1,253	2,179	575	664	283																							

Districts ; under s. 55, 1878 (Turkey Red Dyeing and Open Air Bleaching), on 25 occasions in the Glasgow District ; and under s. 57, 1878 (Water Power), on 128

APPENDIX 8.—Workshop

PROCESS. 1.)	NUMBER OF OVERTIME REPORTS																	
	(1.) Dundee.	(2.) Glasgow.	(3.) Edinburgh.	(4.) Belfast.	(5.) Dublin.	(6.) Newcastle-on-Tyne.	(7.) Preston.	(8.) Blackburn.	(9.) Leeds.	(10.) Bradford.	(11.) Huddersfield.	(12.) Burnley.	(13.) Rochdale.	(14.) Salford.	(15.) Manchester.	(16.) Bolton.	(17.) Liverpool.	(18.) Ashton-under-Lyne.
Under Section 53 (1878):																		
1. Making or finishing bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Open air ropeworks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Glue making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Lithographic printing	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
5. Machine ruling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
6. Firewood cutting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bon-bon and Christmas present making.	—	1	41	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Almanack making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Valentine making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Envelope making	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
11. Aërated water making	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
12. Making of boxes for aërated water bottles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Playing card making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.	1,393	1,176	9,044	1,156	3,373	1,512	4,484	2,700	1,670	4,985	1,508	1,918	366	1,389	580	4,066	1,159	3,310
15. Making up of furniture hangings ..	—	—	204	82	16	7	18	—	20	—	30	18	—	—	—	—	22	—
16. Artificial flower making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Fancy box making	—	—	271	2	174	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	12	9
18. Biscuit baking	—	—	—	1	20	—	2	1	74	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Job dyeing	—	—	9	—	1	—	14	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Warehouses	—	—	92	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	91	—
21. Die sinking	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
22. Cardboard making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
23. Paper colouring and enamelling ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Rolling of tea lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Making gasholders, boilers, &c., partly manufactured in the open air.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Making fireworks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Making pork pies	—	—	—	—	—	3	117	—	—	5	—	—	21	—	86	—	35	—
28. Warping, winding, or filling as incidental to the weaving of ribbons in workshops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Beer bottling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,393	1,177	9,661	1,324	3,591	1,532	4,524	2,818	1,750	5,041	1,513	1,950	409	1,410	580	4,233	1,161	3,495
Under Section 56 (1878):																		
32. Making preserves from fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
33. Preserving or curing fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
34. Making condensed milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—
Under Section 22 (1895):																		
36. Laundries	5	—	515	—	28	3	3	2	1	252	—	—	14	13	26	261	18	152
Grand Total ..	1,398	1,177	10,176	1,324	3,619	1,535	4,527	2,820	1,751	5,302	1,513	1,950	424	1,423	606	4,498	1,182	3,647
Grand Total for 1896 ..	1,431	1,030	11,147	930	3,161	2,387	4,060	3,181	1,426	4,869	1,503	1,986	747	1,738	674	5,723	1,296	3,706

Overtime Reports, 1897.

RECEIVED IN EACH DISTRICT.																							Total in 1897.	Total in 1896.	Total in 1895. [March to Dec.]
19. Stockport. (21.)	20. Sheffield. (22.)	21. Nottingham. (23.)	22. Leicester. (24.)	23. Stafford. (25.)	24. Walsall. (26.)	25. Wolver- hampton. (27.)	26. Northamp- ton. (28.)	27. Birming- ham, No. 1. (29.)	28. Birming- ham, No. 2. (30.)	29. Worcester. (31.)	30. Wales. (32.)	31. Peter- borough. (33.)	32. Norwich. (34.)	33. East Metro- politan. (35.)	34. Central Metropolitan. (36.)	35. West Metro- politan. (37.)	36. Bristol. (38.)	37. South Metropolitan. (39.)	37a. Brighton. (40.)	38. Southamp- ton. (41.)	39. Plymouth. (42.)				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	546	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	15	
—	64	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	295	114	2	48	3	—	—	—	16	193	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	77	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	1,508	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	98	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	76	99	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	47	68	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
848	3,345	1,519	1,387	800	686	1,467	938	1,401	788	686	5,351	1,532	3,712	4,151	4,911	7,775	2,054	5,442	2,271	2,840	3,084	103,475	108,916	109,054	
—	30	33	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	2	15	—	177	—	55	66	—	20	13	15	24	886	989	852	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	36	—	7	—	—	—	138	188	161	
20	73	53	76	10	24	—	29	24	6	2	—	—	—	2	473	253	21	71	—	—	—	1,635	1,914	3,043	
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	176	250	313	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	69	60	5	
—	28	3	—	—	32	26	—	45	110	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	10	—	13	—	550	674	653	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	51	100	
—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	38	30	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	31	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	36	
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271	279	242	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
927	3,546	1,619	1,463	810	749	1,494	980	1,501	907	690	5,384	1,536	3,908	4,210	5,822	8,257	2,086	5,618	2,287	2,868	3,108	108,041	114,565	117,146	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	12	—	—	—	39	78	67	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	44	13	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	12	—	5	12	59	128	80	
48	—	—	—	—	99	—	3	28	5	—	46	—	22	73	22	145	13	234	11	4	48	2,094	1,884	—	
975	3 546	1,619	1,463	810	848	1,494	983	1,529	912	690	5,430	1,536	3,930	4,283	5,849	8,410	2,099	5,864	2 298	2,877	3,168	110,194	116,577	117,926	
945	3,888	1,961	1,357	807	833	1,725	962	1,807	1,031	733	5,151	1,824	3,590	4,944	7,550	9,564	2,007	5,783	2,312	2,660	3,327	—	—	—	

APPENDIX 9.—Representations to Local Authorities by H.M. Inspectors, 1897.

(1878, s. 4 ; 1891, ss. 2, 7 ; 1895, s. 10.)

DISTRICTS. (1.)	TOTAL NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIONS.								Total for 1896. (10.)
	Over- crowd- ing; Air Space. (2.)	Ventila- tion; Dust; Fumes. (3.)	Effluvia. (4.)	Sanitary Con- veniences. (5.)	Cleanli- ness. (6.)	Fire. (7.)	Other. (8.)	Total. (9.)	
1. Dundee	8	2	1	65	85	4	6	171	318
1a. Aberdeen	42	18	10	89	348	1	285	793	498
2. Glasgow	65	20	8	67	112	106	16	394	428
3. Edinburgh	5	1	—	23	38	—	30	97	187
4. Belfast	8	12	7	41	46	2	2	118	142
5. Dublin	4	—	12	24	105	7	—	152	410
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	10	5	2	5	12	5	—	39	75
7. Preston	3	1	2	7	6	22	9	50	28
8. Blackburn	—	4	11	9	48	37	5	114	37
Total for Glasgow Division.	145	63	53	330	800	184	353	1,928	2,123
9. Leeds	1	1	2	27	18	40	—	89	56
10. Bradford	—	—	—	50	2	6	—	58	10
11. Huddersfield	1	1	2	12	2	86	1	105	38
12. Burnley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
13. Rochdale	—	—	—	24	1	25	—	50	15
14. Salford	—	—	2	8	1	37	—	48	8
15. Manchester	5	8	8	31	17	64	15	148	49
16. Bolton	4	—	1	4	13	9	—	31	27
17. Liverpool	17	20	46	57	44	7	7	198	88
18. Ashton-under-Lyne ..	—	1	—	—	1	10	6	18	14
19. Stockport	1	1	1	8	3	22	—	36	86
Total for Leeds Division.	29	32	62	221	102	306	29	781	394
20. Sheffield	14	25	2	37	18	35	9	140	106
21. Nottingham	2	1	2	6	—	3	—	14	11
22. Leicester	1	3	2	43	27	1	1	78	11
23. Stafford	—	—	1	5	4	9	4	23	14
24. Walsall	3	8	2	46	19	37	4	119	95
25. Wolverhampton	—	—	—	4	5	2	—	11	12
26. Northampton	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	9	26
27. Birmingham No. 1	9	4	6	38	15	8	5	85	37
28. Birmingham No. 2	3	12	6	19	37	8	5	90	80
29. Worcester	1	—	—	1	1	24	—	27	9
30. Wales	19	5	2	27	35	—	—	88	107
Total for Birmingham Division.	55	58	26	227	163	127	28	684	508
31. Peterborough	5	—	—	7	—	3	2	17	22
32. Norwich	14	2	2	42	14	2	2	78	192
33. East Metropolitan	67	15	5	52	42	78	11	270	467
34. Central Metropolitan ..	9	8	12	120	77	190	28	444	273
35. West Metropolitan	13	6	3	18	20	68	64	192	77
36. Bristol	—	—	1	17	—	15	2	35	16
37. South Metropolitan	16	29	9	48	88	77	21	288	271
37a. Brighton	26	2	—	20	12	3	3	66	20
38. Southampton	41	9	7	12	48	8	12	137	133
39. Plymouth	—	3	—	1	4	5	1	14	44
Total for London Division.	191	74	39	337	305	449	146	1,541	1,515
Total—Lady Inspectors ..	33	30	15	188	22	8	15	311	587
GRAND TOTAL	453	257	195	1,303	1,392	1,074	571	5,245	5,127
					4,535				
<i>Total for 1896</i>	705	403			4,019			5,127	
<i>Total for 1895</i>	485	218			1,869			2,572	

Appendix 10.—Reported Accidents 1897: Age, Sex, Degree of Injury.

INJURY.	Adults (Over 18).				Young Persons (13—18).				Children (11—14).				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males and Females.			
																	1897.			1896.
	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.	F. & W.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
GRAND TOTAL of all Reported Accidents	29,973	44	1,663	5	7,287	27	1,206	4	189	—	76	—	37,449	71	2,945	9	40,394	80	40,474	33,557
Total of Accidents required to be notified to Inspectors only	20,648	40	407	5	3,141	27	176	4	35	—	6	—	23,824	67	589	9	24,413	76	24,489	19,124
Causing Death ..	569	3	9	—	69	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	641	3	14	—	655	3	658	596
Loss of right hand or arm	40	—	6	—	23	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	63	—	8	—	71	—	71	73
Loss of left hand or arm	34	—	3	—	16	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	53	—	5	—	58	—	58	81
Loss of part of right hand	617	—	123	—	346	—	109	—	20	—	8	—	983	—	240	—	1,223	—	1,223	1,132
Loss of part of left hand... ..	583	—	75	—	318	—	101	—	6	—	7	—	907	—	183	—	1,090	—	1,090	1,052
Loss of any part of leg or foot ...	57	—	—	—	29	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	90	—	1	—	91	—	91	70
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	324	—	28	—	159	—	20	—	6	—	3	—	489	—	51	—	540	—	540	527
Fracture of hand or foot	283	—	41	—	123	—	30	—	2	—	3	—	408	—	74	—	482	—	482	486
Loss of sight of one or both eyes	23	—	13	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	28	—	17	—	45	—	45	49
Injuries to head and face... ..	648	—	131	—	175	—	70	—	11	—	3	—	834	—	204	—	1,038	—	1,038	891
Burns and scalds	1,196	1	36	—	272	—	20	—	3	—	2	—	1,471	1	58	—	1,529	1	1,530	1,147
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above.	4,951	—	791	—	2,611	—	669	—	96	—	41	—	7,658	—	1,501	—	9,159	—	9,159	8,329
Total of Accidents required to be notified to Certifying Surgeons as well as Inspectors.	9,325	4	1,256	—	4,146	—	1,030	—	154	—	70	—	13,625	4	2,356	—	15,981	4	15,985	14,433
Corresponding Totals (for previous 10 years) of Accidents required to be notified to Certifying Surgeons.	1896. (Jan.—Dec.)	7,946	1,229	3,913	1,102	183	60	12,042	2,391	14,433 (596 Fatal.)										
	1895. (Jan.—Dec.)	5,618	910	2,845	821	199	73	8,662	1,084	10,466 (455 Fatal.)										
	1894. (Nov. & Dec.)	976	130	489	155	35	8	1,500	293	1,793 (89 Fatal.)										
	1893-4. (Nov.—Oct.)	5,204	842	2,725	769	162	47	8,091	1,658	9,749 (448 Fatal.)										
	1892-3. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,181	696	2,343	675	211	80	6,735	1,451	8,186 (422 Fatal.)										
	1891-2. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,491	834	2,352	671	214	81	7,057	1,586	8,643 (426 Fatal.)										
	1890-1. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,236	787	2,399	742	272	91	6,907	1,620	8,527 (420 Fatal.)										
	1889-90. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,102	799	2,360	660	212	78	6,674	1,537	8,211 (484 Fatal.)										
	1888-9. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,035	812	2,152	658	212	98	6,399	1,568	7,967 (443 Fatal.)										
	1887-8. (Nov.—Oct.)	3,759	732	1,973	646	226	101	5,958	1,479	7,437 (386 Fatal.)										
	1886-7. (Nov.—Oct.)	3,610	648	1,715	597	171	86	5,496	1,331	6,827 (368 Fatal.)										

APPENDIX 11.—Reported

Industry carried on in the Factory or Workshop.	FATAL.																		
	Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				Total.				Grand Total.		
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males and Females.		
	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
F.—Factories. W.—Workshops.																			
(1)																			
TEXTILE.																			
I. Cotton	14	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	18	—	18
II. Wool	7	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	12	—	12
III. Worsted	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
IV. Shoddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Flax	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
VIII. Jute	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
IX. Horsehair	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
XII. Lace	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XIII. Hosiery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XIV. Elastic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-TEXTILE.																			
XV. Gas	14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	15	1	16
XVI. Electricity	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
XVII. Flax Scutching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII. India-rubber	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
XIX. Wood	19	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	25
XX. Leather	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
XXIII. Glass	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of	35	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38	—	38
XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	79	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	86	—	86
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XXVII. Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	74	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	82	—	82
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	31	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	2	—	33	—	33
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
XXX. Food	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	2	—	14	—	14
XXXI. Drink	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	20
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13
XXXIV. Clothing	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
XXXV. Ship Building, &c.	50	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	1	—	—	64	1	65
XXXVI. Vehicles, Harness, &c..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
XXXVII. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XXXVIII. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	16	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	21
XXXIX. Explosives	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
XL. Laundries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
XLI. Docks, Wharves and Quays.	85	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	88	—	88
XLII. Warehouses	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
XLIII. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^a and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	40	—	40
XLIV. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b of 1895 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLV. Miscellaneous	23	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	2	—	28	—	28
TOTAL	569	3	9	—	69	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	641	3	14	—	655	3	658
Total for 1896	503		3		77		7		5		1		585		11		596		
Total for 1895	355		14		72		9		4		1		431		24		455		

Accidents 1897: Age, Sex, Industry.

NON-FATAL.																			Industry carried on in the Factory or Workshop. (F.—Factories. W.—Workshops. (1)	
Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				Total.				Grand Total.				
Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Fe- males.		Males.		Females.		Males and Females.				
F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.				
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)		
968	—	568	—	501	—	495	—	78	—	32	—	1,547	—	1,095	—	2,642	—	2,642	TEXTILE.	
187	—	111	—	111	—	75	—	8	—	6	—	306	—	192	—	498	—	498	I. Cotton.	
182	—	148	—	98	—	70	—	25	—	24	—	305	—	242	—	547	—	547	II. Wool.	
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	III. Worsted.	
36	—	40	—	71	—	37	—	12	—	8	—	119	—	85	—	204	—	204	IV. Shoddy.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	V. Flax.	
11	—	12	—	8	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	20	—	18	—	38	—	38	VI. China Grass.	
84	—	90	—	53	—	25	—	6	—	1	—	143	—	116	—	259	—	259	VII. Hemp.	
4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	7	—	7	VIII. Jute.	
3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	5	IX. Horsehair.	
5	—	8	—	11	—	15	—	5	—	1	—	21	—	24	—	45	—	45	X. Cocoa-nut Fibre.	
20	—	8	—	14	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	35	—	9	—	44	—	44	XI. Silk.	
17	—	3	—	8	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	18	—	43	—	43	XII. Lace.	
2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	8	—	8	XIII. Hosiery.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	XIV. Elastic.	
506	2	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544	2	—	—	544	2	546	NON-TEXTILE.	
34	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	2	—	41	—	41	XV. Gas.	
3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	XVI. Electricity.	
93	2	3	—	26	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	119	2	7	—	126	2	128	XVII. Flax Scutching.	
1,072	5	15	—	373	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	1,448	5	24	—	1,472	5	1,477	XVIII. India-rubber.	
113	—	3	—	50	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	168	1	8	—	176	1	177	XIX. Wood.	
13	—	4	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	5	—	29	—	29	XX. Leather.	
159	—	13	—	68	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	228	—	23	—	251	—	251	XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	
409	—	8	—	87	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	500	—	10	—	510	—	510	XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	
506	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	556	—	—	—	556	—	556	XXIII. Glass.	
4,553	—	41	—	1,084	3	35	—	1	—	—	—	5,638	3	76	—	5,714	3	5,717	XXIV. Metals, Extraction of.	
226	1	24	—	103	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	329	2	44	—	373	2	375	XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	
7,554	8	78	1	2,125	4	58	—	6	—	1	—	9,685	12	137	1	9,822	13	9,835	XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	
976	—	13	—	126	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1,102	—	22	—	1,124	—	1,124	XXVII. Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	
146	1	2	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	1	2	—	193	1	194	XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	
397	1	49	—	109	1	33	—	2	—	—	—	508	2	82	—	590	2	592	XXIX. Furniture, &c.	
375	—	53	—	67	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	442	1	57	—	499	1	500	XXX. Food.	
23	—	5	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	13	—	47	—	47	XXXI. Drink.	
350	—	21	—	139	—	13	—	12	—	—	—	501	—	34	—	535	—	535	XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	
216	2	53	2	117	1	16	1	3	—	—	—	336	3	69	3	405	6	411	XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	
4,464	—	—	—	728	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5,192	—	1	—	5,193	—	5,193	XXXIV. Clothing.	
322	7	2	—	86	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	408	7	5	—	413	7	420	XXXV. Ship Building, &c.	
88	—	36	—	33	1	26	1	—	—	—	—	121	1	62	1	183	2	185	XXXVI. Vehicles, Harness, &c.	
559	—	51	—	429	2	107	1	2	—	1	—	990	2	159	1	1,149	3	1,152	XXXVII. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	
46	—	9	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	13	—	68	—	68	XXXVIII. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	
57	—	109	—	7	—	27	1	1	—	—	—	65	—	136	1	201	1	202	XXXIX. Explosives.	
2,801	—	4	—	50	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2,853	—	6	—	2,859	—	2,859	XL. Laundries.	
870	—	4	—	80	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	950	—	6	—	953	—	956	XLI. Docks, Wharves and Quays.	
245	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	—	—	—	257	—	257	XLII. Warehouses.	
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	19	XLIII. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 st and 2 nd , 1895 Act).	
682	12	63	2	270	12	59	—	6	—	—	—	958	24	122	2	1,080	26	1,106	XLIV. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 nd) of 1895 Act.	
29,404	41	1,654	5	7,218	27	1,202	4	186	—	75	—	36,808	68	2,931	9	39,739	77	39,816	XLV. Miscellaneous.	
TOTAL.																				

APPENDIX 12.—Reported

Industry carried on in the Factory or Workshop.	Machinery :						Hot Liquid or Molten Metal or other Substance in Vat or Pan.*				Explosion.*			
	Moved by Mechanical Power.*		NOT moved by Mechanical Power.				Fatal.		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.		Non-Fatal.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.*	Non-Fatal.										
	F. — Factories. W. — Workshops.)	F.	F.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
TEXTILE.														
I. Cotton	9	2,114	—	—	47	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
II. Wool	9	418	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
III. Worsted	1	436	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
IV. Shoddy	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
V. Flax	1	179	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	1	33	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Jute	2	200	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Horsehair	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Silk	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII. Lace	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. Hosiery	—	35	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
XIV. Elastic	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-TEXTILE.														
XV. Gas	6	60	—	—	10	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	21	—
XVI. Electricity	1	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XVII. Flax Scutching	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII. India-rubber	1	56	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIX. Wood	13	903	—	—	45	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
XX. Leather	2	98	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	1	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	7	100	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
XXIII. Glass	—	48	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of ..	18	142	1	—	7	—	5	—	76	—	1	—	12	—
XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	40	1,563	1	—	177	2	2	—	229	—	7	—	70	—
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	—	189	—	—	12	—	—	—	22	—	1	—	8	1
XXVII. Machines, Tools, Ap- pliances, &c.	48	3,390	1	—	396	3	1	—	95	—	2	—	104	—
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	10	182	1	—	26	—	4	—	68	—	5	—	38	—
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	2	135	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXX. Food	8	275	—	—	22	2	2	—	14	—	—	—	8	—
XXXI. Drink	3	92	—	—	20	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	38	—
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	3	325	—	—	10	—	4	—	32	—	—	—	8	—
XXXIV. Clothing	1	258	—	—	23	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
XXXV. Ship Building, &c. ..	13	550	—	—	189	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	—
XXXVI. Vehicles, Harness, &c...	—	189	—	—	6	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
XXXVII. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	—	58	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVIII. Paper, Printing, Sta- tionery, &c.	16	774	—	—	54	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	5	—
XXXIX. Explosives	1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	—
XL. Laundries	2	87	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XLI. Docks, Wharves and Quays.	17	200	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
XLII. Warehouses	5	49	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLIII. Construction and Repair- ing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^a and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).	12	49	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
XLIV. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^a) of 1895 Act.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLV. Miscellaneous	13	549	—	—	60	12	—	—	16	—	6	—	3	—
TOTAL	267	13,921	5	—	1,211	29	24	1	615	—	26	—	368	1
Total for 1896	Not dis- tinguished from columns 4 & 5.	12,658	Not dis- tinguished from column 2.		Not distinguished from columns 22 & 23.		21		535		17		336	
Total for 1896		9,183			Not reportable.		37		341		31		230	

* Reportable to Certifying Factory

Accidents 1897: Causation, Industry.

Escape of Gas, Steam, or Metal.*				Other Causes.				Total.				Grand Total.		Industry carried on in the Factory or Workshop. (1)	
Fatal.		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.*		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.		
F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.	F. & W.		
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
TEXTILE.															
—	—	13	—	9	—	452	—	18	—	2,642	—	18	2,642	Cotton.	
—	—	1	—	3	—	69	—	12	—	498	—	12	498	Wool.	
—	—	4	—	1	—	98	—	3	—	547	—	3	547	Worsted.	
—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	Shoddy.	
—	—	1	—	1	—	21	—	2	—	204	—	2	204	Flax.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China Grass.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	38	—	1	38	Hemp.	
—	—	—	—	1	—	55	—	3	—	259	—	3	259	Jute.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	1	7	Horsehair.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	Cocoa-nut Fibre.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	45	—	1	45	Silk.	
1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	44	—	1	44	Lace.	
1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	43	—	1	43	Hosiery.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	Elastic.	
NON-TEXTILE.															
2	—	11	—	7	—	438	2	15	1	544	2	16	546	Gas.	
—	—	—	—	2	—	24	—	3	—	41	—	3	41	Electricity.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	Flax Scutching.	
—	—	—	—	1	—	64	2	2	—	126	2	2	128	India-rubber.	
1	—	1	—	11	—	514	1	25	—	1,472	5	25	1,477	Wood.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	76	1	2	—	176	1	2	177	Leather.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	29	—	1	29	Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	
—	—	3	—	3	—	140	—	10	—	251	—	10	251	Clay, Stone, &c.	
1	—	1	—	1	—	451	—	2	—	510	—	2	510	Glass.	
2	—	26	—	11	—	293	—	38	—	556	—	38	556	Metals, Extraction of.	
2	—	100	—	34	—	3,575	1	86	—	5,714	3	86	5,717	Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	
—	—	4	—	—	—	138	1	1	—	373	2	1	375	Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	
1	—	160	—	29	—	5,677	10	82	—	9,822	13	82	9,835	Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	
4	—	33	—	9	—	777	—	33	—	1,124	—	33	1,124	Chemicals, &c.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	54	1	2	—	193	1	2	194	Furniture, &c.	
—	—	4	—	4	—	266	1	14	—	589	3	14	592	Food.	
—	—	7	—	12	—	337	1	20	—	499	1	20	500	Drink.	
—	—	—	—	1	—	29	—	1	—	47	—	1	47	Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	
—	—	18	—	6	—	142	—	13	—	535	—	13	535	Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	
—	—	—	—	1	1	122	3	2	1	406	5	3	411	Clothing.	
—	—	12	—	51	1	4,429	—	64	1	5,193	—	65	5,193	Ship Building, &c.	
2	—	1	—	—	—	210	5	2	—	413	7	2	420	Vehicles, Harness, &c.	
—	—	3	—	1	—	117	1	1	—	183	2	1	185	Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	
1	—	8	—	4	—	295	2	21	—	1,149	3	21	1,152	Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	68	—	2	68	Explosives.	
—	—	4	—	—	—	102	1	2	—	201	1	2	202	Laundries.	
—	—	1	—	69	—	2,627	—	88	—	2,859	—	88	2,859	Docks, Wharves and Quays.	
—	—	—	—	6	—	888	—	12	—	956	—	12	956	Warehouses.	
—	—	—	—	28	—	203	—	40	—	257	—	40	257	Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^b , 1895 Act).	
—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	19	—	—	19	Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	
—	—	4	—	9	—	448	14	28	—	1,080	26	28	1,106	Miscellaneous.	
18	—	422	—	315	2	23,202	47	655	3	39,739	77	658	39,816	TOTAL.	
20		308		258		Not distinguished from columns 6 & 7.		596		32,961		596		32,961	Total for 1896.
16		257		194		Not reportable.		455		(10,011)		455		(10,011)	Total for 1895.

Surgeons as well as to H.M. Inspectors.

APPENDIX 13.—Accidents Reported to Certifying Surgeons (as well as to the Inspectors) 1895-7.

Industry. (1)	FATAL.			NON-FATAL.				
	1897. (2)	1896. (3)	1895. (4)	1897. (5)	1896. (6)	1895. (7)		
TEXTILE.								
I. Cotton	18	27	25	2,143	2,046	1,947		
II. Wool	12	24	23	424	820	759		
III. Worsted	3			442				
IV. Flax	2	4	7	182	264	174		
V. Silk	1	2	—	41	51	32		
VI. Lace	1	2	2	38	49	47		
VII. Hosiery	1			37				
VIII. Shoddy	—	10	7	8	505	349		
IX. China Grass	—			—				
X. Hemp	1			33				
XI. Jute	3	1	—	201	6	—		
XII. Horsehair	1			6				
XIII. Coconut-fibre	—	—	—	4	—	—		
XIV. Elastic	—			6				
Total.—Textile	43	69	64	3,565	3,735	3,308		
NON-TEXTILE.								
XV. Gas	16	13	10	96	98	57		
XVI. Electricity	3			12				
XVII. India Rubber	2	2	—	56	58	18		
XVIII. Wood	25	28	28	913	945	945		
XIX. Leather	2			98				
XX. Furniture, &c.	2			135				
XXI. Vehicles, Harness, &c.	2	39	—	197	1,222	—		
XXII. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).	40			51				
XXIII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	—	1	—	2	58	26		
XXIV. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet	1			11				
XXV. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	1	12	9	62	115	59		
XXVI. Clay, Stone, &c.	10			107				
XXVII. Glass	2	29	40	58	92	148		
XXVIII. Metals, Extraction of	38			256				
XXIX. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	86	157	126	1,962	4,702	3,015		
XXX. Metals, Galvanizing, Finishing, &c.	1			224				
XXXI. Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	82	27	20	3,749	249	192		
XXXII. Chemicals, &c.	33			321				
XXXIII. Food	14	29	23	301	496	306		
XXXIV. Drink	20			142				
XXXV. Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	1	23	19	18	366	322		
XXXVI. Print, Bleach, Dye Works	13			383				
XXXVII. Clothing	3	3	2	261	255	215		
XXXVIII. Ship Building, &c.	65	75	72	575	479	289		
XXXIX. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c. . .	21	12	17	800	744	558		
XL. Explosives	2	1	2	52	48	122		
XLI. Laundries	2	—	Not reportable.	92	84	Not reportable.		
XLII. Docks, Wharves and Quays	88	63		203	98			
XLIII. Warehouses	12	8	23	49	16	431		
XLIV. Flax Scutching	—	33		4	922			
XLV. Miscellaneous	28			572				
Total.—Non-Textile	615	527	391	11,762	10,102	6,703		
GRAND TOTAL	658	596	455	15,327	13,837	10,011		

NOTE.—The Industries included in 1895 and 1896 in Classes XVIII, XIX, XXVI, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIX, and XLV, agree only approximately with those included in the same Classes in 1897.
Accidents were not classified according to industry prior to 1895.

APPENDIX 14.—Reported cases of Lead, Phosphorus, and Arsenic Poisoning, and Anthrax, 1897.

Disease.	Industry.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.			Total for 1896.
	M.—Males. F.—Females. }	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
Lead poisoning.	1. China and Earthenware ...	185	208	26	27	—	—	211	235	446	432
	2. Glass making ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23	14
	3. Smelting of Metals ...	100	—	2	—	—	—	102	—	102	56
	4. Tinning and Enamelling of Iron and other Metals.	21	11	3	1	—	—	24	12	36	35
	5. File making ...	38	1	—	—	—	—	38	1	39	20
	6. White Lead works ...	133	233	1	3	—	—	134	236	370	239
	7. Paints and Colours ...	31	2	—	2	—	—	31	4	35	93
	8. Coach making, &c. ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	15
	9. Other Industries...	124	15	5	1	—	—	129	16	145	126
	Total—Lead Poisoning ...	673	470	37	34	—	—	710	504	1,214	1,030
	Do. do. for 1896	605	371	23	31	—	—	628	402	1,030	—
Phosphorus poisoning.	1. Lucifer Match Works ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
	2. Other Industries...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total—Phosphorus Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
	Do. do. for 1896	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Arsenic poisoning.	1. China and Earthenware ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3. Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total—Arsenic Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Do. do. for 1896	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Anthrax.	1. Wool Sorting ...	7	1	1	—	—	—	8	1	9	3
	2. Horsehair Sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.).	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	14
	4. Other Industries...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total—Anthrax ...	21	1	1	—	—	—	22	1	23	17
	Do. do. for 1896	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	—
	Grand Total ...	695	472	38	34	—	—	733	506	1,239	1,050
	Do. for 1896	623	372	24	31	—	—	647	403	1,050	—

Of these 1239 cases, 942 were reported by Medical Practitioners under s. 29 (1), 1895, and 809 by Occupiers under s. 29 (3), 1895.

APPENDIX 15.—Prosecutions, 1897: Offence and Penalty.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecu- tions.*	Number of Cases.*			Result			Convictions in 1896.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.					
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
I.—GENERAL:—													
A. — Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.:—													
1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or work-shop.	1878, s. 75; 1891, s. 26; 1895, s. 44	25	17	8	25	23	—	2	22	16 1 0	0 13 11	6 14 11	0 5 10
2. Failure to notify existence of workshop.	1895, s. 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1878, s. 77; 1895, s. 15	59	84	3	87	82	—	5	82	41 7 9	0 10 1	33 1 2	0 8 1
4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1878, ss. 53, 66; 1891, s. 14; 1895, ss. 22, 44	92	43	99	142	135	4	3	141	84 14 0	0 12 7	61 4 10	0 8 9
5. Failure to keep list of out-workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1891, s. 27; 1895, s. 42	18	5	13	18	18	—	—	12	12 19 6	0 14 5	6 14 0	0 7 5
6. Failure to keep register of accidents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1895, ss. 20, 23, 29	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	4	6 15 0	0 16 11	3 18 11	0 9 10
7. Making false entry in register or notice.	1878, s. 85	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	3	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1895 ss. 18, 23, 29	50	48	3	51	48	—	3	35	50 9 0	1 1 0	27 1 9	0 11 3
9. Failure to notify cases of lead, phosphorus, or arsenic poisoning, or anthrax.	1895, ss. 23, 24, 28, 29	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
10. Failure to serve other pre-scribed notices.	1878, s. 22; 1891, s. 16	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
11. Failure to send correct annual return.	1895, s. 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.:—													
1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1878, ss. 22, 78; 1891, s. 16; 1895, ss. 1, 22, 24	150	32	120	152	144	3	5	173	84 8 8	0 11 9	50 0 5	0 6 10
2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1878, ss. 19, 24	13	4	9	13	12	1	—	3	8 1 9	0 13 6	3 10 0	0 5 5
C.—Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors:—													
1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector..	1878, s. 68; 1895, s. 23	14	6	8	14	12	—	2	5	16 0 0	1 6 8	6 18 0	0 11 6
2. Personating H.M. Inspector..	1878, s. 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Administration ..	.. .. .	433	250	264	514	485	8	21	480	328 16 8	0 13 7	201 4 0.	0 8 2
D.—Fencing; Dangerous Machinery:—													
1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1878, s. 5; 1891, s. 6; 1895, ss. 7, 13, 22, 23, 24	105	108	—	108	105	2	1	62	142 8 9	1 7 2	47 8 7	0 8 10
2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery where- by injury or death has been caused.	1878, ss. 5, 82; 1891, s. 6; 1895, ss. 7, 13, 22, 23, 24	43	44	—	44	35	3	6	30	247 1 0	7 1 2	36 17 11	0 19 5
3. Using prohibited machinery	1895, ss. 4, 22, 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Allowing traversing carriage of self-acting machine to run out within a distance of 18 inches from any fixed structure not being part of machine.	1895, s. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Allowing man to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine not stopped on the outward run.	1895, s. 9	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
E.—Dangerous Structural Condition:—Use of dangerous factory or workshop.													
1895, ss. 2, 24	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	0 12 6

(a) Administration.

(b) Sanitation and Safety.

By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

APPENDIX 15.—Prosecutions, 1897: Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecu- tions.	Number of Cases.*			Result.			Convictions in 1896.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, &c., not proven, &c.					
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
GENERAL—cont.:													
F.—Means of Escape in case of Fire:—	.. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	£ s. d. 0 7 6	£ s. d. 0 7 6	£ s. d. 0 8 6	£ s. d. 0 8 6
1. Failure to obtain certificate from sanitary authority.	1891, ss. 2, 7; 1895, s. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Failure to observe instructions of sanitary authority.	1891, ss. 2, 7; 1895, ss. 10, 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Failure to provide moveable fire escapes.	1895, s. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Allowing doors of factory, &c., to be illegally fastened.	1895, s. 10	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 8 6
5. Allowing doors of factory, &c. (not being sliding doors) to be constructed so as not to open outwards.	1895, s. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G.—Investigation of Accidents:— Non-compliance with summons, &c., or obstruction of court.	Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, s. 45. Factory Act, 1895, ss. 21, 23, 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H.—Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding:—	.. .. .	56	56	—	56	50	3	3	52	£ s. d. 56 18 6	£ s. d. 1 2 9	£ s. d. 23 5 9	£ s. d. 0 8 9
1. Failure to lime-wash factory, &c.	1878, ss. 33, 34, 77; 1895, ss. 24, 27, 43	50	50	—	50	48	2	—	36	46 8 6	0 19 4	22 10 3	0 9 0
2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1878, ss. 3, 63, 66; 1895, ss. 22, 24	4	4	—	4	1	1	2	8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 6 9
3. Neglecting to provide or use fans, &c., to prevent inhalation of dust or fumes.	1878, s. 36; 1895, ss. 24, 33	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Allowing factory to be overcrowded, &c.	1878, ss. 3, 53, 56, 63, 66; 1895, ss. 1, 24	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
5. Allowing workshop to be overcrowded, &c.	1878, ss. 53, 56, 63, 66; 1895, s. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
I.—Temperature:— Neglecting to maintain reasonable temperature.	1895, s. 32	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0 4 6	0 4 6
J.—Sanitary Conveniences:— Neglecting to provide sufficient or suitable sanitary conveniences.	1895, s. 35.	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	—	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 15 10	£ s. d. 0 7 10
Total: Sanitation and Safety ..	.. .. .	212	214	2	216	194	10	12	144	£ s. d. 447 15 9	£ s. d. 2 6 2	£ s. d. 110 6 1	£ s. d. 0 10 10
CHILDREN:—													
K.—Age, Fitness, &c. ..	.. .. .	49	74	4	78	71	1	6	73	£ s. d. 31 2 9	£ s. d. 0 8 9	£ s. d. 31 7 4	£ s. d. 0 8 9
1. Employing child under legal age.	1878, s. 20; 1891, s. 18; 1895, s. 22	5	5	1	6	5	—	1	6	2 15 0	0 11 0	2 10 0	0 10 0
2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1878, ss. 23, 24	15	16	3	19	19	—	—	37	9 14 6	0 10 3	8 1 0	0 8 6
3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1878, s. 27	29	53	—	53	47	1	5	30	18 13 3	0 7 11	20 16 4	0 8 8
L.—Employment at Illegal Times and Periods:—	.. .. .	69	82	27	109	109	—	—	107	£ s. d. 52 17 4	£ s. d. 0 9 8	£ s. d. 47 5 9	£ s. d. 0 8 8
1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14, 54; 1895, s. 36	14	21	2	23	23	—	—	15	8 5 5	0 7 2	10 8 9	0 9 1
2. Employing child before or after legal hours in business of, but outside, the factory or workshop.	1895, s. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Employing child beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14, 46, 54; 1895, s. 36	4	4	1	5	5	—	—	3	4 3 4	0 16 8	2 6 5	0 9 3
4. Employing child beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Employing child at meal times.	1878, ss. 17, 19	4	5	1	6	6	—	—	11	1 8 0	0 4 8	1 14 0	0 5 8
6. Allowing child to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1878, s. 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Employing child beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1878, ss. 12, 14; 1895, s. 22	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	0 13 4	0 13 4	0 14 0	0 14 0
8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14; 1895, s. 36	40	47	19	66	66	—	—	73	32 7 3	0 9 10	27 13 7	0 8 5
9. Employing child at night ..	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14, 83; 1895, s. 36	5	—	3	6	6	—	—	1	5 15 0	0 19 2	3 11 0	0 11 10
10. Employing child on successive Saturdays.	1878, s. 12	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 18 0	0 9 0
11. Employing child on Sunday	1878, s. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Employing child on statutory holiday.	1878, s. 22; 1891, ss. 16, 33, 34; 1895, ss. 17, 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

APPENDIX 15.—Prosecutions, 1897: Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence. (1.)	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken. (2.)	Groups of Prosecu- tions. ^a (3.)	Number of Cases. ^a			Result.			Convictions in 1896. (10.)	Total Amount of Penalties. (11.)	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued. (12.)	Total Amount of Costs. (13.)	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued. (14.)
			Factories. (4.)	Workshops. (5.)	Total. (6.)	Convictions. (7.)	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs. (8.)	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c. (9.)					
II.—CHILDREN—cont.:—													
M.—Occupation .. .. .	.. .. .	11	12	—	12	10	—	2	7	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Employing child in a pro- hibited process.	1878, s. 38	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1878, s. 9	7	8	—	8	7	—	1	6	4 15 0	0 13 7	4 16 6	0 13 9
3. Allowing child to be be- tween the fixed and tra- versing parts of a machine.	1878, s. 9; 1895, s. 9	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	2 0 0	0 13 4	2 5 0	0 15 0
N.—Parental Obligations:—	.. .. .	10	8	2	10	10	—	—	6	£ 10 0	£ 11 0	£ 12 0	£ 9 2
1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1878, s. 84.	8	6	2	8	8	—	—	4	4 19 6	0 12 5	3 12 0	0 9 0
2. Parent neglecting to cause a child to attend school.	1878, ss. 23, 84	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	0 10 6	0 5 3	1 0 0	0 10 0
O.—Personation:— Connivance at personation of child.	1878, s. 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
P.—Jewish Employers:— Il- legal employment by Jew of Jewish child.	1878, ss. 50, 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Children .. .. .	.. .. .	139	176	33	209	200	1	8	194	96 5 1	0 9 8	90 6 7	0 9 0
III.—YOUNG PERSONS:—													
Q.—Fitness, &c.:— Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1878, s. 27	207	382	—	382	364	13	5	386	195 12 6	0 10 9	153 18 0	0 8 2
R.—Employment at Illegal Times and Periods:—	.. .. .	571	587	447	1,034	993	16	25	940	480 18 10	0 9 8	416 17 6	0 8 3
1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 45, 54, 58; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 38	345	378	261	639	617	6	16	552	287 15 8	0 9 4	259 6 2	0 8 4
2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1895, s. 16	2	3	—	3	3	—	—	3	0 7 0	0 2 4	1 13 6	0 11 2
3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop, and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for em- ployment in factory or workshop.	1895, s. 16	3	1	2	3	3	—	—	5	1 2 0	0 7 4	0 16 3	0 5 5
4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substi- tuted.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 46, 54; 1895, ss. 14, 36	82	24	104	128	119	9	—	135	41 3 4	0 6 11	52 16 5	0 8 3
5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	1895, s. 22	6	13	—	13	13	—	—	11	15 11 6	1 4 0	6 6 8	0 9 11
6. Employing young person at meal times.	1878, ss. 17, 19, 58; 1895, s. 14	30	71	10	81	75	—	6	93	40 2 6	0 10 8	34 8 6	0 9 2
7. Allowing young person to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1878, ss. 39, 58	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	6	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 11 0	0 15 6
8. Employing young person beyond legal period with- out interval for meals.	1878, ss. 11, 13, 58; 1895, ss. 14, 22	11	10	5	15	15	—	—	13	12 14 4	0 16 11	5 2 8	0 6 10
9. Employing young person at night.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 45, 58, 59, 60, 83; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 38	83	80	60	140	136	1	3	96	74 10 0	0 10 11	50 17 10	0 7 5
10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1878, s. 21; 1895, s. 14	6	4	5	9	9	—	—	19	6 12 6	0 15 6	3 7 6	0 7 6
11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	1878, s. 22; 1891, ss. 16, 33, 34; 1895, ss. 17, 22	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	7	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
S.—Occupation .. .. .	.. .. .	7	8	—	8	6	—	2	4	3 1 0	0 10 2	4 12 11	0 15 6
1. Employing young person in a prohibited process.	1878, s. 38	3	4	—	4	3	—	1	1	2 10 0	0 16 8	1 15 5	0 11 10
2. Allowing young person to clean mill gearing or other dangerous parts of ma- chinery in motion.	1878, s. 9; 1895, s. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and tra- versing parts of machine.	1878, s. 9; 1895, s. 9	4	4	—	4	3	—	1	2	0 11 0	0 3 8	2 17 6	0 19 2

^a By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

APPENDIX 15.—Prosecutions, 1897: Offence and Penalty—*continued.*

Description of Offence. (1.)	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken. (2.)	Groups of Prosecu- tions. ^a (3.)	Number of Cases. ^a			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties. (11.)	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued. (12.)	Total Amount of Costs. (13.)	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued. (14.)
			Factories. (4.)	Workshops. (5.)	Total. (6.)	Convictions. (7.)	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs. (8.)	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c. (9.)	Convictions in 1896. (10.)				
III.—YOUNG PERSONS—cont.:—													
T.—Parental Obligations:— Parent allowing young person to be illegally employed.	1878, s. 84	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0
U.—Personation:—Wilful con- vinnance at personation of young person.	1878, s. 85	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
V.—Jewish Employers:—Il- legal employment by Jew of Jewish young person.	1878, ss. 50, 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Total: Young Persons .. ..	.. .. .	787	977	449	1,426	1,364	29	33	1,345	679 12 4	0 10 0	575 18 5	0 8 3
IV.—WOMEN:—													
W.—Employment at Illegal Times and Periods:—	.. .. .	379	482	557	1,039	1,014	15	10	905	486 14 0	0 9 7	382 15 0	0 7 5
1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 15, 53, 54, 56; 1891, s. 13; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 37 1895, s. 16	127	132	166	298	282	12	4	275	139 13 8	0 9 11	104 2 10	0 7 1
2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1895, s. 16	4	5	5	10	9	—	1	5	2 10 0	0 5 7	3 17 0	0 8 7
3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1895, s. 16	12	—	13	13	13	—	—	18	7 0 0	0 10 9	5 12 6	0 8 8
4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 15, 46, 54; 1891, s. 13; 1895, ss. 14, 36	82	10	177	187	186	1	—	205	73 5 6	0 7 11	60 17 0	0 6 6
5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	1895, s. 22	16	47	6	53	52	—	1	7	23 4 6	0 8 11	18 8 4	0 7 1
6. Employing woman at meal times.	1878, ss. 17, 19, 53, 56	55	219	52	271	269	—	2	266	117 7 6	0 8 9	109 6 8	0 8 2
7. Allowing woman to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1878, s. 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8. Employing woman beyond legal period without inter- val for meals.	1878, ss. 11, 13, 15, 53, 56; 1891, s. 13; 1895, s. 22	13	7	24	31	30	1	—	13	11 14 10	0 7 10	15 2 6	0 9 9
9. Employing woman at night	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 15, 53, 56, 83; 1891, s. 13; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 37 1878, s. 21	53	46	95	141	139	1	1	91	93 11 6	0 13 6	52 18 9	0 7 7
10. Employing woman on Sun- day.	1878, s. 22; 1891, ss. 16, 33, 34; 1895, s. 17, 22	14	15	17	32	31	—	1	11	16 14 0	0 10 9	10 1 11	0 6 6
11. Employing woman on statu- tory holiday.	1891, s. 17; 1895, s. 22	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	13	1 2 6	0 11 3	1 2 0	0 11 0
12. Employing woman within four weeks after child- birth.	1891, s. 17; 1895, s. 22	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 5 6	1 5 6
X.—Occupation .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 13 6	0 13 6
1. Allowing woman to clean mill gearing in motion.	1878, s. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Allowing woman to be be- tween fixed and traversing parts of machine.	1878, s. 9; 1895, s. 9	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 13 6	0 13 6
Y.—Jewish Employers:—Il- legal employment by Jew of Jewish women.	1878, ss. 50, 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Total: Women .. .. .	.. .. .	380	483	557	1,040	1,015	15	10	918	486 19 0	0 9 7	383 8 6	0 7 5
V.—UNHEALTHY INDUS- TRIES:—													
1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1891, ss. 9, 11; 1895, ss. 23, 24, 28	16	17	—	17	16	—	1	33	21 8 0	1 6 9	8 0 6	0 10 0
2. Neglecting to provide suit- able washing conveniences where any poisonous sub- stance is used.	1895, s. 30	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
3. Giving out work to be done in places which are in- jurious or dangerous to health.	1895, s. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Unhealthy Industries ..	.. .. .	17	18	—	18	17	—	1	33	22 8 0	1 6 4	8 8 6	0 9 11

^a By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

APPENDIX 15.—Prosecutions, 1897: Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecu- tions. ^a	Number of Cases. ^a			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.	Convictions in 1896.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE:													
—Allowing wearing apparel to be made in places where there is infectious disease.	1895, s. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VII.—LAUNDRIES:—													
1. Neglecting to provide, maintain, or use fans or other proper means for regulating temperature in ironing room, or for carrying away steam in washhouse.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Failure to separate stoves for heating irons from ironing room, or allowing gas irons emitting obnoxious fumes to be used.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Neglecting to keep floors in good condition or properly drained.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Laundries .. ..	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—TENEMENT FACTORIES:—													
1. Neglecting to observe the regulations as to grinding (Schedule L, 1895).	1895, s. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Neglecting to keep in efficient condition horsing chains and hooks.	1895, s. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Neglecting to provide instantaneous communication between rooms in which work is carried on and engine-room or boiler house.	1895, s. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Tenement Factories ..	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—BAKEHOUSES:—													
1. Allowing improperly constructed room on level of bakehouse in same building to be used as a sleeping place.	1878, s. 35; 1895, s. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Using or allowing to be used as a bakehouse a place where sanitary regulations have not been complied with.	1883, ss. 15, 16; 1895, s. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Using a place underground as a bakehouse.	1895, s. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Bakehouses.. ..	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—PARTICULARS SECTION:—													
1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	1895, s. 40	16	55	—	55	51	—	4	45	16 1 0	0 6 4	28 8 6	0 11 2
2. Fraudulently using false indicator, or fraudulently altering automatic indicator.	1895, s. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Disclosing particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret or soliciting a worker to make such disclosure.	1895, s. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Particulars Section ..	.. .. .	16	55	—	55	51	—	4	45	16 1 0	0 6 4	28 8 6	0 11 2
XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.:—													
1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	1889, s. 5; 1895, s. 31	4	8	—	8	6	2	—	13	40 0 0	6 13 4	3 4 0	0 8 0
2. Failure to keep instruments in proper order.	1889, s. 7; 1895, s. 31	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 6	0 8 6
3. Failure to ventilate properly	1889, s. 9; 1895, s. 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Failure to maintain, affix, or furnish registers of temperatures.	1889, s. 7; 1895, s. 31	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
5. Failure to give notice re artificial humidity.	1889, ss. 8, 11; 1895, s. 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Cotton Cloth Factories, &c.	.. .. .	6	10	—	10	8	2	—	15	50 0 0	6 5 0	4 2 6	0 8 3

By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

APPENDIX 15—Prosecutions, 1897: Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence. (1.)	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken. (2.)	Groups of Prosecu- tions.* (3.)	Number of Cases.*			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties. (11.)	Average Penalty in each case where Conviction ensued. (12.)	Total Amount of Costs. (13.)	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued (14.)
			Factories. (4.)	Workshops. (5.)	Total. (6.)	Convictions. (7.)	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs. (8.)	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c. (9.)	Convictions in 1896. (10.)				
XII. — PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ACT:—										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Failure to send copy of licence to H.M. Inspector.	1894, s. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Employing a child after the time stated on licence	1894, s. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. — PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:— Prosecutions undertaken by H.M. Inspectors in default of local authority.	1878, s. 4; 1891, ss. 1, 2, 4; 1895, s. 3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
XIV. — TRUCK ACTS	1831, 1887, 1896	7	16	13	29	24	4	1	—	63 2 0	2 12 7	14 18 9	0 10 8
XV. — ELEMENTARY EDU- CATION ACTS.	1876, s. 7; 1880, s. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL		1,998	2,199	1,319	3,518	3,359	69	90	3,174	2,191 19 10	0 13 1	1,417 6 10	0 8 3
Do. for 1896		Not classified			3,341	3,174	82	85	—	1,913 15 0	0 12 1	1,329 18 7	0 8 2

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

NOTES.—Except where the penalty is fixed by the sections which create the offence, prosecutions for "non-conformity with the Act" are taken under section 81 (1878), and for "contravention of the Act" under section 83 (1878), or, in prosecutions under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, under section 13 of the latter Act, in addition to the sections which create the offence.
Informations by the occupier against the actual offender are taken under sections 86 and 87 (1878) and section 50 (1895).
Informations against occupiers of print-works and bleaching and dyeing works in respect of period of employment and meal times are also laid under section 40 (1878).
So far as regards sanitary provisions, safety, accidents, affixing of notices and abstracts, and the matters to be specified in such notices (so far as they apply to laundries), notice of occupation, and powers of inspectors, and education of children, prosecutions of occupiers of laundries, are also taken under section 22 (1895).
Where the owner of a tenement factory is substituted for the occupier, any summons, notice, or proceeding may also be taken under section 24 (1895).
Where prohibition of employment or modification or limitation of the period of employment is fixed by special rules, informations are also laid under section 28 (1895).

APPENDIX 16.—Prosecutions, 1897:

INDUSTRY; (1.)	Number of Cases.*			Total of Convictions and Cases With- drawn on Payment of Costs. (5.)	CONVICTIONS AND CASES WITHDRAWN									
	Factories. (2.)	Workshops. (3.)	Total. (4.)		I. General.									
					(a) Administration.			(b) Sanitation and Safety.						
					A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. (6.)	B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c. (7.)	C. Obstruction or Per- sonation of H.M. Inspectors. (8.)	D. Fencing Dangerous Machinery. (9.)	E. Dangerous Struc- tural Condition. (10.)	F. Means of Escape in case of Fire. (11.)	G. Investigation of Accidents. (12.)	H. Cleanliness, Venti- lation, Overcrowding. (13.)	I. Temperature. (14.)	J. Sanitary Con- veniences. (15.)
TEXTILE.														
I. Cotton	431	8	439	433	6	—	—	25	—	—	—	14	—	—
II. Wool	50	1	51	50	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
III. Worsted	16	—	16	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Shoddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Flax	12	1	13	8	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	9	—	9	8	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Jute	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
IX. Horsehair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
XI. Silk	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII. Lace	40	—	40	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. Hosiery	13	3	16	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV. Elastic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-TEXTILE.														
XV. Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI. Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXVII. Flax Scutching	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXVIII. India-rubber	5	—	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
XIX. Wood	65	7	72	69	16	4	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
XX. Leather	8	—	8	8	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	79	11	90	83	3	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIII. Glass	7	—	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXV. Metals, Founding and Con- version of.	150	—	150	142	10	5	2	9	—	—	—	4	—	—
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finish- ing, &c.	22	2	24	24	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXVII. Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	172	11	183	182	20	9	1	20	—	—	—	11	—	—
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	23	1	24	23	4	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	39	26	65	64	7	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXX. Food.. .. .	100	156	256	251	6	25	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXI. Drink	92	10	102	102	16	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works	56	—	56	53	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIV. Clothing	237	977	1,214	1,194	157	68	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
XXXV. Ship Building, &c.	30	—	30	29	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVI. Vehicles, Harness, &c.	60	27	87	83	6	5	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVII. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instru- ments, Fancy Articles, Games.	36	34	70	69	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVIII. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	224	1	225	222	28	1	—	7	—	1	—	10	—	—
XXXIX. Explosives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XL. Laundries	72	13	85	83	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLI. Docks, Wharves and Quays.. .. .	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLII. Warehouses	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLIII. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2, 1895 Act).	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLIV. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLV. Miscellaneous	136	29	165	159	14	10	2	7	1	—	—	4	—	—
TOTAL	2 199	1 319	3 518	3 428	321	160	12	145	2	1	—	53	1	2
Do. for 1896	Not classified		3,341	3,256	300	179	5	93	—	—	—	54	—	—

*By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing

ON PAYMENT OF COSTS (COLUMN 5), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO APPENDIX 15.

2 M

APPENDIX 17.—Prosecutions, 1897:

INDUSTRY. (1)	Number of Persons prosecuted. (2)	Groups of Prosecutions* (3)	Total Number of Cases* (4)	RESULT.			Convictions in 1896. (8)	CLASSIFICATION	
				Convictions. (5)	Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs. (6)	Cases Dismissed. (7)		I. General.	
								(a) Administration. (9)	(b) Sanitation and Safety. (10)
TEXTILE.									
I. Cotton	136	163	439	427	6	6	549	6	39
II. Wool	24	26	51	48	2	1	43	1	4
III. Worsted	7	7	16	11	—	5	20	—	1
IV. Shoddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
V. Flax	11	12	13	8	—	5	21	1	2
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	5	9	9	8	—	1	—	4	2
VIII. Jute	4	4	4	3	1	—	2	—	3
IX. Horsehair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre.. .. .	2	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	1
XI. Silk	1	2	3	3	—	—	12	—	—
XII. Lace	16	21	40	35	—	5	21	—	—
XIII. Hosiery	7	9	16	16	—	—		1	—
XIV. Elastic.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-TEXTILE.									
XV. Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI. Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
XVII. Flax Scutching	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1
XVIII. India-rubber	2	4	5	5	—	—	19	2	1
XIX. Wood	47	62	72	67	2	3	(a)	21	10
XX. Leather	6	7	8	8	—	—	(a)	3	3
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.. .. .	54	60	90	83	—	7	104	5	7
XXIII. Glass	7	7	7	6	—	1		1	—
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of	75	99	150	137	5	8	97	17	13
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	9	14	24	24	—	—	(a)	3	—
XXVII. Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.	94	114	183	181	1	1	(a)	30	31
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	18	21	24	23	—	1	18	7	4
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	36	42	65	59	5	1	(a)	13	6
XXX. Food	143	169	256	245	6	5	290	32	10
XXXI. Drink	38	63	102	100	2	—		20	9
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works	16	21	56	53	—	3	37	3	4
XXXIV. Clothing	506	653	1,214	1,167	27	20	1,115	230	7
XXXV. Ship Building, &c.	12	18	30	29	—	1	19	3	3
XXXVI. Vehicles, Harness, &c.	54	62	87	82	1	4	(a)	11	11
XXXVII. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	35	44	70	64	5	1	(b)	13	1
XXXVIII. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	100	129	225	219	3	3	(a)	29	18
XXXIX. Explosives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XL. Laundries	25	34	85	82	1	2	20	7	1
XLI. Docks, Wharves and Quays	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
XLII. Warehouses	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
XLIII. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).	1	1	1	1	—	—	(a)	1	—
XLIV. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	—	—
XLV. Miscellaneous	86	114	165	158	1	6	(a)	26	12
Total	1 580	1,998	3,518	3 359	69	90	3,174	493	204
Total for 1896	Not classified.		3,341	3,174	82	85	—	484	147

(a). The total for approximately the same industries as those included in Classes XIX., XX., XXVI., XXVII., XXIX., XXXVI., XXXVIII., XLIII., XLIV. and XLV. in 1896 was 722.

Industries and Nature of Offence (Summary).

OF OFFENCES (ACCORDING TO APPENDIX 15) INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 5 AND 6.

II. Children. (11)	III. Young Persons. (12)	IV. Women. (13)	V. Unhealthy Industries. (14)	VI. Infectious Disease. (15)	VII. Laundries. (16)	VIII. Tenement Factories. (17)	IX. Bakehouses. (18)	X. Particulars Section. (19)	XI. Cotton Cloth Factories, &c. (20)	XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Chil- dren Act. (21)	XIII. Public Health Acts. (22)	XIV. Truck Acts. (23)	XV. Elementary Educa- tion Acts. (24)	INDUSTRY. (1)
TEXTILE.														
27	74	237	—	—	—	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	Cotton.
10	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	Wool.
1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Worsted.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shoddy.
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Flax.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China Grass.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hemp.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Horsehair.
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cocoa-nut Fibre.
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silk.
11	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lace.
2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	Hosiery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elastic.
NON-TEXTILE.														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gas.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Electricity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flax Scutching.
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	India-rubber
6	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wood.
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leather.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.
16	47	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clay, Stone, &c.
2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glass
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Metals, Extraction of.
16	81	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Metals, Founding and Conversion of
3	3	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.
3	112	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Machines, Tools, Appliances, &c.
—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chemicals, &c.
—	29	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture, &c.
5	132	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Food.
6	48	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drink.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.
2	34	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Print, Bleach, Dye Works.
46	390	498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	Clothing.
1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ship Building, &c.
2	51	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vehicles, Harness, &c.
7	37	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments. Fancy Articles, Games.
13	149	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Explosives.
—	19	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Laundries.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docks, Wharves and Quays.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warehouses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Construction and Repairing of Build- ings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.
15	62	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Miscellaneous.
201	1,393	1,030	17	—	—	—	—	51	10	—	1	28	—	Total.
198	1,369	959	33	—	—	—	—	45	21	—	—	—	—	Total for 1896.

beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

(b).—The total for approximately the same industries as those included in Classes XXI. and XXXVII. in 1896 was 57.

APPENDIX 18.—Prosecutions, 1897:

DISTRICT. (1.)	Number of Cases.*			Total of Convictions and Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs. (5.)	CONVICTIONS AND CASES									
	Factories. (2.)	Workshops. (3.)	Total. (4.)		I. General.									
					Administration.			Sanitation and Safety.						
					A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. (6.)	B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c. (7.)	C. Obstruction or Persecution of H.M. Inspectors. (8.)	D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery. (9.)	E. Dangerous Structural Condition. (10.)	F. Means of Escape in case of Fire. (11.)	G. Investigation of Accidents. (12.)	H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding. (13.)	I. Temperature. (14.)	J. Sanitary Venues. (15.)
1. Dundee	39	34	73	66	1	6	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	2
1a. Aberdeen	46	24	70	70	7	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Glasgow	147	68	215	208	18	5	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
3. Edinburgh	12	36	48	48	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Belfast	58	51	109	109	12	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Dublin	30	45	75	75	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	109	30	139	130	6	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Preston	39	27	66	64	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
8. Blackburn	108	20	128	128	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total for Glasgow Division ..	588	335	923	898	54	22	5	34	2	—	—	6	—	2
9. Leeds	86	30	116	112	16	5	1	6	—	1	—	4	—	—
10. Bradford	91	21	112	106	16	4	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—
11. Huddersfield.. .. .	42	7	49	47	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—
12. Burnley.. .. .	65	7	72	72	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Rochdale	136	2	138	134	2	1	1	12	—	—	—	9	—	—
14. Salford	86	9	95	95	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
15. Manchester	75	27	102	95	21	1	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
16. Bolton	24	17	41	40	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—
17. Liverpool	30	55	85	84	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
19. Stockport	68	8	76	76	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total for Leeds Division ..	724	183	907	882	86	15	2	59	—	1	—	39	—	—
20. Sheffield.. .. .	56	16	72	71	8	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Nottingham	43	16	59	58	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Leicester	41	36	77	77	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Stafford	45	19	64	58	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Walsall	41	21	62	58	7	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Wolverhampton	57	17	74	72	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Northampton	1	6	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Birmingham, No. 1	102	17	119	119	10	15	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—
28. Birmingham, No. 2	25	16	41	40	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Worcester	5	3	8	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Wales	60	94	154	149	14	15	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Birmingham Division	476	261	737	717	72	45	1	29	—	—	—	3	—	—
31. Peterborough	53	8	61	61	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Norwich	65	117	182	173	11	10	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
33. East Metropolitan	10	77	87	86	7	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Central Metropolitan.. .. .	45	33	78	78	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
35. West Metropolitan	48	124	172	170	11	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Bristol	81	29	110	109	22	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. South Metropolitan	69	116	185	180	13	32	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
37a. Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Southampton	37	33	70	69	19	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Plymouth	3	3	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for London Division ..	411	540	951	931	109	78	4	23	—	—	—	5	1	—
GRAND TOTAL	2,199	1,319	3,518	3,428	321	160	12	145	2	1	—	53	1	2
Lady Inspectors Prosecutions (also included in District Summaries above).	147	60	207	196	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for

Districts and Nature of Offence.

WITHDRAWN ON PAYMENT OF COSTS (COLUMN 5), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO APPENDIX 15.

II. Children.						III. Young Persons.						IV. Women.						X. Particulars Section.		XI. Cotton Cloth Factories, &c.		XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.		XIII. Public Health Acts.		XIV. Truck Acts.		XV. Elementary Education Acts.	
K. Age, Fitness, &c.	L. Employment at Il-legal Times and Periods, &c.	M. Occupation.	N. Parental Obligations.	O. Personation.	P. Jewish Employers.	Q. Age, Fitness, &c.	R. Employment at Il-legal Times and Periods, &c.	S. Occupation.	T. Parental Obligations.	U. Personation.	V. Jewish Employers.	W. Employment at Il-legal Times and Periods, &c.	X. Occupation.	Y. Jewish Employers.	V. Unhealthy Industries.	VI. Infectious Disease.	VII. Laundries.	VIII. Tenement Factories.	IX. Bakehouses.	Textile.	Non-textile.	Cotton Cloth.	Flax.	XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.	XIII. Public Health Acts.	XIV. Truck Acts.	XV. Elementary Education Acts.		
(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(26.)	(27.)	(28.)	(29.)	(30.)	(31.)	(32.)	(33.)	(34.)	(35.)	(36.)	(37.)	(38.)	(39.)	(40.)	(41.)	(42.)	(43.)		
1	1	—	1	—	—	2	39	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	2	—	—	—	—	3	27	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	21	—	2	—	—	35	44	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	22	47	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	2	—	1	—	—	19	53	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	6	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
2	7	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		
9	39	—	4	—	—	103	311	—	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	1	—	—	16	36	1	—	—	—	23	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	5	—	—	—	—	19	38	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	—	3	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	1	1	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	1	—	—	—	—	2	29	1	—	—	—	63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	1	2	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
4	2	3	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14	12	9	1	—	—	70	216	3	—	—	—	291	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	48	—	5	—	—	—	—	—		
7	7	—	—	—	—	13	23	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	—	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	11	—	—	—	—	10	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	5	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	1	—	—	8	32	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	1	—	—	—	18	27	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	1	—	—	28	17	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	3	—	—	—	—	4	15	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	5	—	1	—	—	10	48	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25	36	1	3	—	—	116	217	3	—	—	—	158	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	4	—	—	—	—	13	72	—	1	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	8	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	—	—	—	13	24	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	7	—	1	—	—	23	21	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	2	—	—	—	—	22	62	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
24	22	—	2	—	—	88	265	—	1	—	—	289	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
72	199	10	10	—	—	377	1,009	6	1	—	—	1,029	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	51	—	10	—	—	—	—	—		
20	5	—	—	—	—	51	42	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three cases.

APPENDIX 19.—Prosecutions, 1897: Districts

DISTRICT.	Number of Persons prosecuted.	Groups of Prosecutions.*	Total Number of Cases.*	RESULT.			Convictions in 1896.	CLASSIFICATION OF			
				Convictions.	Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases Dismissed.		I. General.		II. Children.	III. Young Persons.
								(a) Administration.	(b) Sanitation and Safety.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Dundee	37	43	73	65	1	7	29	7	11	3	41
1a. Aberdeen	22	31	70	70	—	—	28	10	4	3	30
2. Glasgow	61	93	215	202	6	7	175	28	5	28	79
3. Edinburgh	11	16	48	48	—	—	57	2	—	—	26
4. Belfast	56	60	109	109	—	—	120	14	4	—	69
5. Dublin.. .. .	36	40	75	69	6	—	95	1	5	—	32
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	53	62	139	130	—	9	62	9	5	3	72
7. Preston	23	29	66	64	—	2	96	2	4	6	25
8. Blackburn	45	58	128	128	—	—	190	8	6	9	40
Total for Glasgow Division.	344	432	923	885	13	25	852	81	44	52	414
9. Leeds	73	89	116	107	5	4	93	22	11	1	53
10. Bradford	35	50	112	106	—	6	44	20	8	7	57
11. Huddersfield	29	32	49	47	—	2	56	8	8	7	13
12. Burnley	19	33	72	71	1	—	50	—	10	2	17
13. Rochdale	46	57	138	134	—	4	132	4	21	3	32
14. Salford	21	29	95	95	—	—	144	9	4	2	20
15. Manchester	69	72	102	95	—	7	85	22	12	—	30
16. Bolton	27	32	41	40	—	1	24	3	10	3	10
17. Liverpool	34	48	85	84	—	1	94	7	3	2	35
18. Ashton-under-Lyne..	8	9	21	18	3	—	43	—	3	—	7
19. Stockport	36	43	76	71	5	—	58	8	9	9	15
Total for Leeds Division.	407	494	907	868	14	25	823	103	99	36	289
20. Sheffield	44	56	72	66	5	1	105	9	2	14	38
21. Nottingham	28	29	59	54	4	1	43	1	1	2	26
22. Leicester	41	59	77	77	—	—	86	18	—	13	28
23. Stafford	23	36	64	58	—	6	53	5	2	12	28
24. Walsall	44	52	62	56	2	4	61	9	5	3	40
25. Wolverhampton ..	45	52	74	72	—	2	48	11	—	1	46
26. Northampton	5	7	7	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	5
27. Birmingham, No. 1 ..	59	79	119	119	—	—	150	25	12	3	45
28. Birmingham, No. 2 ..	19	30	41	39	1	1	46	6	2	7	19
29. Worcester	5	5	8	8	—	—	3	3	—	2	3
30. Wales	101	113	154	146	3	5	174	29	8	8	58
Total for Birmingham Division.	414	518	737	702	15	20	776	118	32	65	336
31. Peterborough	10	22	61	61	—	—	7	16	—	13	29
32. Norwich	83	115	182	162	11	9	143	22	6	7	86
33. East Metropolitan ..	46	50	87	86	—	1	96	28	—	—	20
34. Central Metropolitan	36	46	78	78	—	—	109	10	5	8	29
35. West Metropolitan ..	54	76	172	168	2	2	73	21	4	2	37
36. Bristol	33	56	110	109	—	1	63	27	2	13	44
37. South Metropolitan ..	123	149	185	171	9	5	172	46	8	2	84
37a. Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
38. Southampton	28	36	70	64	5	1	32	20	4	3	23
39. Plymouth	2	4	6	5	—	1	8	1	—	—	2
Total for London Division.	415	554	951	904	27	20	723	191	29	46	354
Grand Total	1,580	1,998	3,518	3,359	69	90	3,174	493	204	201	1,393
Lady Inspectors' Prosecutions (also included in District Summaries above).	59	92	207	195	1	11	—	28	1	25	93

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women

and Nature of Offence (Summary).

OFFENCES (ACCORDING TO APPENDIX 15) INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 5 AND 6.

IV. Women. (13)	V. Unhealthy Industries. (14)	VI. Infectious Disease. (15)	VII. Laundries. (16)	VIII. Tenement Factories. (17)	IX. Bakehouses. (18)	X. Particulars Section. (19)	XI. Cotton Cloth Factories, &c. (20)	XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act. (21)	XIII. Public Health Acts. (22)	XIV. Truck Acts. (23)	XV. Elementary Education Acts. (24)	DISTRICT. (1)
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Dundee.
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1a. Aberdeen.
68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Glasgow.
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3. Edinburgh.
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4. Belfast.
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Dublin.
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
23	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	7. Preston.
61	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	8. Blackburn.
291	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	8	—	Total for Glasgow Division.
23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. Leeds.
8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	10. Bradford.
5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11. Huddersfield.
24	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	12. Burnley.
63	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	13. Rochdale.
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14. Salford.
21	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	15. Manchester.
11	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	16. Bolton.
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17. Liverpool.
6	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	18. Ashton-under-Lyne.
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19. Stockport.
292	8	—	—	—	—	48	5	—	—	2	—	Total for Leeds Division.
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20. Sheffield.
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21. Nottingham.
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22. Leicester.
7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23. Stafford.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24. Walsall.
11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25. Wolverhampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26. Northampton.
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27. Birmingham, No. 1.
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28. Birmingham, No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29. Worcester.
46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30. Wales.
158	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total for Birmingham Division.
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31. Peterborough.
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	32. Norwich.
38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33. East Metropolitan.
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34. Central Metropolitan.
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35. West Metropolitan.
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36. Bristol.
39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37. South Metropolitan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37a. Brighton.
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38. Southampton.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39. Plymouth.
289	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	Total for London Division.
1,030	17	—	—	—	—	51	10	—	1	28	—	Grand Total.
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	Lady Inspectors' Prosecutions (also included in District Summaries above).

beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions"

APPENDIX 20.—Prosecutions: 1887 to 1897.

Period	Convictions.	Cases With- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases Dismissed.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or Withdrawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
Year ending 31st October 1887	2,142	560	76	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" " " " " " " " 1888	2,523	163	83	Not tabulated for these years.			
" " " " " " " " 1889	2,422	113	42				
" " " " " " " " 1890	2,843	87	77				
" " " " " " " " 1891	2,293	70	54				
" " " " " " " " 1892	2,664	77	59				
" " " " " " " " 1893	1,893	51	53	2,255 8 6	1,398 7 1	} Sec note.	
" " " " " " " " 1894	2,105	40	75				
Two months ending 31st December .. 1894	316	4	16	339 9 0	221 7 10		
Year ending 31st December 1895	3,038	63	87	2,041 12 0	1,193 7 8	0 13 5	0 7 8
" " " " " " " " 1896	3,174	82	85	1,913 15 0	1,329 18 7	0 12 1	0 8 2
Year ending 31st December .. 1897	3,359	69	90	2,191 19 10	1,417 6 10	0 13 1	0 8 3

NOTE.—The statistics for 1893-4 are not strictly comparable with those of earlier or later years, owing to the method then temporarily adopted of counting as one case all proceedings of one and the same class taken at the same time against the same person. Except in 1893-4, each separate offence has been counted as one case, and the "cases" of 1893-4 correspond to the "groups of prosecutions" of the present Report.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail.

GENERAL NOTES.

In Column 1 Factories and Workshops are distinguished by the letters *F.* and *W.* respectively. The prefixed signs have the following meaning :—

* Previous prosecution.

† Prosecution by Lady Inspector.

‡ „ „ Peripatetic Inspector.

§ „ „ Inspector under Cotton Cloth Factories Act or Particulars Section.

In Column 3 the classification of offences is the same as in Appendix 15.

In Column 4 by "Case" is meant each item of prosecution. A summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three cases. The italic letters refer to foot-notes.

I.—DUNDEE DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
James Hay & Son, West High St., Perth, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, November 25.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	1 11 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
* John MacDonald & Co., Ernest St., Arbroath, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, March 31.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 6 8
Maurice Marshall, Dunkeld, Perthshire, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
James Chalmers, Cupar-Angus, Tailor and <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 9
R. Thomson & Co., Cupar, Fife, Tailors and <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Cupar Sheriff Court, July 6.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 11 6
G. T. Sheret, Montrose, Tailor, W. . . .	Forfar Sheriff Court, July 14.	Do. do.	2	—	0 5 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
W. & J. S. Jarvis, Lochland Works, Arbroath, <i>Flax and Tow Spinners, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, February 3.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	—	0 13 0
John MacDonald & Co., Ernest St., Arbroath, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, March 31.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 13 4
Maurice Marshall, Dunkeld, Perthshire, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
Thomas Duncan Falconer, Shire, Perth, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 5 0	0 15 0
Whyte & Mair, Tay Foundry, Maryfield, <i>Dundee, Engineers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, October 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 16 0
J. Smieton & Sons, Carnoustie, Jute and <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, June 9.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1	0 10 0	1 15 2
James Hay & Son, West High St., Perth, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1b	2 7 6	2 13 6
Malcolm Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Dundee, <i>Jute Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	1 0 0
		E. Dangerous Structural Condition.			
James Martin Bradford, Baltic St., Dundee, <i>Waste Merchant, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, March 17.	Use of dangerous factory or workshop.	1c	—	0 17 6

a. —Dismissed owing to a technical mistake in complaint. The case was proved before the error was discovered.

b. —Sheriff Graham expressed a hope that the prosecution would be a warning to others to fit guards to their machines.

c. —Adjourned from 16th February to allow of stairs being fitted. As the alterations were complete and satisfactory at the second hearing, no penalty was imposed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

I.—DUNDEE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
† J. & G. Paton, Chapel Works, Montrose, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Forfar Sheriff Court, November 4.	2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1a	—	—
		J. Sanitary Conveniences.			
† J. S. Sandeman & Sons, Manhattan Works, Dundee, <i>Jute Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, January 20.	Neglecting to provide sufficient or suitable sanitary conveniences.	1b	—	0 8 0
James Chalmers, Cupar-Angus, <i>Tailor and Dressmaker, W.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, June 29.	Do. do	1	1 0 0	0 7 10
† J. & G. Paton, Chapel Works, Montrose, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Forfar Sheriff Court, November 4.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
† Alex. Gordon & Co., Burnside Works, Arbroath, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, January 27.	3. Employing child without certi- ficate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
† James Butchart, Foreman in Burnside Works (above), <i>F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, January 27.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 1 6	0 8 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
William Allan, Parent of child employed by H. Boase & Co., Wellfield Works, Kemback St., Dundee, <i>Jute Spinners and Weavers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, April 5	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	0 1 0	0 11 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
† Corsar Brothers, Brothock Mills, Arbroath, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, January 27.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 13 6
† Andrew Lowson, Lindsay St. Mill, Arbroath, <i>Flax Spinner, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Wheaten Bread Society, St. Andrews, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Cupar Sheriff Court, June 24.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 0	0 15 0
Thomas Marr, St. Andrews, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 15 0
* William Brown, St. Andrews, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	1 1 0
James Morris, St. Andrews, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
Langlands & McAinsh, Cowgate, Dundee, <i>Box Makers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, September 1.	Do. do.	2	—	0 6 0
W. L. Mitchell & Son, Kirkcaldy, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Kirkcaldy Sheriff Court, September 22.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 13 8
James Gray, Burntisland, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	10	4 0 0	0 18 0
J. Couttie & Sons, Albert St., Dundee, <i>Bakers and Confectioners, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, October 22.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 5 8
James Gordon, Market St., Montrose, <i>Abrated Water Manufacturer and Sawmiller, F.</i>	Forfar Sheriff Court, September 7.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 1 0	1 0 0

a.—"Not proven."

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs. Firm undertook to conform with the Act.

c.—"Not proven." Boy swore that he was not working, but simply taking shelter in the bakehouse until 6 a.m.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

I.—DUNDEE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
† Webster Brothers & Co., Stanley Works, Arbroath, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Arbroath Sheriff Court, January 27.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2a	—	—
* Wm. Low & Co., Forfar, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Forfar Sheriff Court, March 18.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 16 3
Robert Soutar, 68, South Methven St., Perth, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, May 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
Peter Campbell McIntyre, High St., Perth, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Wm. Hay & Son, Bridgend, Perth, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
City of Perth Co-operative Society, Ltd., Scott St., Perth, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 12 6
A. Hurry, Montrose, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Forfar Sheriff Court, July 14.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 11 0
A. C. Burnett, Montrose, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	0 11 6
John Duncanson, Burntisland, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Kirkcaldy Sheriff Court, September 22.	Do. do.	8	7 10 0	0 18 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
J. Couttie & Sons, Albert St., Dundee, <i>Bakers and Confectioners, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, October 22.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	0 4 0	0 11 4

Ia.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
James Milne & Son, 69, Virginia St., Aberdeen, <i>Brewers and Aerated Water Makers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 19.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	1 10 0	0 5 9
The Duftown Glenlivet Distillery Co., Ltd., Duftown, <i>Whisky Distillers, F.</i>	Banff Sheriff Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 9
John Robertson & Son, Ltd., Coleburn Distillery, Morayshire, <i>Whisky Distillers, F.</i>	Elgin Sheriff Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 5 0
Wm. Bain & Co., Belmont St., Aberdeen, <i>Cycle Repairers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Brebner & Jenkins, College Bounds, Fraserburgh, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Peterhead Sheriff Court, July 2.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 12 7
A. & J. Philip, 2, Queen St., Peterhead, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Peterhead Sheriff Court, October 1.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Rose Ritchie, 13, Denmark St., Fraserburgh, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Peterhead Sheriff Court, October 1.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 8	0 4 0
Peter Wood, Hall Buildings, Gordon St., Huntly, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Peter Wood, 78, Gordon St., Huntly, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6

a.—The Sheriff held that it was not proved that the defendants consented to or connived at this work, but advised employers to take steps to prevent it.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

Ia.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
James Milne & Son, 69, Virginia St., Aberdeen, <i>Brewers and Aired Water Makers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 19.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 5 9
The Dufftown Glenlivet Distillery Co., Ltd., Dufftown, <i>Distillers, F.</i>	Banff Sheriff Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 4 9
John Robertson & Son, Ltd., Coleburn Distillery, Morayshire, <i>Whisky Distillers, F.</i>	Elgin Sheriff Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	3 10 0	0 5 1
Wm. Bain & Co., Belmont St., Aberdeen, <i>Cycle Repairers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Erskine & Co., Park Road, Aberdeen, <i>Rope and Twine Makers, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, February 9.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 15 0	0 7 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Erskine & Co., Park Road, Aberdeen, <i>Rope and Twine Makers, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, February 9.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 15 0	0 7 0
William Elder, Collie's Court, Oldmeldrum, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, December 22.	9. Employing child at night ..	1	2 0 0	0 18 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
James Milne & Son, 69, Virginia St., Aberdeen, <i>Brewers and Aired Water Makers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 19.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	1 10 0	0 11 7
Brebner & Jenkins, College Bounds, Fraserburgh, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Peterhead Sheriff Court, July 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 7
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
George William Will, King Street, Bervie, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Stonehaven Sheriff Court, September 8.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 10 0	0 17 0
James Urquhart, 46, Longate, Peterhead, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Peterhead Sheriff Court, October 1.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Robert Cowie, 7, Queen St., Peterhead, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 10 0
A. King & Co., Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, October 5.	Do. do.	18	1 10 0	0 15 0
Joseph Johnston, 695, George St., Aberdeen, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
James Cowie, 8, Boyndie St., Banff, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Banff Sheriff Court, December 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Peter Bowie, 398, George St., Aberdeen, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
George Taylor, Summerhill, Newmachar, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, December 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	1 3 2
William George Thomson, Market Square, Oldmeldrum, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 18 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
John Falconer & Co., 65, Union St., Aberdeen, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, August 12.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	6	0 6 0	1 9 6
Rose Ritchie, 13, Denmark St., Fraserburgh, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Peterhead Sheriff Court, October 1.	Do. do.	5	0 8 4	1 0 2

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

Ia.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
George Cornwall & Sons, 45, Castle St., Aberdeen, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, December 8.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	2 0 0	0 11 6
Aberdeen Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Claremont Street, Aberdeen, <i>F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, August 14.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	10	0 10 0	1 2 6

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Chambers Bros., Main St., Greenock, <i>Boat-builders, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, January 22.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 4 0
Jas. Drennan, 4, Old Sneddon, Paisley, <i>Tin and Copper Smith, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, February 11.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 3
W. Riddell & Co., 164, Trongate, Glasgow, <i>Wireworkers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 17.	Do. do.	1	2 10 0	0 2 6
Calder & Armour, 14, Broomielaw, Glasgow, <i>Paint and Colour Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 11
Alex. Bell & Co., 37, Jamaica St., Glasgow, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 3
Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell, <i>Iron Mills, F.</i>	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 29.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1a	1 12 9	0 17 3
John Allison, 56, Princess St., Ardrossan, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, August 18.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	4	3 10 0	1 0 0
Jas. T. Goudie & Co., Sandfield St., Glasgow, <i>Waterproof Garment Manufacturers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 28.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 16 6
Mary Stark, 145, West Graham St., Glasgow, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 10
A. & M. Simpson, 32, New Bridge St., Ayr, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Ayr Sheriff Court, December 21.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	0 14 6
J. & A. Stewart, 120, Kelvinhaugh St., Glasgow, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, August 13.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	0 10 0	0 4 5
Do. do.	Do.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 10 0	0 4 4
Wm. Peacock, Brediland, Paisley, <i>Rope and Twine Manufacturer, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, June 8.	10. Failure to serve other prescribed notices.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Calder & Armour, 14, Broomielaw, Glasgow, <i>Paint and Colour Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 17.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 4 11
Lang & Co., 18a, Cook St., Glasgow, <i>Embroiderers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 0
Wm. Forrest & Son, Brediland, Paisley, <i>Manure Manufacturers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Wm. Peacock, Brediland, Paisley, <i>Rope and Twine Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
John McGilvray, 4, West George St., Kilmarnock, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, February 5.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1b	0 10 0	0 9 0

a.—Case first called for hearing on June 25th. Adjourned for firm to lay informations against the persons whom they alleged to be the actual offenders. They, however, failed to prove "due diligence" to satisfaction of the Court.

b.—Defendant had been cautioned a week before for a similar offence.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Wm. Safely, 73, Portland St., Kilmarnock, Baker in employment of J. McGilray, 4, West George Street, Kilmarnock, W.	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, February 5.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector. ..	1a	1 0 0	0 16 0
Ogg Brothers, Paisley Road Toll, Glasgow, Dressmakers and Milliners, W.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 17.	Do. do.	1	2 10 0	0 2 6
Wm. Blunn, 44, Paterson St., Motherwell, Heater in employ of Glasgow Iron Steel Co., Ltd., F.	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 25.	Do. do.	1	1 2 6	0 7 6
Thomas Boden, 19, Abbotsford Place, Motherwell, Foreman Roller in employ of Glasgow Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., F.	Do.	Do. do.	1b	2 5 0	0 15 0
Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell, Iron Mills, F.	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
Wm. McCandlish, Salesman and Cashier to Jas. Imrie, 24, Exchange Square, Glasgow, Tailor, W.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, December 7.	Do. do.	1d	—	1 2 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Alex. Bell & Co., 37, Jamaica St., Glasgow, Letterpress Printers, F.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 17.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 0 0	0 3 3
Wm. Forrest & Son, Brediland, Paisley, Manure Manufacturers, F.	Paisley Sheriff Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 7 0
Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Wishaw, Iron Mills, F.	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 25.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	0 16 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
P. Donegan, 106, Dunlop St., Glasgow, Letterpress Printer, F.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 17.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
J. and R. Pritchard & Co., 257, Argyle St., Glasgow, Embroiderers and Handkerchief Hemmers, F.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 10
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K.—Age, Fitness, &c.			
A. Jamieson & Co., Donnington St., Darvel, Lace Curtain Manufacturers, F.	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, January 26.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	—	0 5 4
Alex. Morton & Co., Hastings Square, Darvel, Lace Curtain and Carpet Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1e	1 5 0	0 3 2
Do. do.	Do.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	5f	—	—
Kirkwood Baird & Co., Blackhall, Paisley, Dyers and Tapestry Weavers, F.	Paisley Sheriff Court, March 23.	Do. do.	3	1 12 3	0 5 0
		L.—Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell, Iron Mills, F.	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 29.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	4	1 12 9	0 17 3
A. Jamieson & Co., Donnington St., Darvel, Lace Curtain Manufacturers, F.	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, January 26.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	2	—	0 10 8

a.—This man threatened H.M. Inspector's assistant, Mr Ballantyne, would not allow the boy who was illegally employed (*see* R. 4) to sign declaration, and would not sign one himself.

b.—Defendant assisted Wm. Blunn (above) to lock three children in a cabin.

c.—As the persons who actually caused the obstruction were previously (on 25th) convicted, and as the firm in no way connived at or were cognizant of the obstruction, the Court did not think it necessary to inflict a penalty.

d.—The important issue was raised as to whether a tailor's shop, in which the incidental process of "cutting out" is done by the tailor himself, can be called a "workshop" within the meaning of sec. 93 (1878). After arguments on both sides the Sheriff adjourned the case for consideration. He eventually decided that such a place was a "workshop," and that H.M. Inspector had right of access. Under the circumstances he considered the payment of costs a sufficient penalty.

e.—This firm had been instructed and cautioned in writing on four different occasions.

f.—Dismissed owing to a technical flaw in the wording of the charge.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i> L.—Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. <i>—cont.</i>					
Alex. Morton & Co., Hastings Square, Darvel, <i>Lace Curtain and Carpet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, January 26.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	5	1 5 0	0 15 10
† Robert Doak, 10, Garthland St., Glasgow, <i>Bedcover Manufacturer, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kirkwood Baird & Co., Blackhall, Paisley, <i>Dyers and Tapestry Weavers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, March 23.	Do do.	3	1 12 9	0 5 9
Lang & Co., 18a, Cook St., Glasgow, <i>Embroid- ers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 29.	Do do.	6	1 0 0	0 9 2
N. Parental Obligations. 1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.					
John Donnelly, 109, Milton St., Motherwell, Parent of child employed by Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., F.	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 25.		1	1 5 0	0 15 0
Wm. Blunn, 44, Paterson St., Motherwell, Heater in employ of Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 2 6	0 7 6
III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c. Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.					
Chambers Bros., Main St., Greenock, <i>Boat- builders, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, January 22.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 8 1
Jas. Drennan, 4, Old Sneddon, Paisley, <i>Tin and Copper Smith, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, February 11.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 5 3
W. Riddell & Co., 164, Trongate, Glasgow, <i>Wireworkers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 17.	Do. do.	3	7 10 0	0 8 0
A. Martin, 24, Hutchison St., Glasgow, <i>Fancy Box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 10 6
† David Meikleham, 146, London St., Glasgow, <i>Slipper Manufacturer, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 23.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 14 10
Kirkwood Baird & Co., Blackhall, Paisley, <i>Dyers and Tapestry Weavers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, March 23.	Do. do.	7	3 15 0	0 11 9
Lang & Co., 18a, Cook St., Glasgow, <i>Embroid- ers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 29.	Do. do.	6	1 0 0	0 9 2
Alex. Bell & Co., 37, Jamaica St., Glasgow, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 17.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 6 4
Samuel Ross, trading as Robt. Muir, Anna- bank, Newmilns, <i>Lace Manufacturer, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, June 4.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 4 5
J. & A. Stewart, 120, Kelvinhaugh St., Glas- gow, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 5
W. Hulley, 162, Kent Road, Glasgow, <i>Corset Manufacturer, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, October 20.	Do. do.	6a	—	0 17 6
R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. 1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.					
Wm. Lee, 12, Bridge St., Galston, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, February 5.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
R. Greenlees & Co., 30, East Howard St., Glasgow, <i>Ironmongers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
† J. & S. Baird, Graham Square, Glasgow, <i>Umbrella Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 15.	Do. do.	1	0 3 4	0 5 3
James Patrick, Fullarton Place, Stevenston, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, April 21.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 19 6
Stevenston Co-operative Society, Ltd., Fullarton Place, Stevenston, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 17 6
John Brown, Church Square, Lesmahagow, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Lanark Sheriff Court, May 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
James Hamilton, Main St., Lesmahagow, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 13 0
A. & J. Muir, Newmilns, <i>Lace Manufacturers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, June 4.	Do. do.	4	0 4 0	0 14 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Samuel Ross, trading as Robt. Muir, Annabank, Newmilns, <i>Lace Manufacturer, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, June 4.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	4	0 10 0	0 15 7
Margaret Dickson, 285, Great Western Road, Glasgow, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, June 7.	Do. do.	2	1 5 0	0 11 8
George Herbert, Ltd., Kinning St., Glasgow, <i>Biscuit Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 1 0
Andrew Fairbairn, Old Bridge St., Maxwelltown, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Maxwelltown Sheriff Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 18
A. Findlay & Co., Parkneuk Iron Works, Motherwell, <i>Bridge Builders, F.</i>	Hamilton Sheriff Court, June 25.	Do. do.	1	1 5 0	0 15 0
John Marshall & Co., Motherwell, <i>Boiler Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	2 4 6	0 13 0
J. & M. Stirrat, Main St., Dalry, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 9
James Kirkwood, Fairlie, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 1 0
Elizabeth McKay, 56, Causeyside St., Paisley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, August 20.	Do. do.	2	3 0 0	0 4 10
John Wyllie, 20, High St., Irvine, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Ayr Sheriff Court, September 9.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 2
Jas. T. Goudie & Co., Sandfield St., Glasgow, <i>Waterproof Garment Manufacturers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 2
John McGilvray, 4, West George St., Kilmarnock, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, February 5.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Donald McFarlane, Wellmeadow Laundry, Pollokshaws, <i>F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, February 11.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	3	4 0 0	0 13 2
*Buchan & Petrie, 2, Helen St., Govan, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 16.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 2 8	0 1 8
Jas. McHaffie & Son, Kirktonfield, Neilston, <i>Beathers and Dyers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, March 23.	Do. do.	1	0 17 6	0 2 10
*Buchan & Petrie, 2, Helen St., Govan, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 16.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals	1	0 7 6	0 1 8
† Mary Agnes Dewar, Forewoman in employment of John Walker & Co., Clarendon Lane, Glasgow, <i>Oatcake Bakers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, April 5.	9. Employing young person at night.	4	2 0 0	0 11 8
S. Occupation.					
† Alexander Fergusson & Co., Ruchill Lead Works, Glasgow, <i>White Lead Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, October 15.	1. Employing young person in a prohibited process.	1a	—	—
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
† J. & L. Baird, Graham Square, Glasgow, <i>Umbrella Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 15.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 6 8	0 10 7
Alex. M. Main, 33, Gairbraid St., Glasgow, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, June 7.	Do. do.	2	2 2 0	0 11 8
Geo. Herbert, Ltd., Kinning St., Glasgow, <i>Biscuit Bakers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	19	5 0 0	0 19 8
J. & M. Stirrat, Main St., Dalry, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 9
Elizabeth McKay, 56, Causeyside St., Paisley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, August 20.	Do. do.	12	4 0 0	1 8 9
D. & A. Prentice, 24, Hamilton St., Greenock, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, May 7.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	7	7 0 0	0 8 7
Ogg Brothers, Paisley Road Toll, Glasgow, <i>Dressmakers and Milliners, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 17.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	0 10 2

a.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donald McFarlane, Wellmeadow Laundry, Pollokshaws, F.	Paisley Sheriff Court, February 11.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	4	—	0 10 10
*Buchan & Petrie, 2, Helen St., Govan, Dressmakers, W.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 16.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	3	0 7 6	0 5 0
Lizzie Eadie, Chapelmains, Cambuslang, Weaver in employment of D. & J. Anderson, Walkinshaw St., Glasgow, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. o.	1	0 1 0	0 10 10
Elizabeth Chalmers, 70, Marquis St., Glasgow (Weaver as above), F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 10 10
Isabella Traill, 11, Mason St., Glasgow (Weaver as above), F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 10 10
Jas. McHaffie & Sons, Kirktonfield, Neilston, Bleachers and Dyers, F.	Paisley Sheriff Court, March 23.	Do. do.	7	6 2 6	1 0 2
*Buchan & Petrie, 2, Helen St., Govan, Dressmakers, W.	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 16.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	1 2 6	0 5 2
William Kerr, 119, North Drumlanrig St., Thornhill, Milliners, W.	Dumfries Sheriff Court, August 16.	11. Employing woman on statutory holiday.	1	0 2 6	0 17 0

III.—EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
†Romanes & Paterson, 62, Princes St., Edinburgh, Dressmakers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, April 21.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	1 0 0	0 12 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
†John Marshall & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness, Earthenware Manufacturers, F.	Linlithgow Sheriff Court, August 17.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	5	5 0 0	0 12 9
†Andrew Whyte & Sons, 15, Clyde St., Edinburgh, Bookbinders and Lithographers, F.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, November 23.	Do. do.	3	1 1 0	0 8 2
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
*Robert Mathieson, 70, High St., Falkirk, Baker, W.	Falkirk Sheriff Court, March 19.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	1 0 6
†Romanes & Paterson, 62, Princes St., Edinburgh, Dressmakers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, April 21.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 8
†Andrew Whyte & Sons, 15, Clyde St., Edinburgh, Bookbinders and Lithographers, F.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, November 23.	Do. do.	3	1 1 0	0 11 4
M. Edwards, 26, Nelson St., Edinburgh, Dressmaker, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, July 10.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	0 6 0	0 10 6
Edinburgh Northern District Co-operative Society, 70, St. Stephen St., Edinburgh, Dressmakers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, July 31.	Do. do.	7	0 14 0	0 11 0
†Romanes & Paterson, 62, Princes St., Edinburgh, Dressmakers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, April 21.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 10 0	0 8 4
†McVitie & Price, Handyside Terrace, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh, Biscuit Manufacturers, F.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1a	—	—

a.—Convicted, but no penalty was imposed, nor costs allowed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

III.—EDINBURGH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Mary Gillespie, 112, George St., Edinburgh, Dressmaker, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, July 3.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	4	0 8 0	1 0 0
Marion Edwards, 26, Nelson St., Edinburgh, Dressmaker, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, July 10.	Do. do.	2	0 4 0	0 7 0
Edinburgh Northern District Co-operative Society, 70, St. Stephen St., Edinburgh, Dressmakers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, July 31.	Do. do.	6	0 12 0	0 9 6
† Romanes & Paterson, 62, Princes St., Edinburgh, Dressmakers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, April 21.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	2	1 0 0	0 12 6
Jane Stewart, 211, Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, Dressmaker, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, June 30.	Do. do.	3	0 6 0	0 18 0
† Clark & Co., 20, Rose St., Edinburgh, Hosiery Manufacturers, W.	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, August 10.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	3a	0 1 0	0 11 9

IV.—BELFAST DISTRICT.

		I. GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
W. K. Watson & Co., Joy St., Belfast, Collar Manufacturers, F.	Belfast Borough Police Court, March 2.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Ferguson & McDowell, 47, Clarence St., Belfast, Collar Manufacturers, F.	Belfast Borough Police Court, June 15.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 3 6
Victoria Hemstitching Co., 38, Great Victoria St., Belfast, Hemstitchers, W.	Belfast Borough Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
J. Anderson, Market St., Omagh, Dressmaker, W.	Omagh Borough Police Court, August 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
M. Burns, 51, Dover St., Belfast, Dressmaker, W.	Belfast Borough Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Samuel McManus, Market Square, Dungannon, Dressmaker, W.	Dungannon Petty Sessions, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 3 6
J. Anderson, Market St., Armagh, Dressmaker, W.	Armagh Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Paul & Son, Ltd., 86, Bridge St., Portadown, Dressmakers, W.	Portadown Borough Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
John Gildchrist, High St., Lurgan, Dressmaker, W.	Lurgan Petty Sessions, September 21.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 1 6
Gilmore & Megaw, 73, William St., Lurgan, Milliners, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
R. S. Birch & Co., Howard St., Belfast, Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.	Belfast Borough Police Court, March 2.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Wm. Liddell & Sons, Donaghoney, Lurgan, Linen Weavers, W.	Lurgan Petty Sessions, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 1 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
A. J. Turrettin, Newtown, Co. Down, Beetler, F.	Warrenpoint Petty Sessions, September 7.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 3 6
Thomas Acheson, Kркеstown, near Coleraine, Flax Scutcher, F.	Coleraine Petty Sessions, December 10.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 3 6

a.—The firm undertook to repay the money deducted from all the workers (about 25).

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

IV.—BELFAST DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Aicken & Co., Ltd., Donegall St. Place, Belfast, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, March 2.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
Workman & Clark, Ltd., Queens Island, Belfast, <i>Ship Builders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 10 0	0 3 0
A.J.Turrettin, Newtown, Co. Down, <i>Beetler, F.</i>	Warrenpoint Petty Session, September 7.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 3 6
Thomas Acheson, Kircubbin, near Coleraine, <i>Flax Scutcher, F.</i>	Coleraine Petty Sessions, December 10.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 3 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Gregg & Co., Whitla Mills, Belfast, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, March 2.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
James McFall, York Lane, Belfast, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Jas. Lees, 114, Great Georges St., Belfast, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
A. W. Thompson, 6, Edgar St., Belfast, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturer, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, April 5.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 7 6
City Engraving Co., Amelia St., Belfast, <i>F. .</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 5 0
W.J.Campbell & Son, Ravenhill Road, Belfast, <i>Builders, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 5 0
J. Tate, Tenant St., Belfast, <i>Brickmaker, F. .</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 5 0
M. McCarter, Academy St., Belfast, <i>Coffin Maker, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	2	0 6 0	0 5 0
John McCurdy, Antigua St., Belfast, <i>Brick maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	0 7 6
The Charlemont Handkerchief Co., 3, Adelaide St., Belfast, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Forestbrook Linen Co., Rostrevor, Co. Down, <i>Bleachers, F.</i>	Warrenpoint Petty Sessions, September 7.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 7 0
R. & D. Martin, Kilbroney, Co. Down, <i>Bleachers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 7 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Hy. Matier & Co., Ltd., 1, May St., Belfast, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, January 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
David Allen & Sons, Corporation St., Belfast, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, March 2.	Do. do.	7	7 0 0	0 17 6
G. Y. Kinnaird, Bankmore St., Belfast, <i>Collar Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 10
Arthur & Co., Great James St., Londonderry, <i>Shirt Makers, F.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, April 29.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 5 0
Hogg & Mitchell, Strand Road, Londonderry, <i>Shirt Makers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
A. W. Thompson, 6, Edgar St., Belfast, <i>Hemstitcher, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	5	1 5 0	0 12 6
W. Harvey, 131a, Donegall St., Belfast, <i>Doot Upper Manufacturer, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	6	0 15 0	0 15 0
Ewart & Sons, Ltd., 9, Bedford St., Belfast, <i>Linen Lappers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, June 15.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	0 12 6
A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Wellington Place, Belfast, <i>Linen Lappers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 5 0
The Clarence Finishing Co., 1, Clarence St., Belfast, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Wm. McComb, 227-9, Shankhill Road, Belfast, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
W. Blenkiron & Son, Glengal St., Belfast, <i>Collar Manufacturers, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Gordon Black & Co., 63, Church St., Ballymena, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Ballymena Petty Sessions, August 20.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 6 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

IV.—BELFAST DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glendenning & McLeish, Adelaide St., Belfast, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, August 31.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
W. R. Todd, Market St., Armagh, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Armagh Petty Sessions, September 9.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
Dickson & Co., 24, Market St., Portadown, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Portadown Borough Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
A. J. Burnett, 43, High St., Portadown, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Peter McPolin, Downpatrick St., Rathfriland, <i>Shoemaker, W.</i>	Rathfriland Petty Sessions, October 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
William Edgar, Main St., Rathfriland, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Rathfriland Petty Sessions, November 5.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 0
Howard Reynolds, 40, Berlin St., Belfast, <i>Shoemaker, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Hanna Kenny, Clonavon Terrace, Ballymena, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ballymena Petty Sessions, August 20.	4. Employing young person beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 5 0	0 6 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
John McAdam, Eastport, Ballyshannon, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Ballyshannon Petty Sessions, April 1.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	2 2 0	0 5 0
Gordon Black & Co., 63, Church St., Ballymena, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Ballymena Petty Sessions, August 20.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 6 0
John Bamford, Main St., Portrush, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Portrush Petty Sessions, December 23.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	0 12 0
Jane Scott, 31a, Wellington Place, Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 25.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	5	0 12 6	0 12 6
Hanna Kenny, Clonavon Terrace, Ballymena, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ballymena Petty Sessions, August 20.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 3 0
Hutchinson Bros., 37, Market St., Omagh, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Omagh Borough Police Court, August 23.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	0 7 6
Dunseith & Flack, Garfield Chambers, Royal Avenue, Belfast, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, August 31.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Belfast Flax Spinning and Weaving Co., Millfort Factory, Belfast, <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, November 23 and 26.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	1	5 0 0	0 7 6
† Teresa Boyle, Ardara, Donegal, <i>Embroidery Agent, W.</i>	Ardara Petty Sessions, December 14.	Do.	4a	40 0 0	4 0 0

V.—DUBLIN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Daniel Alesbury, Edenderry, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Edenderry Petty Sessions Court, March 24.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6

a.—The Magistrates unanimously held the cases to be of such gravity and affecting the country to such a serious extent that they did not feel justified in imposing anything less than the full penalty in each case. They hoped the prosecution would act as a warning to similar offenders.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

V.—DUBLIN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Athy Brick & Tile Co., Athy, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Athy Petty Sessions Court, June 1.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
Geo. Shaw & Sons, St. John's Mills, Cork, <i>Flour Millers, F.</i>	Cork Petty Sessions Court, September 10.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 5 0
Anthony Bean, Newberry, Mallow, Co. Cork, <i>Corn Miller, F.</i>	Mallow Petty Sessions Court, November 16.	Do. Do.	1a	0 5 0	0 2 6
John Barry, Ballydehob, Co. Cork, <i>Corn Miller, F.</i>	Ballydehob Petty Sessions Court, November 11.	2. Penal compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1	5 0 0	0 3 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
P. M. Egan, Garden Row, Kilkenny, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Kilkenny Petty Sessions Court, March 23.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 2 0	0 5 0
John McPhilpin, Waterslade, Tuam, Co. Galway, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Tuam Petty Sessions Court, March 29.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
Mary Anne McCarthy, Irishtown, Clonmel, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Clonmel Petty Sessions Court, May 12.	Do. do.	2b	—	0 5 0
H. Devanny, Ardnanee, Ballina, <i>Corn Miller, F.</i>	Ballina Petty Sessions Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 0
The City of Galway Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Galway, <i>F.</i>	Galway Petty Sessions Court, October 11.	Do. do.	2	—	0 5 0
P. C. D. Warren, Old Kilmainham, Dublin, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 6 0
J. Mallen & Co., 89, Upper Dorset St., Dublin, <i>Manufacturing Chemists, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 0	0 3 0.
Mullins & Sons, Warren Place, Cork, <i>Coach Builders, F.</i>	Cork Petty Sessions Court, December 8.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 5 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Geo. Langran, "The Sentinel" Office, Carlow, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Carlow Petty Session Court, March 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
* Landon Bros., Bridge St., Cork, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Cork Petty Sessions Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 6
Miss J. Murphy, 26, Grand Parade, Cork, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Cork Petty Sessions Court, September 10.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Jas. O'Neill, Mair St., Kinsale, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Kinsale Petty Sessions Court, November 13.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Corcoran & Co., Carlow, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Carlow Petty Sessions Court, May 31.	4. Employing young person beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 4 0	0 5 0
John Reidy, The Square, Tralee, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Tralee Petty Sessions Court, July 19.	Do. do.	4c	0 5 0	0 10 0
Munster Cash Co., Ltd., The Mall, Tralee, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
M. O'Connor, Castle St., Tralee, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
M. A. Trenor, 129, Stephens Green, Dublin, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 0
D. Twomey, Bridge St., Macroom, Co. Cork, <i>Saddler, W.</i>	Macroom Petty Sessions Court, September 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
F. A. Walsh, Ballina, Co. Mayo, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Ballina Petty Sessions Court, November 30.	Do. do.	1	0 0 1	0 2 6

a.—Magistrates also made an order that fencing should be completed within one month.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, as defendant had sold her business since H.M. Inspector's last visit.

c.—Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs, it being shown that the boys had only come into the firm's employment that morning at 11 o'clock.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

V.—DUBLIN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C. Redmond, O'Connell St., Waterford, Printer, F.	Waterford Petty Sessions Court, April 9.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 6	0 2 6
Jas. Hartnett, 116, Shandon St., Cork, Baker, W.	Cork Petty Sessions Court, July 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
A. G. Power, Main St., Skibbereen, Dressmaker, W.	Skibbereen Petty Sessions Court, July 21.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 0	0 2 6
J. Murphy, 26, Grand Parade, Cork, Dressmaker, W.	Cork Petty Sessions Court, September 10.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	0 10 0
F. McDonagh, Williamsgate St., Galway, Milliner, W.	Galway Petty Sessions Court, October 11.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	0 12 6
Samuel Henry, 85, Rathmines Road, Dublin, Dressmaker, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, January 29.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	4	0 8 0	0 16 0
Herman Schreier, 136, Stephens Green, Dublin, Ladies' Tailor, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	0 15 0
Munster Cash Co., Ltd., The Mall, Tralee, Dressmakers, W.	Tralee Petty Sessions Court, July 19.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
Hannah Lynch, Rock St., Tralee, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Mary A. Trenor, 129, Stephens Green, Dublin, Dressmaker, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	0 18 0
Martin & Mumford, Suffolk St., Dublin, Dressmakers, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, May 27.	9. Employing woman at night ..	4	0 4 0	0 12 0
* T. R. Trimble, Knox St., Ballina, Dressmaker, W.	Ballina Petty Sessions Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1a	1 1 0	0 3 0
Manchester Wholesale Co-operative Society, Ltd., Tralee, Co. Kerry, Butter Manufacturers, F.	Tralee Petty Sessions Court, August 30.	10. Employing woman on Sunday.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
North Kerry Creamery Co., Ltd., Causeway, Co. Kerry, F.	Causeway Petty Sessions Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ross E. Palmer, Ballyheige Creamery, Ballyheige, Tralee, Co. Kerry, F.	Do	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 4 0
Abbeysdorney Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd., Abbeysdorney, Co. Kerry, F.	Causeway Petty Sessions Court, October 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
George Handyside, Bottle Bank, Gateshead, Letterpress Printer, F.	Gateshead Borough Police Court, October 8.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Robert Kelly, Elleson St., Gateshead, Printer, F.	Gateshead Borough Police Court, April 9.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Thos. Scott, New Bridge St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Letterpress Printer, F.	Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	2b	0 10 0	0 9 6
C. Jordison & Co., Stockton, Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.	Stockton Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 13 0

a.—Defendant appealed against the conviction; but the Magistrates' decision was confirmed in the Appeal Court on October 4th
b.—One case dismissed, the woman in Court swearing that she had been mistaken when making her declaration.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
George Dowson, Railway St., Bishop Auckland, <i>Picture Frame Maker, F.</i>	Bishop Auckland Borough Police Court, June 28.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Mary Elizabeth Crane, Newgate St., Bishop Auckland, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
George Handyside, Bottle Bank, Gateshead, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Gateshead Borough Police Court, October, 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
C. Vaux & Sons, Ltd., Castle St., Sunderland, <i>Brewers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Court, January 5.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
T. & W. Smith, St. Lawrence, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Rope Makers, F.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, January 15.	2. Penal compensation : Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	5 0 0	0 10 6
Douglas Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne, <i>Iron Founders, F.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, October 7.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 1
Hannington & Co., Ltd., Swalwell, <i>Brick Makers, F.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
J. O. Nicholson, Monkseaton, <i>Brick Maker, F.</i>	Tynemouth County Police Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Thos. Teasdale, Hatherley St., Middlesborough, <i>Firewood Maker, F.</i>	Middlesborough Borough Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	9 0 6	0 19 6
		E. Dangerous Structural Condition.			
Standard Brand Varnish Co., Bottle Bank, Gateshead-on-Tyne, <i>Varnish Makers, F.</i>	Gateshead Borough Police Court, April 23.	Use of dangerous factory or workshop.	1c	—	0 7 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Emmerson, Walker & Thompson Bros., Winlaton, <i>Chain Makers, F.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, April 22.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	—	0 12 0
Burton & Son, Coach Lane, North Shields, <i>Dyers, F.</i>	North Shields Borough Police Court, May 26.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
		M. Occupation.			
Alfred Alexander & Co., Blaydon, <i>Glass Makers, F.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, April 22.	1. Employing child in a prohibited process.	1b	—	—
		N. Parental Obligations.			
George Webb, Labourer, 11, Chancery St., Darlington, Parent of child employed in a brickyard, <i>F.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, April 26.	2. Parent neglecting to cause a child to attend school.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Haswell & Waugh, Gateshead, <i>Joiners, F.</i> ..	Gateshead Borough Court, March 26.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6

a.—The firm will employ the injured young person on good wages until he reaches the age of 21 and then present him with £50
b.—Dismissed.
c.—The Court made an Order prohibiting the use of the premises as a workshop until all inflammable oils were removed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>					
Tuson & Co., Hudson Road, Sunderland, <i>Biscuit Makers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, April 15.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	5	—	2 5 0
Winlaton Bolt & Nut Co., Winlaton, <i>F.</i> ..	Gateshead County Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	4	—	2 8 0
George Marshall & Son, Neasham Road, Darlington, <i>Brick Makers, F.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
R. W. Collins & Co., Long Bank, Sunderland, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Trinity Foundry Co., Ltd., North Shields, <i>Brass Founders, F.</i>	North Shields Borough Police Court, May 26.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 10 0
George Lownsbrough, Cleveland Brick Works, Cargo Fleet, <i>F.</i>	Middlesborough County Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	4	0 4 0	2 6 0
John Lowes & Sons, Durham, <i>Stonemasons, F.</i>	Durham City Police Court, July 19.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 3
Wm. Richards, Normansby Road, Middles- borough, <i>Iron Founder, F.</i>	Middlesborough Bor- ough Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	{ 1 2b	—	0 2 6
R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
Emmerson, Walker & Thompson Bros., Ltd., Gateshead, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, January 7.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	—	0 12 0
George Brown, Foreman Printer, employed by Co-operative Printing Society, New- castle-on-Tyne, <i>F.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 18 0
Thos. Teasdale, Foreman Bookbinder, em- ployed by Co-operative Printing Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 8 6
B. H. Heslop, Finkle St., Stockton, <i>Litho- grapher, F.</i>	Stockton - on - Tees Borough Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	—	0 10 6
John Redhead & Sons, South Shields, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	3	—	1 13 0
Blyth Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Blyth, <i>F.</i> ..	Blyth Borough Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	5	0 17 6	3 10 6
Blackett Hutton & Co., Guisborough, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	6	0 6 0	2 17 0
C. Jordison & Co., Stockton, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockton Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 9.	Do. do.	2	0 15 0	1 2 0
Ernest Scott & Mountain, The Close, New- castle, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, September 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Whessoe Lane, Darlington, <i>F.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 14.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	1 18 0
Brigham & Cowan, Holborn, South Shields, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, Octo- ber 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
J. Wood, Son & Co., Bedlington Furnace, <i>Mineral Water Makers, F.</i>	Bedlington County Police Court, Novem- ber 4.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
Joseph Stainton, Stratford Road, Newcastle- on-Tyne, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, November 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Darlington Wagon & Engineering Co., Darlington, <i>Wagon Builders, F.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, Novem- ber 30.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
New Shildon Brick Co., Shildon, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bishop Auckland County Police Court, December 30.	Do. do.	1	0 1 6	0 13 6
Hood & Co., Ltd., Worsley St., Middles- borough, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Middlesborough Bor- ough Court, April 7.	8. Employing young person be- yond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 8 6	0 11 6
W. J. Potts, Bedford St., North Shields, <i>Printer, F.</i>	North Shields Borough Court, May 2.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0

a.—Case dismissed owing to informality in the information, which the Bench refused to amend except on the Inspector's paying Court and Solicitors' costs for an adjournment.

b.—Dismissed.

c.—Case dismissed without reason being stated.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> B. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beavan & Co. , Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, May 7.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	1 0 0	0 19 0
Jones & Co. , High St., Stockton - on - Tees, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Stockton - on - Tees Borough Police Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	—	0 10 6
Henry Murdoch , Newgate St., Bishop Auckland, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Bishop Auckland Borough Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
M. Forster , New Bridge St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Engraver, W.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Blyth Dry Dock Co., Ltd. , Blyth, <i>F.</i>	Blyth Borough Court, July 12.	Do. do.	3	0 17 6	2 3 6
C. Vaux & Sons, Ltd. , Castle St., Sunderland, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Court, July 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
J. W. Lucock & Co., Ltd. , Chester-le-Street, <i>Preservers, F.</i>	Chester - le - Street County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	4	2 1 0	1 19 0
J. P. Scott , Manager, employed by C. Vaux & Sons, Ltd., Crows Nest Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Beer Bottlers, W.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	3	—	1 1 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
C. Jordison & Co. , Stockton, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockton Borough Police Court, September 9.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
J. Wood, Son & Co. , Bedlington Furnace, <i>Mineral Water Makers, F.</i>	Bedlington County Police Court, November 4.	Do. do.	4	0 15 0	2 2 0
George Eden & Co. , West St., Gateshead, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Gateshead Borough Court, April 9.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	—	0 7 6
Grey, Peverell & Co., Ltd. , High St., Hartlepool, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Hartlepool Borough Police Court, June 8.	9. Employing woman at night	10	1 15 0	6 0 0
Mary Elizabeth Crane , Newgate St., Bishop Auckland, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Bishop Auckland Borough Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 0
C. Vaux & Sons, Ltd. , Castle St., Sunderland, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Court, July 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
J. W. Lucock & Co., Ltd. , Chester-le-Street, <i>Preservers, F.</i>	Chester - le - Street County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	12	6 3 0	5 17 0
J. P. Scott , Manager employed by C. Vaux & Sons, Ltd., Crows Nest Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Beer Bottlers, W.</i>	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 3 6
Murdock Black , Manager employed by Dickson & Benson, Middlesborough, <i>Upholsters, W.</i>	Middlesborough Borough Police Court, July 30.	Do. do.	4	1 1 0	1 7 0
W. H. Wood , Gilesgate, Durham, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Durham City Police Court, August 12.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	4	0 2 0	2 6 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VII.—PRESTON DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Henry Robinson, 16, West Tower St., Carlisle, Cycle Repairer, W.	Carlisle City Police Court, October 8.	1 Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1a	—	—
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Annie Williams, 21, St. Peter's Place, Fleetwood, Dressmaker, W.	Fleetwood County Police Court, November 10.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 8 6
Thomas Scott, North Terrace, Bowness-on-Windermere, Cabinet Maker, W.	Bowness County Police Court, November 2.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Thornton, Fleetwood, Chemical Manufacturers, F.	Fleetwood County Petty Sessions, February 17.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1b	20 0 0	1 14 6
Andrew Berry & Sons, Mount Pleasant, Leyland, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Leyland County Petty Sessions, March 8.	Do. do.	1	20 0 0	0 12 0
John Anderton, Grimshaw St., Preston, Cotton Manufacturer, F.	Preston Borough Police Court, October 30th.	Do. do.	1c	1 0 0	0 8 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
William Watson, Lancaster Road, Preston, Letterpress Printer, F.	Preston Borough Police Court, January 11.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Wilding Brothers, Skeffington Road, Preston, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Preston Borough Police Court, June 12.	5. Employing child at meal times	3	0 5 0	0 14 0
Thomas Croft, Whittingham, near Preston, Brickmaker, W.	Preston County Police Court, August 14.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	3	0 5 0	1 8 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Miss Windsor & Co., 95, Duke St., Barrow-in-Furness, Dressmakers, W.	Barrow Borough Police Court, January 15th.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 5 0	1 6 0
E. J. Raybould & Co., Ltd., Marsh Side, Workington, Engineers, F.	Workington County Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	3 7 6
Esther Halsall, 71, Duke St., Barrow-in-Furness, Milliner, W.	Barrow Borough Police Court, May 31.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 8 0
R. Williamson & Son, Workington, Shipbuilders, F.	Workington County Petty Sessions, September 15.	Do. do.	1	0 2 0	0 13 0
Margaret Carr, Dykelands, Morecambe, Confectioner, W.	Lancaster County Police Court, October 2.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 14 6
Henry Robinson, 16, West Tower St., Carlisle, Cycle Repairer, W.	Carlisle City Police Court, October 8.	Do. do.	1d	—	—
R. R. Buck & Sons, Atlas Works, Carlisle, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Carlisle City Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	3e	0 3 0	—

a.—Dismissed, although defendant practically pleaded guilty. H.M. Inspector asked the Magistrates to state whether the facts of the case had been proved, but was informed that they had given their decision.

b.—The fine has been remitted to the relatives of the deceased.

c.—In giving their decision the Magistrates took into consideration the fact that the defendant had given the injured person £40 by way of compensation.

d.—Dismissed, although defendant practically pleaded guilty.

e.—The Magistrates at first dismissed these cases although defendants pleaded guilty. H.M. Inspector asked for a case to be stated for the opinion of higher Court, whereupon the defendants' solicitor requested the Magistrates to convict, as he did not want to be saddled with heavy costs in an appeal case. The Magistrates accordingly inflicted a fine of 1s. in each case, without costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VII.—PRESTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
† Mrs. M'Caw, 107, Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Barrow Borough Police Court, November 8.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	—	0 10 6
Blackpool Herald Printing Co., Ltd., Birley St., Blackpool, <i>F.</i>	Blackpool County Police Court, January 18.	2. Employing young person in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	2	0 2 0	1 0 0
Lucy Bunting, Heathwaite Road, Bowness-on-Windermere, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bowness County Police Court, August 10.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 2 0	0 17 0
Blackpool Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Blackpool County Police Court, September, 13.	Do do.	3	0 5 0	1 1 3
Preston Cotton Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wellfield Road, Preston, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, December 20.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 2 6	0 4 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Miss Windsor & Co., 85, Duke St., Barrow-in-Furness, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Barrow Borough Police Court, January 15.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 13 0
Margaret Carr, Dykelands, Morecambe, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Lancaster County Police Court, October 2.	Do do.	1	0 2 6	0 14 6
Lucy Bunting, Heathwaite Road, Bowness-on-Windermere, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bowness County Police Court, August 10.	Do do.	2	0 2 0	0 17 0
Blackpool Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Blackpool County Police Court, September 13.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	0 5 0	1 1 3
Walsh & Co., Ashton Shed, Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, December 20.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	9	1 10 0	1 16 0
Preston Cotton Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wellfield Road, Preston, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	9. Employing woman at night ..	7	0 17 6	1 8 6
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ The Standish Street Spinning Co., Ltd., Standish Street, Chorley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Chorley County Petty Sessions, December 14.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	3	3 0 0	2 2 0
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.			
§ Joseph Smith, Southgate Mill, Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, November 19.	2. Failure to keep instruments in proper order.	1	5 0 0	0 8 6

VIII. BLACKBURN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
* Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 342, Bolton Road, Darwen, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, April 1.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
M. E. Tomlinson, Castle St., Clitheroe, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Clitheroe Borough Police Court, April 8.	Do do.	1	0 0 6	0 4 6
Jonathan Harris, 50, Higher Eanam, Blackburn, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 27.	Do do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Jackson & Windsor, 35, Higher Eanam, Blackburn, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>			
Ella Holden, 13, King William St., Blackburn, Milliner, W.	Blackburn Borough Police Court, July 1.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	—	0 3 0
William Walmsley, Henry St., Blackburn, Tailor, W.	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 25.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Elm Heyworth & Son, Audley Hall Mill, Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 27.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
James Neild, Edgar St., Accrington, Shoeing Smith, W. <small>WOMB</small>	Accrington Borough Police Court, September 8.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 14 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Yates & Carmichael, St. Paul's Mill, Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 23.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 12 6
Wm. Grime & Co., Hampden Mill, Darwen, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Darwen Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 0
N. Walmsley & Sons, Atlantic Mill, Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Blackburn Borough Police Court, January 21.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	1 0 0	0 10 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
W. T. Jackson & Co., Lower Grange Mills, Accrington, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Accrington Borough Police Court, August 18.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
W. & J. Kay & Co. Ltd., Chadwick St. Mill, Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. <small>ABON</small> do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Watson & Taylor, Ltd., Wensley Fold Mill, Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
R. & J. Shaw, Rhyddings Mill, Oswaldtwistle, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Church County Police Court, March 4.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
Do. do.	Do.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
William Eccles, Hazlehurst, Ramsbottom, Cotton Manufacturer, F.	Bury County Police Court, October 21.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 1 8	0 6 10
John Baynes, Knuzden Mill, near Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturer, F.	Blackburn County Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
* Turner, Bury & Dewhurst, Provident Mill, Darwen, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Darwen Borough Police Court, March 11.	3. Employing child beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	2 0 0	0 9 6

a.—Adjourned from time to time since January 1896 pending appeal in meantime. Firm having satisfactorily compensated the injured person, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
Eli Higham, Lodge Mill, Accrington, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, May 5.	3. Employing child beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 13 4	1 0 8
Nathan Wilkinson, Albert Mill, Accrington, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Worswick Bros., 12 & 14, King William St., Blackburn, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 6.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
The Darwen Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Britannia Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, February 4.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 6 8	0 7 4
James Bradley, Commercial Mill, Oswaldtwistle, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Church County Police Court, March 4.	Do do.	3	1 0 0	1 6 0
Thos. Bradley, Moreton St., Accrington, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	12 0
Henry Hyde, James St., Blackburn, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
John Mallinson Keir, High St., Blackburn, <i>Cycle Manufacturer, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 13 0
Thomas & Richard Eccles, Ltd., Lower Darwen Mills, near Blackburn, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	1	0 11 5	0 7 0
Bertha Shaw, 26, Green St., Darwen, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do do.	2	0 5 0	0 19 0
Frank Weir, Market Place, Hawes, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leyburn County Police Court, September 24.	Do. do.	1	0 4 6	0 15 6
J. Dickinson, High St., Blackburn, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	3	—	0 9 0
William Eccles, Hazlehurst, Ramsbottom, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bury County Police Court, October 21.	Do. do.	2	0 3 4	0 13 8
Moffitt Bros., 8 & 10, Church St., Accrington, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	0 1 8	0 11 4
Ashton Frost & Co., Ltd., Bank Top, Blackburn, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	9	9 0 0	4 10 0
Nathan Wilkinson, Albert Mill, Accrington, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, May 5.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 10 9
*Haslingden Commercial Co., Ltd., Carr Mill, Haslingden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Haslingden County Police Court, March 22.	6. Employing young person at meal times	6	1 16 0	2 4 1
Industrial Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Britannia Mill, Haslingden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Haslingden Borough Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
Hargreaves St. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Haslingden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
S. & J. Webster, Wharf St. Mill, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, October 28.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 10 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
The Darwen Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Britannia Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, February 4.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	5	1 13 4	1 14 8
*The Darwen Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Britannia Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, March 11.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 19 0
Bennett Fraser, 27, Bent St., Blackburn, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
<i>—cont.</i>					
Henry Hyde, James St., Blackburn, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 6.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Thomas & Richard Eccles, Ltd., Lower Darwen Mills, near Blackburn, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	6	3 8 7	2 2 0
Moffit Bros., 8 & 10, Church St., Accrington, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	2	0 3 4	1 2 8
* Winifred Walsh, 2, Holme St., Blackburn, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, March 11.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	—	0 3 0
A. Furness, 327, Bolton Road, Darwen, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Eli Higham, Lodge Mill, Accrington, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	0 6 8	0 10 4
J. & D. Kemp, Prospect Mill, Great Harwood, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn County Police Court, March 17.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	4	—	1 4 0
* Haslingden Commercial Co., Ltd., Carr Mill, Haslingden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Haslingden County Police Court, March 22.	Do. do.	4	1 4 0	1 9 5
Hargreaves St. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Haslingden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Haslingden Borough Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	1 11 6
Whittaker Bros., Belthorn, near Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	10	1 0 0	3 4 6
John Baynes, Knuzden Mill, near Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Blackburn County Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 0
Henry Mercer, Bros. & Co., Brunswick Mill, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	10	0 10 0	1 19 0
W. H. Almond, Greenlow Mill, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	10	0 10 0	1 17 0
Bennett Fraser, 27, Bent St., Blackburn, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 6.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.					
§ W. Taylor & Sons, Park Place Mills, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, November 17.	1. Exceeding maximum limit of humidity.	3	25 0 0	1 10 0
Do. do.	Do.	4. Failure to maintain, affix, or furnish registers of temperatures.	1	5 0 0	0 10 0

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT.

I.—GENERAL.					
A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.					
G. W. Ambler & Co., Kirkby St., Hull, <i>Oil Refiners, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, February 25.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Robt. Baker, The Calls, Leeds, <i>Beer Bottler, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 5.	Do. do.	1	0 13 0	0 7 0
Woodhouse & Co., 50, High St., Hull, <i>Grain Dressers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 9.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 7 6
† David Lubelski, Low Hall Mills, Holbeck Lane, Leeds, <i>Clothing Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1a	2 0 0	0 7 6
H. R. Webster, The Chevin, Otley, <i>Currier, F.</i>	Otley County Police Court, November 12.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ellen Glossop, 2, Queens Square, Leeds, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 18.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6

a.—The Stipendiary considered the penalties prescribed by the Factory Acts inadequate.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
Edwin Ombler, 27-28, Dock St., Hull, <i>Letter-press Printer and Paper Bag Manufacturer, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 13.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 7 6	0 8 6
* Frederick Costello, 9, Savile St., Hull, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Preston Ward & Co., Perseverance Mill, Woodhouse, Leeds, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 8 0
Solomon Berkovitz, 53, Charlotte St., Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	0 17 0
Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Bridge Mills, Knaresborough, <i>Hemp Spinners, F.</i>	Knaresborough County Petty Sessions, March 24.	6. Failure to keep register of acci- dents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
Do. do.	Do.	8. Failure to send notice of acci- dent.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Walter Lolley, Leeds, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	0 9 0	0 11 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Woodhouse & Co., 50, High St., Hull, <i>Grain Dressers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 9.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
J. E. Nottingham, Southgate, Hessle, <i>Shoeing Smith, W.</i>	Hull East Riding Petty Sessions Court, March 9.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 3 0
A. E. Pitt, 53a, Prospect St., Hull, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 23.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 7 0
Abrahams & Vine, Lower Templer St., Leeds, <i>Passover Cake Makers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 4 0
Abraham Rakusan & Co., 26, Hope St., Leeds, <i>Passover Cake Makers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 4 0
		C. Obstruction or Person- ation of H.M. Inspec- tors.			
William Sellers, 7, Denmark St., Hull, em- ployed by Wm. Fox, 63, Witham, Hull, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 29.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Abrahams & Vine, Lower Templer St., Leeds, <i>Passover Cake Makers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1b	—	0 4 0
Jas. Swithenbank, Mill St., Leeds, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 4 0
Wm. Hay, Wincolmlee, Hull, <i>Grain Dresser, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
W. A. Singleton, Waterworks St., Hull, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Bridge Mills, Knaresborough, <i>Hemp Spinners, F.</i>	Knaresborough County Petty Sessions, March 24.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1c	—	—
Leeds Forge Co., Armley, Leeds, <i>Iron and Steel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	4 9 0	0 11 0
Jameson & Co., Canning Works, Hull, <i>Hemp Spinners, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
Thos. Leuty & Co., Castleton Mills, Armley, <i>Linen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	1c	—	—

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, as defendants' solicitor assured the Bench that an abstract was up prior to a fire which occurred on February 15th.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, as defendants' solicitor assured the Bench that the engine was fenced prior to a fire which occurred on February 15th.

c.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		F. Means of Escape in case of Fire.			
Edwin Ombler, 27-28, Dock St., Hull, <i>Letterpress Printer and Paper Bag Manufacturer, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 13.	4. Allowing doors of factory, &c. to be illegally fastened.	1	0 7 6	0 8 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
* B. Johnson & Co., Micklegate, York, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	York City Police Court, January 4.	1. Failure to lime-wash factory, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 9 0
Central Engineering Co., Ltd., York, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
H. Bushell & Son, York, <i>Implement Makers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
* Philip Goldman, 39, Macaulay St., Leeds, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, May 28.	Do. do.	1	1 16 0	0 4 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Simon Yules, 10, York Place, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, December 20.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
B. Johnson & Co., Micklegate, York, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	York City Police Court, January 4.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 13 6
Central Engineering Co., Ltd., York, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
Foxon Robinson & Co., 62, Merrion St., Leeds, <i>Bottlers' Engineers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, January 8.	Do. do.	1	1 12 6	0 7 6
Wm. D. Ross, Lowerhead Row, Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 17 6	0 7 6
Russum Bros., Cawood Mill, Leeds, <i>Brush Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, February 3.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 6 0
* Victor Lightman, Hunslet Lane, Leeds, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, February 17.	Do. do.	1b	2 12 6	0 7 6
George Hirst, Madeley St., Hull, <i>Fish Box and Kit Manufacturer, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, February 25.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
Robt. Baker, The Calls, Leeds, <i>Beer Bottler, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 5.	Do. do.	2	0 18 0	0 12 0
† David Lubelski, Low Hall Mills, Holbeck Lane, Leeds, <i>Clothing Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	3c	9 0 0	1 2 6
J. C. Summerscale, Isle of Cinder, Leeds, <i>Leather Dresser, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, July 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
British Marble & Slate Syndicate, Ltd., Neptune St., Hull, <i>F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 0
Saml. Johnson, Moor Top, Upper Armley, Leeds, <i>Currier, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, December 7.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 7 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
G. Revell & Co., Exeter Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, February 2.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 15 0	0 9 0
Walker & Smith, Ltd., Wincolmlee, Hull, <i>Seed Crushers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Hull Enamelled Slate & Marble Co., Ltd., Toogood St., Hull, <i>F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	0 13 0	1 8 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—The Stipendiary Magistrate after hearing this case said: "So long as the penalties under the Factory Acts are so inadequate, the law will continue to be broken."

c.—The Stipendiary Magistrate remarked that the penalties prescribed by the Factory Acts were inadequate.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

IX. —LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tindall & Co., Scott St., Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i> ..	Hull City Police Court, April 13.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
James Lupton, Water Lane, Leeds, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, May 21.	Do. do.	3	0 17 6	0 15 6
Barnet Solomon, 1, Lunhams Buildings, Osborne St., Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 8 6
Preston Ward & Co., Perseverance Mill, Woodhouse, Leeds, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Ignitz Baller, 23, Vincent St., Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Oldroyd & Co., Scott Hall St., Leeds, <i>Glue Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, July 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
Clayton, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hunslet Moor, Leeds, <i>Gas Holder Makers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	4	5 0 0	1 10 0
A. W. Inman, Oldfield Lane, Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	3	2 0 0	1 2 6
Hanson & Oak, Theaker Lane, Armley, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	0 15 0
British Marble & Slate Syndicate, Ltd., Neptune St., Hull, <i>F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0
Whitehouse Confectionery Co., Whitehouse St., Leeds, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, December 7.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 15 0
Amos & Smith, English St., Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, December 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Harris Taylor, Cross Stamford St., Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 18.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	1 2 6	0 7 6
T. Ibbotson & Co., Ltd., Meadow Road, Leeds, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, July 9.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 15 0
Kitson & Co., Airedale Foundry, Leeds, <i>F.</i> ..	Leeds City Police Court, March 5	9. Employing young person at night.	4	1 17 0	1 3 0
Robert W. Leek, Scarborough, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Scarborough Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 9 6
S. Occupation.					
Charles Scarth, Wesley St. Mill, Morley, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Morley Borough Police Court, May 10.	3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
Petty & Sons, Ltd., Whitehall Road, Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, May 21	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
W. C. Burras, 9 & 11, Grace St. Leeds, <i>Clothier, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Beck & Inchbold, Basinghall St., Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 6 0
Hyman Woolf, 29, Whitelock St., Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
J. Rosenbom, 4, St. Albans Place, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 7 0
Preston Ward & Co., Perseverance Mill, Woodhouse, Leeds, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Joseph Cohen, 3, Paradise Place, Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Solomon Berkowitz, 53, Charlotte St., Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 0
Marks Seltzer, 69, Marlborough Terrace, Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 8 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ellen Dredge, 15, Meadow Road, Leeds, Baker, W.	Leeds City Police Court, September 29.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	{ 1a 1b	0 5 0 —	— —
W. Arthur Beck, City Arms Buildings, Leeds, Boot Maker, W.	Leeds City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Ellen Dredge, 15, Meadow Road, Leeds, Baker, W.	Leeds City Police Court, September 29.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Miss Stevenson, Brincliffe St. Mary's Avenue, Harrogate, Dressmaker, W.	Harrogate Borough Police Court, May 4.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
John K. Bell, 20, Wheelgate, Malton, Tailor, W.	Malton County Police Court, May 8.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
Ben Wade & Co., 8, Castlegate, Malton, Dressmakers, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1c	—	0 10 0
Emma & Fanny Hessay, 87, Micklegate, York, Milliners, W.	York City Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
McNaught & Inglis, 19½, Blake St., York, Dressmakers, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
Fredk. Costello, 9, Savile St., Hull, Mantle Maker, W.	Hull City Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
S. Dixon & Son, Low Moor Mill, Morley, Woollen Manufacturers, F.	Morley Borough Petty Sessions, April 5.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Walter Richard Makins, 36, Parliament St., York, Dressmaker, W.	York City Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1d	—	—
C. H. Briggs, Brook St., Hull, Brush Manufacturer, F.	Hull City Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 10 0
Fredk. Costello, 9, Savile St. Hull, Mantle Maker, W.	Do.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
G. J. Crowther & Co., Woodhouse St., Leeds, Chemical Manufacturers, F.	Leeds City Police Court, March 18.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 10 0	0 4 0
S. Tudor & Co., Ltd., Wincolmlee, Hull, Paint, Colour and White Lead Manufacturers, F.	Hull City Police Court, May 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.,			
Harry Edmondson, Charles St., Shipley, Book-binder, F.	Bradford West Riding Court, March 11.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Milnes & Son, Idle Road, Bradford, Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.	Bradford City Court, October 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
The Batley Co-operative Society Ltd., Dressmakers and Milliners, W.	Dewsbury West Riding Court, June 11.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	3 0 0	1 0 0
Joseph Pickles, 60-62, Kirkgate, Wakefield, Tailor, W.	Wakefield Borough Court, July 28.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 6 0
F. W. Cooke, 11, Heaton Road, Bradford, Tailor, W.	Bradford City Court, October 1.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 12 0

a.—Costs amounting to 4s. were paid by H.M. Inspector.

b.—Dismissed.

c.—Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant, who convinced the Bench that he was not aware of the woman working.

d.—The defendant's contention was that he let the workroom to the head-dressmaker, and that she was practically the occupier. The Bench seemed to favour this view, and H.M. Inspector withdrew before a decision was given in Court. H.M. Inspector promised to discuss the matter with defendant out of Court and try to come to some arrangement.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.—cont.			
S. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Valley Mills, Bradford, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Bradford City Court, October 1.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
J. Rushforth & Son, Snowden St., Bradford, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
The Bradford Coffee Tavern Company, Ltd., Wilton St., Bradford, <i>Sausage and Aërated Water Makers, F.</i>	Bradford Borough Court, April 9.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	3 0 0	0 12 0
S. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Valley Mills, Bradford, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Bradford City Court, October 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
J. Rushforth & Son, Snowden St., Bradford, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Samuel Holmes, 23, Northgate, Bradford, <i>Picture Frame Maker, W.</i>	Bradford Borough Court, March 3.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
† Miss E. Ross, 202, Manchester Road, Bradford, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Bradford Borough Police Court, June 3.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 0
J. Ineson & Co., The Bon Marché, Low Lane, Birstall, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Dewsbury West Riding Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Reginald Waddington, Oldchurch, Pontefract, <i>Fellmonger, F.</i>	Pontefract Borough Court, November 1.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 8 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Hartley Bros., Fitzwilliam St., Bradford, <i>Rolling-board Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford Borough Court, April 9.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	2	2 0 0	0 16 0
Thos. Priestley & Son, Great Horton, Bradford, <i>Worsted Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford Borough Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
Reginald Waddington, Oldchurch, Pontefract, <i>Fellmonger, F.</i>	Pontefract Borough Court, November 1.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 8 6
John Wilson, Park Works, Shipley, <i>Tin-box and Canister Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bradford West Riding Court, June 10.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	2	10 0 0	3 9 8
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Clegg & Son, Earl St., Bradford, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Bradford Borough Court, March 3.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
Bradley & Craven, Westgate Common, Wakefield, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Wakefield City Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 11
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Milnes & Son, Idle Road, Bradford, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford City Court, October 1.	1. Employing child under legal age.	2	0 5 0	1 2 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Harry Edmondson, Charles St., Shipley, <i>Bookbinder, F.</i>	Bradford West Riding Court, March 11.	Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	—	0 12 6
Townend Bros., Battye St., Bradford, <i>Yarn Finishers, F.</i>	Bradford Borough Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 5 3
Milnes & Son, Idle Road, Bradford, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford City Court, October 1.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 13 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
M. Occupation.					
Joseph Baxter & Sons, Holybrook Mill, Apperley Bridge, Worsted Spinners, F.	Bradford West Riding Court, March 11.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1a	—	—
III.—YOUNG PERSONS.					
Q. Fitness, &c.					
Clegg & Son, Earl St., Bradford, Letterpress Printers, F.	Bradford Borough Court, March 3.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	5	0 12 6	3 0 0
John Fenton & Sons, Springwell Mills, Batley Carr, Blanket and Rug Manufacturers, F.	Dewsbury West Riding Court, March 19.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	2 10 0
Waddilove Bros., Vincent St., Bradford, Letterpress Printers and Lithographers, F.	Bradford Borough Court, April 9.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bottomley Bros., Tetley St., Bradford, Worsted Spinners, F.	Bradford City Court, October 1.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
Bradley & Craven, Westgate Common, Wakefield, Engineers, F.	Wakefield City Court, October 27.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	1 19 7
R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
W. N. Sharpe, East Brook Lane, Bradford, Letterpress Printer, F.	Bradford Borough Court, March 3.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	1 16 0
Thomas M. Woodhead, 27, Foster Square, Bradford, Letterpress Printer, F.	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 16 0
Samuel Holmes, 23, Northgate, Bradford, Picture Frame Maker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
Harry Edmondson, Charles Street, Shipley, Bookbinder, F.	Bradford West Riding Court, March 11.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
† Mrs. H. Midgley, 252, Manchester Road, Bradford, Milliner, W.	Bradford Borough Police Court, June 3.	Do. do.	3	0 3 9	1 1 0
G. H. Hirst & Co., Alexandra Mill, Batley, Woollen Manufacturers, F.	Dewsbury West Riding Court, June 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
The Batley Co-operative Society, Ltd., Dressmakers and Milliners, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 12 0
Joseph Pickles, 60-62, Kirkgate, Wakefield, Tailor, W.	Wakefield Borough Court, July 28.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 5 0
J. Ineson & Co., The Bon Marché, Low Lane, Birstall, Milliners, W.	Dewsbury West Riding Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Milner Binns & Co., Thornton Road, Bradford, Sawmillers, F.	Bradford Borough Court, August 20.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
John Myers, 32, Adolphus St., Bradford, Spindle and Flyer Manufacturer, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
Townend Bros., Battye St., Bradford, Yarn Finishers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	16	2 8 0	4 4 0
The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Heckmondwike, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.	Dewsbury West Riding Court, October 25.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 18 0
IV.—WOMEN.					
W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
† Mrs. H. Midgley, 252, Manchester Road, Bradford, Milliner, W.	Bradford Borough Police Court, June 3.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 1 3	0 7 0
Townend Bros., Battye St., Bradford, Yarn Finishers, F.	Bradford Borough Court, August 20.	Do. do.	3	0 9 0	0 15 9
† David Wade, Sunbridge Road, Bradford, Worsted Manufacturer, F.	Bradford Borough Police Court, March 19.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	4	—	2 6 0

a.—Dismissed: the Bench apparently held that the child was not "cleaning," she being engaged in "picking waste out" at the time of her accident, while the machinery was in motion. It was not disputed that she did this; and that she was told to do it by one of the firm's overlookers. H.M. Inspector applied to the Bench to state a case. This was refused, no reason being given.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
§ Barley, Clayton & Co., Victoria Mill, Low Moor, near Bradford, Yorks, Worsted Manufacturers, F.	Bradford West Riding Police Court, February 15.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars of work, or to supply them in legal manner.	4a	—	—
§ James Harper & Sons, Ravenscliffe Mill, Eccleshill, near Bradford, Yorks, Woollen Manufacturers, F.	Bradford West Riding Police Court, May 17.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 10 0
§ James Emsley, Holme Top Mill, Bradford, Worsted Manufacturer, F.	Bradford City Police Court, November 30.	Do. do.	3	2 5 0	1 16 0
Joe Ramsden & Co., Brookroyd Mill, Birstall, Woollen Manufacturers, F.	Dewsbury West Riding Court, June 14.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	2b	1 0 0	0 16 0

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Harry Stocks, Pellon Lane, Halifax, Aerated Water Manufacturer, F.	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 31.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
Craven, Pearson & Co., Ltd., Valley Dye Works, Brookfoot, Brighouse, Dyers and Finishers, F.	Halifax West Riding Police Court, October 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Thomas Wilson & Sons, Queen St., Huddersfield, Tailors, W.	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, July 12.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	4	0 10 0	2 2 0
Robert Dempster & Sons, Ltd., Rosemount Works, Elland, Gas Engineers, F.	Halifax West Riding Police Court, December 18.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Do. do.	Do.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 10 0	1 0 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
William Shaw, Seed Hill, Huddersfield, Wood Turner, F.	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, July 12.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
G. H. Kendall & Co., Firth St., Huddersfield, Engineers, F.	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, September 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
John Greenwood, Saw Mills, Triangle, near Halifax, Joiner and Builder, F.	Halifax West Riding Police Court, December 18.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	6 6
James Shires & Sons, George St. Mills, Milnsbridge, Woollen Yarn Spinners, F.	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, January 25.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
James Beaumont, Beamer, employed by James Crowther & Son, Holme Mills, Marsden, Woollen Manufacturers, F.	Huddersfield West Riding Police Court, January 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
The Slaithwaite Spinning Co., Ltd., Slaithwaite, Cotton Spinners, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	5 0	0 12 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
G. H. Kendall & Co., Firth St., Huddersfield, Engineers, F.	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, September 20.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Thos. & Jos. Brook, Brow Bridge Mills, Greetland, near Halifax, Woollen Manufacturers, F.	Halifax West Riding Police Court, December 18.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 6 6

a.—Dismissed.

b.—One case dismissed as the Magistrates held that the deduction from wages had not actually taken place.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
II.—CHILDREN.					
K. Age, Fitness, &c.					
Daniel Clay & Sons, Hollins Mills, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Halifax West Riding Police Court, October 30.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	3	3 0 0	0 19 6
James Robinson & Sons, Holme Mills, Wade St., Halifax, <i>Silk Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, January 15.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 1 6	0 8 0
M. Occupation.					
Fred Whitehead, Operative Spinner in the employ of Wm. Hanson & Co., Ltd., Box Trees Mills, Wheatley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 31.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1a	2 0 0	0 11 6
Seth Garside, Operative Spinner in the employ of the Slaithwaite Spinning Co., Ltd., <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield County Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	1 3 0
W. & A. Camm, Brookfoot Mills, Southowram, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Halifax West Riding Police Court, September 25.	3. Allowing child to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
III.—YOUNG PERSONS.					
Q. Fitness, &c.					
James Robinson & Sons, Holme Mills, Wade St., Halifax, <i>Silk Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, January 15.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 3 0	0 17 0
Chas. Buckley & Co., Henry St., Huddersfield, <i>Brushmakers, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, October 29.	Do do.	3	3 0 0	1 17 6
France, Eastwood & Co., Smithy Place Mills, Brockholes, <i>Cloth Finishers, F.</i>	Huddersfield West Riding Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 16 0
Albert Shaw & Co., Hollins Mills, Marsh, Huddersfield, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Edward Binns & Son, Stainland Road, West Vale, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Halifax West Riding Police Court, December 18.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
F. W. Field & Co., Elm Mills, Skelmanthorpe, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Barnsley West Riding Police Court, February 27.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 16 0
Whitley & Booth, 5, Crown St., Halifax, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Slaithwaite Spinning Co., Ltd., Slaithwaite, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield West Riding Police Court, December 14.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2b	—	—
The Halifax Industrial Society, Ltd., 359, Queen's Road, Halifax, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 31.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
IV.—WOMEN.					
W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
John Astin & Sons, Hollins Mill Lane, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Halifax West Riding Police Court, December 18.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	1 0 0	0 18 6
J. & H. Bancroft, Back Rhodes St., Halifax, <i>Brushmakers, W.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 31.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	2	0 2 0	0 13 0

a.—This information was laid against Messrs. Wm. Hanson & Co., Ltd., who, under sec. 87 of the 1878 Act, charged Fred Whitehead as being the actual offender.

b.—The evidence of H.M. Inspector and that of the two young persons proved that at 12.50 p.m. they were engaged in oiling spindles, the specified meal time being from 12.30 to 1 p.m. The defendants' solicitor, by cross-examining the young persons, extracted from each of them a statement that no one had instructed them to oil the spindles, whereupon the Bench dismissed both charges. One case was taken to a higher Court, and was referred back to the Magistrates for conviction.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> X. Occupation.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Sheard, Operative Twiner employed by J. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Grove Mills, Leeds Road, Huddersfield, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, July 12.	2. Allowing woman to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1a	0 5 0	0 13 6
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ John Brownhill & Co., Denby Dale, near Huddersfield, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Barnsley County Petty Sessions, June 30.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	3	0 3 0	2 1 6
§ Robt. Kaye & Sons, Albion Mills, Elland, Yorkshire, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Halifax West Riding Police Court, September 11.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 5 6

XII.—BURNLEY DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
John Wilkinson, Laurel Bank, Nelson, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Nelson Borough Police Court, January 16.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 1 0	1 1 6
Wm. Jackson, Sons & Co., Handbridge Mill, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, February 3.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 11 0
Calvin Knight, Parrack Shed, Colne, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Colne Borough Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 13 0
Hartley & Co., Vivary Bridge Shed, Colne, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Colne Borough Police Court, April 7.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 15 0
Thos. Cowpe & Sons, Hargher St., Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
Robt. Pickles, Ltd., Cairo Mill, Burnley, <i>Linen and Cotton Weavers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, May 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Tunstall Brothers, Brierfield, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Colne County Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 6 0
Albert Wilson, Cornholme, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Todmorden Borough Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
W. & A. Crossley, Carrfield Mill, Portsmouth, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Walton & Co., Leeds Road, Nelson, <i>Machinists, F.</i>	Nelson Borough Police Court, December 11.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
		II.—CHILDREN. L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Cockshott & Blackshaw, Sabden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley County Police Court, August 16.	5. Employing child at meal times.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
		M. Occupation.			
B. Thornber & Sons, Daneshouse Mill, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, October 27.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
Atkinson Bros., Back Kay St., Burnley, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, May 26.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0

a.—This information was laid against Messrs. J. Firth & Sons, Ltd., who transferred the charge to John Sheard, he having committed the offence without their knowledge, consent, or connivance, and in contravention of their orders.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XII.—BURNLEY DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. 1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>			
		Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
Grove Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Earby, <i>Cotton Weavers, F.</i>	Skipton County Police Court, July 31	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	2	0 2 0	0 15 0
T. Horsfield, Leeds Road, Nelson, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Nelson Borough Police Court, August 14.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
James Eccles, 47, Ardwick St., Burnley, <i>Clogger, W.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, March 3.	4. Employing young person be- yond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Preston & Co., Walk Mill, Colne, <i>Cotton Manu- facturers, F.</i>	Colne Borough Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 0
*The New Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Elm St., Burnley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, Feb- ruary 17.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	5	5 0 0	2 15 0
Wm. Thompson & Sons, Trafalgar Mill, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, March 17.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 4 11
Cockshott & Blackshaw, Sabden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley County Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	5	—	2 2 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Preston & Co., Walk Mill, Colne, <i>Cotton Manu- facturers, F.</i>	Colne Borough Police Court, March 24.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
W. Thompson & Sons, Trafalgar Mill, Burn- ley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, March 17.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	3	0 15 0	1 0 7
R. Holdsworth & Nephew, Trafalgar St., Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, April 7.	Do. do.	3	0 10 0	1 3 0
R. Sutcliffe & Co., Melbourne St., Hebden Bridge, <i>Clothiers, W.</i>	Todmorden County Police Court, April 29.	Do. do.	6	1 0 0	1 12 6
Foulds, Thomber & Co., Sidney St., Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 15 0
Cockshott & Blackshaw, Sabden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley County Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	4	—	1 14 0
Joshua Smith, Ltd., Frostholve, Todmorden, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Todmorden Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 30.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 13 0
† Ira Ickringill & Co., Ltd., Keighley, Woollen <i>Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Keighley Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 21.	12. Employing woman within four weeks after child-birth.	1	0 10 0	1 5 6
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ Joseph Chester, Black Carr Mill, Trawden, near Colne, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Colne County Police Court, February 24.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	4	1 0 0	1 15 6
§ Jesse Simpson, Albion Mill, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	2 16 0
§ Blakey & Bibby, Gannow Shed, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 2 6
§ Bradshaw & Co., Ltd., Spa Mill, Padiham, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley County Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 6 0
§ Hollingreave Mill Co., Ltd., Clifton Shed, Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 29.	Do. do.	5	1 0 0	3 10 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
J. Wild & Co., Ltd., Falcon St., Oldham. <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, March 25.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
R. & J. Greenhalgh, Brook St., Oldham, <i>Bolt and Rivet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
J. Helliwell, Arthur St., Bury, <i>Brewer, F.</i> ..	Bury Borough Police Court, April 8.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	—	0 5 0
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
George Crane, Foreman to W. H. Duckworth, Shaw, <i>Firewood Maker, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, December 1.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector.	1	—	0 10 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
J. Helliwell, Arthur St., Bury, <i>Brewer, F.</i> ..	Bury Borough Police Court, April 8.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1a	—	0 7 6
Thos. Wormald, Mumps, Oldham, <i>Stone Dresser, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 16 6
J. & A. Entwistle, Brick House Mill, Bury. <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 6
G. Metcalf & Co., Milnrow, near Rochdale, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, November 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
J. Schofield & Co., Townhouse Mills, Little-borough, near Manchester, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 6
J. Platt, Swan Place, John St., Rochdale, <i>Machinist, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 11 6
Alcock & Co., Hudcar, Bury, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, March 11.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1	0 10 0	0 17 6
J. Kershaw & Co., Brookfield Mills, Little-borough, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, March 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 19 6
W. Hoyle & Co., Spring Mills, Tottington, near Bury, Lanc., <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury County Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1b	1 0 0	1 6 6
A. L. Milne, Higginshaw, Oldham, <i>Brick Maker, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1c	40 0 0	1 3 0
Norris Bros., Well Meadow Mills, Heywood, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Heywood Borough Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	1 5 6
The Rossendale Industrial Co., Ltd., Bacup, <i>Cotton Spinners and Weavers, F.</i>	Bacup Borough Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1d	0 10 0	1 16 6
James Matthews, New Barn Lane, Rochdale, Self-actor Minder employed by The Standard Co., Rochdale, <i>Cotton Manufacturers F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, March 10.	6. Allowing a man to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1e	—	—
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
J. Wild & Co., Ltd., Falcon St., Oldham, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, March 25.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
Cunliffe & Jackson, River St., Rochdale, <i>Curriers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, April 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 7 0

a.—Ordered to fence and pay the costs only.

b.—The injured man had been compensated by the firm.

c.—In this case a man fell into some unfenced millgearing and was killed. The fine has been paid to the mother of the deceased.

d.—As the defendants' solicitor gave an undertaking that the injured person should receive not less than £75, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.

e.—Dismissed, although the Bench thought it a proper case to bring before them.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding—<i>cont.</i>			
B. & J. Dykes, Bury Ground, Bury, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, May 20.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
S. Cook & Co., Brook St., Bury, <i>Heald and Reed Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Lucas & Sons, Ltd., Chesham Works, Bury, <i>Hai Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Thos. Melloden & Co., Moorside, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
Levi Lumb, Spotland, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 9 0
Kershaw & Sons, Spotland Bridge, Rochdale, <i>Machinists, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 8 0
J. & W. McNaught, Crawford St., Rochdale, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 8 0
Prince of Wales Spinning Co., Ltd., Vulcan St., Oldham, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, April 28.	2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1a	—	—
Do. do.	Do	3. Failure to provide or use fans, &c. to prevent inhalation of dust or fumes.	1a	—	—
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
W. H. Duckworth Moss Hey, Shaw, <i>Firewood Maker, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, December 1.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1b	—	—
Robert Rothwell, Hill St., Cheetham St., Rochdale, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, May 12.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Do. do.	Do.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
The Highfield Cotton Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Heywood, <i>F.</i>	Heywood Borough Police Court, January 13	5. Employing child at meal times	1	—	0 9 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
J. Wild & Co., Ltd., Falcon St., Oldham, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, March 25.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
J. Nicholls & Son, Henry St., Rochdale, <i>Stone Dressers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
S. Cook & Co., Brook St., Bury, <i>Machinists, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, July 5.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	1 13 0
J. Leech, Longdinend, Littleborough, <i>Wool Fuller, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, September 15.	Do. do.	3	0 10 6	1 11 0
Nuttall & Co., Yorkshire St., Rochdale, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	1 1 0
The Belgian Mills Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, March 24.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	5	2 10 0	2 12 6
Do. do.	Royton County Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	3 10 0

a.—Dismissed. In giving his decision the Chairman remarked that the sections of the Acts (1878, ss. 3, 36, and 1895, s. 33) were very obscure.

b.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Royton Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, July 7.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	3	3 0 0	1 19 0
Wm. Taylor, Longfield Mill, Watersheddings, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	2 8 0
Oak Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dawson Hill Mills, Heywood, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Heywood Borough Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
Saml. Hadfield, Rochdale Road, Shaw, Operative employed by James Taylor, Lyon Mill, Shaw, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, January 6.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	—	0 7 0
		S. Occupation.			
Alfred Kershaw, Lake Terrace, Shore, Littleborough, Minder in the employ of E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Shore Mills, Littleborough, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, January 6.	3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	0 5 0	1 6 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
The Belgian Mills Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, March 24.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	5	2 10 0	2 12 6
Moorfield Spinning Co., Ltd., Shaw, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	5	1 5 0	3 5 10
Royton Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 19 0
*The Belgian Mills Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	17	17 0 0	11 1 0
Garfield Spinning Co., Ltd., Newhey, Milnrow, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, July 28.	Do. do.	25	5 0 0	15 7 0
Wm. Taylor, Longfield Mill, Watersheddings, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 12 0
Oak Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dawson Hill Mills, Heywood, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Heywood Borough Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	2 6 6
Clegg & Sons, Shore Mills, Littleborough, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, January 27.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 5 0	0 15 16
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
C. Walmsley & Co., Ltd., Elton, Bury, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, October 9.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	2 0 0	0 12 6
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ The Rawtenstall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Irwell Mill, Clough Fold, Manchester, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rawtenstall County Police Court, February 11.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	4	0 10 0	2 12 0
§ Ramsbottom & Hitchon, Moss Bridge Mill, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	4	0 8 0	2 3 0
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.			
§ W. & J. Holden, Alexandra Mill, Crawshaw-booth, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rawtenstall Borough Police Court, November 18.	1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	1	5 0 0	0 11 6
§ Milnes Brother and Hoyle, Egyptian Mill, Elton, Bury, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 7 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIV.—SALFORD DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Thos. Wrigley, Brindle Heath Yard, Pendleton, <i>Brick Maker, F.</i>	Salford Borough Court, October 29.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
† T. A. Lever, Exchange Approach, Salford, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, April 9.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
† Hudson Treveling & Co., Pine St., Salford, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 4 0
John Thom, Canal Works, Patricroft, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Court, April 12.	Do. do.	2	0 2 6	0 11 3
J. O. Latham & Co., Sussex St., Salford, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Salford Borough Court, May 19.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	0 9 6
Wm. Hall & Sons, Worsley Road, Patricroft, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
George Newton, Union St. West, Oldham, <i>Brass Founders, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, December 27.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Oldham Velvet Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Falcon Mills, Oldham, <i>F.</i>	Oldham (Chadderton) County Police Court, July 19, and Royton County Police Court, July 21.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	0 5 0	1 1 0
S. Z. de Ferranti, Ltd., Crown Works, Hollinwood, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1b	5 0 0	0 12 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Samuel Walker, Grange Mills, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Court, October 21.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Alfred Mellor, North St. Millis, Oldham, <i>Cotton Reeler, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, December 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
E. Warburton & Sons, Pole Lane, Unsworth, near Bury. <i>Wheelwrights, F.</i>	Bury County Police Court, May 20.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Wm. Hall & Sons, Worsley Road, Patricroft, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Court, October 25.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
† T. A. Lever, Exchange Approach, Salford, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, April 9.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	1 10 0	1 2 0
† Hudson, Treveling & Co., Pine St., Salford, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 8 6
John Thom, Canal Works, Patricroft, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Court, April 12.	Do. do.	2	0 2 6	0 11 3
J. O. Latham & Co., Sussex St., Salford, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Salford Borough Court, May 19.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	0 9 6

a.—The Bench at Chadderton decided to give their decision at the Royton Court on the Wednesday following, hence the two Courts and the two days. The firm are paying the injured woman £50 and all expenses.

b.—In this case the firm had compensated the parents of the injured young person, and had also arranged for the lad's permanent employment with them.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIV.—SALFORD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
Herbert Kenyon, Sherborne St., Prestwich, <i>Joiner and Contractor, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, Octo- ber 22.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
E. J. Dugdill & Co., Oldham Road, Failsworth, <i>Electrical Engineers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, De- cember 23.	Do. do.	1	—	0 10 0
George Newton, Union St. West, Oldham, <i>Brass Founder, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, De- cember 27.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
A. J. Stewart, Croft St. Mills, Pendleton, <i>Fringe Cutter, F.</i>	Salford Borough Court, May 19.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	5	2 4 0	0 17 0
Victoria Smallwares Co., Ltd., Victoria Mills, Besses-o'-th'-Barn, Whitfield, <i>Small- wares Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury County Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	3	—	1 14 10
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
A. J. Stewart, Croft St. Mills, Pendleton, <i>Fringe Cutter, F.</i>	Salford Borough Court, May 19.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	5	1 4 0	0 17 0
Jas. D. Darbyshire, 41, Oldfield Road, Salford, <i>Cotton Reeler, W.</i>	Bury County Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	8	2 7 0	1 4 6
Victoria Smallwares Co., Ltd., Victoria Mills, Besses-o'-th'-Barn, Whitfield, <i>Small- wares Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 8
Siggers & Co., 336, Regent Road, Salford, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Salford Borough Court, December 22.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
The Neville Mill Co., Ltd., Neville Mills, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Court, July 15.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	20	10 0 0	8 0 0
Olive Spinning Co., Ltd., Olive Mills, Old- ham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Court, July 22.	Do. do.	20	10 0 0	8 0 0
Hope Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Failsworth, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, De- cember 23.	Do. do.	5	1 0 0	1 8 0

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
H. Glaskie, Berkeley St., Strangeways, Man- chester, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 19.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 16 6
J. Matthews, Talbot St., Moss Side, Man- chester, <i>Baby Linen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, March 25.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Miss A. E. Benson, 65 & 67, Bury New Road, Manchester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
*Boydell Bros., 10, New Market Lane, Man- chester, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Middleton Jones & Co., Ltd., Chorlton St., Manchester, <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
Ada Ashton, 60 Swan St., Manchester, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 10 0
R. C. Allan, 26, Chapman St., Hulme, Man- chester, <i>Retail Tailor, employing out-workers only.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, March 31.	5. Failure to keep list of out- workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		I.—GENERAL—cont.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. —cont.			
John Mather, 46, King St. West Manchester, Retail Tailor, W.	Manchester City Police Court, April 21.	5. Failure to keep list of out- workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1a	1 10 0	0 14 0
Isaac Forth, Pine St., York St., Manchester, Skirt Manufacturer, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
Bond & Hirst, 35, Dale St., Manchester, Blouse Manufacturers, W.	Manchester City Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 14 0
T. McArd & Son, 30, Cornbrook Park Road, Manchester, Cabinet Makers, F.	Manchester County Police Court, Decem- ber 16.	6. Failure to keep register of acci- dents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
The Globe Mattress Co., Commercial St., Manchester, Wire Mattress Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, March 31.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	2 0 0	0 11 6
Nicholson & Sons, Mosley St., Manchester, Tailors, W.	Manchester City Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Hotsan, Houston & Co., 3, City Road, Man- chester, Packing Case Makers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
John Sutton, Bristol St., Hulme, Manchester, Tin Plate Worker, F.	Manchester City Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
R. W. Collin, Marson St., Warrington, Builder, F.	Warrington Borough Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 12 6
Barnes & Son, Ellesmere St., Hulme, Man- chester, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
James Salt, Devonshire Works, Buxton, Con- structor of new building at Levenshulme, F.	Manchester County Police Court, Sep- tember 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 19 0
Burtles Tate & Co., German St., Manchester, Glass Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, July 14.	9. Failure to notify case of lead, phosphorous, or arsenic poisoning, or anthrax.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Chris. Wood, Ltd., 25, Portland St., Man- chester, Lappers, &c. of Cloth, F.	Manchester City Police Court, April 21.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1b	2 0 0	0 14 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Sands & Sons, Northwich, Cheshire, Engineers, F.	Northwich County Police Court, March 30.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 3 6	0 18 6
H. & J. Knowles, Fennel St., Manchester, Machinists, F.	Manchester City Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
Geo. Chadwick & Co., Clayton Lane, Man- chester, Dyers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 8 6
Stockton Heath Forge Co., Stockton Heath, near Warrington, Spade Manufacturers, F.	Daresbury County Petty Sessions, June 29.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 6
Richd. Rowbotham, Palmerston St., Man- chester, Iron Founder, F.	Manchester City Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
J. C. & R. Tidswell, Palmerston St., Man- chester, Tool Makers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
R. Heaton, off Winwick St., Warrington, Fire- wood Manufacturer, F.	Warrington Borough Police Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
John Harrison, Levenshulme, near Man- chester, Brickmaker, F.	Manchester County Police Court, Sep- tember 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Melland & Coward, Ltd., Ardwick, Man- chester, Cotton Dyers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 8 6

a.—Defendant had been previously cautioned. He now advanced the excuse that he had very few outworkers at the time the list was due, but he engaged more a few weeks afterwards when he sent in the list. The Stipendiary Magistrate expressed the opinion that the apparent objects of the Statute would be more efficiently attained by making it incumbent on employers to send particulars of outworkers at the time of their engagement.

b.—Full penalty. Occupiers had neglected to reply to departmental communications.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery—<i>cont.</i>			
Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Gorton Mills, near Manchester, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, January 21.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	2 0 0	4 3 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Morgan & Son, Miles Platting, Manchester, <i>Lampwick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, March 10.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 11 6
Noah Proffit, Rush Green, Lymm, Cheshire, <i>Fustian Cutter, F.</i>	Lymm County Police Court, May 21.	Do. do	1b	0 5 0	—
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
†Pritchard Street Shirt Manufacturing Company (J. P. Hallett & Company), Pritchard St., Manchester, <i>F.</i>	Manchester City Police March 12.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
*Wm. Millward, Levenshulme, Manchester, <i>Rug Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Hallam & Windle, 14, Portland St., Manchester, <i>Pattern Card Makers, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, March 10.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Elizabeth Woodhead, Lymm, Cheshire, <i>Fustian Cutter, F.</i>	Lymm County Police Court, March 19.	Do. do.	1	0 4 6	0 15 6
Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, <i>Soap Manufacturers, F.</i>	Warrington Borough Police Court, March 26.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington, <i>Wire Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
M. J. Challenor, 39, Bath St., Hulme, Manchester, <i>Baby Linen Manufacturers, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 0 6
Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Lower Cambridge St., Manchester, <i>India Rubber Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
R. Gibson & Sons, Erskine St., Hulme, Manchester, <i>Lozenge Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, April 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Atlas Engineering Co., Levenshulme, Manchester, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, June 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
Mrs. M. McClelland, 247, Waterloo Road, Manchester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 14 0
Morris Jenkins, 18, Thorniley Brow, Manchester, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Middleton Jones & Co., Chorlton St., Manchester, <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
Macks, Ltd., Rylands St., Ardwick, Manchester, <i>Abrated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	6	6 0 0	3 9 0
James Platt & Son, Turner St., Warrington, <i>Fustian Cutters, F.</i>	Warrington Borough Police Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
The Manchester Central Packing Company, 44 and 46, Princess St., Manchester, <i>Makers-up and Packers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	2d	—	—
John Rabbitt, Barry St., Warrington, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Warrington Borough Police Court, September 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6
Littlewood & Son, 43, Swan St., Manchester, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 18.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0

a.—This case had been adjourned for a decision of the Higher Courts. The Stipendiary declined to inflict the larger penalty under sec. 82 of the 1878 Act, saying he thought that compensation, if any be due, should be sought in another Court. H.M. Inspector was allowed £3 13s. extra costs, which had been incurred chiefly for expert evidence at previous hearing.

b.—No costs charged as occupier is very poor. He had complied with the Act the day after the Inspector visited.

c.—Dismissed. H.M. Junior Inspector gave evidence that he saw the young person working at 5.30 a.m., but she swore she was not working when the Inspector called, and did not commence before 6 a.m.

d.—Dismissed, the Stipendiary agreeing with the defence that the operations of hooking, lapping, and making-up and packing, which only were carried on by the defendants, did not constitute their place a factory unless bleaching or dyeing were also carried on there. This decision was reversed by the High Court to which a case was stated by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eliza A. Whalley, 71, Meadow St., Moss Side, Manchester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, September 2.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 6 0	1 8 0
H. Pinkerton, Sackville St., Manchester, <i>Pattern Card Maker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Alice & Ada Cragg, 18, Victoria Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 13.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 11 8
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
John Feagan, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, <i>Lithographer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, January 20.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
Rimell & Stockwell, 405, Oxford St., Manchester, <i>Fork Pie Bakers, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, February 24.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Wm. Highfield, Newfield, Lymm, <i>Fustian Cutter, F.</i>	Lymm County Police Court, March 19.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 14 6
W. C. Jones, Ltd., Collyhurst Road, Manchester, <i>Cleaning Waste Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	2 16 0
Thomas Clark, 180, Stockport Road, Manchester, <i>Cycle Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, April 30.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 6
Lilley & Co., Lilley St., Queen's Road, Manchester, <i>Starch Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
John Bolton, Turner St., Warrington, <i>Fustian Cutter, F.</i>	Warrington Borough Police Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
James Platt & Son, Turner St., Warrington, <i>Fustian Cutters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2a	—	—
Jane A. Ridley, 108, Cornbrook St., Stretford, Manchester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, June 15.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 10 0	1 7 0
Mary A. Cain, 179, York St., Hulme, Manchester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
The Brook Steam Laundry Co., Timperley, Cheshire, <i>Launderers, F.</i>	Sale County Police Court, August 16.	5. Employing woman beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	4b	1 10 0	2 10 6
Isaac Jacobson, 21, Bury New Road, Manchester, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 16.	9. Employing woman at night	1	1 1 0	0 11 6
Alice & Ada Cragg, 18, Victoria Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Emanuel Seligson, 3b, Bent St., Cheetham, Manchester, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 18.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	0 5 0	0 7
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
W. & T. Ashworth, Crumpsall Vale Dye Works, Manchester, <i>Dyers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, February 24.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1c	—	—
John Melbourne, Wilderspool Causeway, Warrington, <i>Brass Founder, F.</i>	Warrington Borough Police Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Carter & Co., Holt Town, Manchester, <i>Brass Founders, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
Pomona Chemical Co., Ltd., Cornbrook, Manchester, <i>Chemical Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, December 7.	Do. do.	1d	5 0 0	0 15 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ Alexr. Bedell & Co., Daisy Bank Mill, Newton Heath, Manchester, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, February 17.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	7	1 15 0	1 15 0

a.—Dismissed. H.M. Junior Inspector gave evidence that he saw the women working at 5.30 a.m., but they swore they were not working when the Inspector called, and that they did not commence before 6 a.m.

b.—One case dismissed, as the woman's evidence did not agree with her previous declaration.

c.—Dismissed on the ground that the special rules did not apply to the particular operation cited. Evidence sworn in Court differed from information obtained by P.M. Junior Inspector at the factory.

d.—A fatal accident had occurred through an unfenced vat. The deceased had no dependent relatives and the defendants had defrayed expenses of interment, &c.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XVI.—BOLTON DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Peter Shippobottam, Croston St., Daubhill, Bolton, <i>Joiner and Builder, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, September 6.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Jas. Ford, Barncroft St., Farnworth, near Bolton, <i>Bolt Maker, F.</i>	Bolton County Police Court, March 4.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Peter Shippobottam, Croston St., Daubhill, Bolton, <i>Joiner and Builder, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Peter Shippobottam, Croston St., Daubhill, Bolton, <i>Joiner and Builder, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, September 6.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
Robert Peers, Greenheys Mill, Little Hulton, near Bolton, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bolton County Police Court, September 27.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	1 0 0	0 14 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
*Wm. Lord & Son, Moncrieffe St., Bolton, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, March 4.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Henry Hollins & Co., Rose Hill Mill, Bolton, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
Henry Leigh & Sons, Orlando St., Bolton, <i>Iron Hammer Makers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
W. H. Baker, Clayton St., Wigan, <i>Iron-founder, F.</i>	Wigan Borough Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Wm. Woods & Son, Trencherfield Mill, Wigan, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wigan Borough Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Ed. Makin, Jnr. & Co., Ainsworth, near Bolton, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury County Police Court, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
Crook Bros., Denmark Mill, Moses Gate, near Bolton, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Bolton County Police Court, September 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
Isaiah Dootson, Bridgeman Place, Bolton, <i>Leather Dresser, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, November 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Thos. Worthington, 233, Church St., West-houghton, <i>Clogger, W.</i>	Bolton County Police Court, March 22.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
		M. Occupation.			
Jane Arkwright, Operative Weaver, employed by Taylor Bros., Victoria Mills, Wigan, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wigan Borough Police Court, April 1.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Charles Turner, Minder, employed by J. Marsden & Sons, No. 1, Albion Mills, Lake St., Bolton, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, December 30.	3. Allowing child to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	0 10 0	0 17 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Peter Shippobottam, Croston St., Daubhill, Bolton, <i>Joiner and Builder, F.</i>	Bolton Borough Police Court, September 6.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
Johnson & Son, Small Brook, West Leigh, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leigh County Police Court, October 4.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6

a.—The defendant had paid £50 to the representatives of deceased.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XVI.—BOLTON DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS— cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Thos. Worthington, 233, Church St., West- houghton, Clogger, W.	Bolton County Police Court, March 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
M. Hughes, Wallgate, Wigan, Confectioner, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
E. H. Monks, Scholes, Wigan, Baker, W. ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
S. Piggins, Millgate, Wigan, Baker, W. . . .	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 11 6
Joseph Rylance, Newton-le-Willows, Glass Bottle Maker, F.	Newton - le - Willows County Police Court, July 10.	2. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 0	0 14 6
John Docherty, Newton-le-Willows, Glass Bottle Maker, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 6
Wigan Rolling Mill Co., Pagefield, near Wigan, F.	Wigan Borough Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
		S. Occupation.			
James Croston, Minder, employed by J. & J. Hayes, Victoria Mills, West Leigh, Cotton Spinners, F.	Leigh County Police Court, December 13.	3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and tra- versing parts of a machine.	1a	—	—
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
M. Hughes, Wallgate, Wigan, Confectioner, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, April 1.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Wm. McLellan, Dicconsen St., Wigan, Tailor, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	5	2 0 0	3 2 6
Joseph Wright & Son, 55, Standishgate, Wigan, Tailor, W	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 10 6
John Wintersgill, 17, King St., Wigan, Tailor, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, November 4.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 4 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§Ormroy, Hardcastle & Co., Ltd., Sovereign Mill, Bolton, Cotton Spinners and Manu- facturers, F.	Bolton Borough Police Court, August 9.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to sup- ply them in legal manner.	1	0 10 0	0 19 0
§Ormroy, Hardcastle & Co., Ltd., George Mill, Bolton, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.	Do	Do. do	2	—	0 14 0

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
W. & H. Gates, 51, Mersey View, Blundellsand, near Liverpool, Laundry Occupiers, W.	Liverpool County Police Court, March 2.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 6 10
Sgal & Co., 33, King St., Liverpool, Rubber Cutters, &c., F.	Liverpool City Police Court, March 10.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Hallas & Co., 10, Sandon Terrace, Liverpool, Dressmakers, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, July 7.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
* King & Heywood, Scotland Road, Liverpool, Dressmakers, W	Liverpool City Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Sgal & Co., 33, King St., Liverpool, Rubber Cutters, &c., F.	Liverpool City Police Court, March 10.	8. Failure to send notice of acci- dent.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6

a.—Dismissed. The Bench decided that the young person was working contrary to the direct instructions of his employer.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
W. & H. Gates, 51, Mersey View, Blundell-sands, near Liverpool, <i>Laundry Occupiers, W.</i>	Liverpool County Police Court, March 2.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Susan Diserens, 207, Lord St., Southport, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Southport Borough Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
James Elmore, Birkenhead Road, Seacombe, Cheshire, <i>Brickmaker, W.</i>	Liscard County Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Raffie & Campbell, 25, Shaw St., Liverpool, <i>Builders, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, April 28.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Smalley, Rice & Evans, 41, Stanhope St., Liverpool, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, March 3.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Sgal & Co., 33, King St., Liverpool, <i>Rubber Cutters, &c., F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, March 10.	2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Thomas Hands, 16, Surrey St., Bootle, <i>Glass Bottle Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bootle Borough Police Court, May 21.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Cannington, Shaw & Co., Sherdley Works, St. Helens, <i>Glass Bottle Makers, F.</i>	St. Helens Borough Police Court, December 24.	2. Employing child at night ..	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
George Swift, The Temple, Liverpool, <i>Mosaic Worker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, January 13.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
J. Sullivan & Co., 94, Derby Road, Bootle, <i>Upholsterers, F.</i>	Bootle Borough Police Court, May 21.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
*King & Heywood, Scotland Road, Liverpool, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
W. H. Fleming, 69, Cayneau St., Liverpool, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Taylor & Liptrot, 1, Hoghton St., Southport, <i>Venetian Blind Makers, W.</i>	Southport Borough Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 1 0
"The Chester Chronicle" Fletchers Buildings, Chester, <i>Newspaper Printers, F.</i>	Chester City Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	4	0 4 0	2 16 0
Gledsdale & Jennings, Stanley St., Liverpool, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Wm. James Glover & Co., Glover St., St. Helens, <i>Wire Drawers, F.</i>	St. Helens Borough Police Court, October 22.	Do. do.	6	0 5 6	1 7 0
Margaret L. Corlett, 82, Crown St., Liverpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Wm. Henry Evans & Son, Bank Place, Fore-gate St., Chester, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Chester City Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
Frederick Gresswell, 9, Bold St., Southport, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Southport Borough Police Court, November 22.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop, and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0

a.—The defendant proved to be in prison for Contempt of Court, and was also said to have had his goods sold up. H. M. Inspector therefore withdrew the case and paid costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> B. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
E. & E. Horridge, 12, Irlam Road, Bootle, Confectioners, W.	Bootle Borough Police Court, May 21.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Fanny Weston, 483, New Chester Road, Rockferry, Birkenhead, Dressmaker, W.	Birkenhead Borough Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	2	0 7 0	0 13 0
Mary Frazer, 429, New Chester Road, Rockferry, Birkenhead, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 3 6	0 6 6
Emily Baker, 130, Bedford St. South, Liverpool, Dressmaker, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
The British Workman Public House Co., 2, Marybone, Liverpool, Bakers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, April 14.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Edward Fazakesley, 52, Great Homer St., Liverpool, Confectioner, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Susan Diserens, 207, Lord Street, Southport, Confectioner, W.	Southport Borough Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
Lardelli & Steffani, 30, Scarisbrick Avenue, Southport, Confectioners, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
The Lancashire Confectionery Co., Lear Road, Liverpool, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, July 28.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	1 2 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
George Swift, The Temple, Liverpool, Mosaic Worker, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, January 13.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	1 0 0	1 2 0
Jacob Reed, 50a, Lord St., Liverpool, Tailor, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 16 6
Joseph Buck, 1, Brown St., Liverpool, Tailor, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 16 6
Maurice Davies, 15, Russell St., Liverpool, Tailor, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
J. Sullivan & Co., 94, Derby Road, Bootle, Upholsterers, F.	Bootle Borough Police Court, May 21.	Do. do.	4	—	1 8 0
Annie Devane, 182, Burlington St., Liverpool, Dressmaker, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 16 6
Hallas & Co. 10, Sandon Terrace, Liverpool, Dressmakers, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 10 0
Margt. L. Corlett, 82, Crown St., Liverpool, Dressmaker, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Fanny Weston, 483, New Chester Road, Rockferry, Birkenhead, Dressmaker, W.	Birkenhead Borough Police Court, July 23.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 3 6	0 6 6
Mary Frazer, 429, New Chester Road, Rockferry, Birkenhead, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 7 0	0 13 0
Mary & Clare Finnerty, 116, Bedford St. South, Liverpool, Dressmakers, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Emily Baker, 130, Bedford St. South, Liverpool, Dressmaker, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 16 6
Edward Fazakesley, 52, Great Homer St., Liverpool, Confectioner, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, May 19.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
C. J. Lee & Co., 449, Smithdown Road, Liverpool, Confectioners, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 16 6
Gledsdale & Jennings, Stanley St., Liverpool, Printers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, August 11.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	1a	1 0 0	0 7 6

a.—A deduction of 8d. was made from the wages of an apprentice because it was alleged he made a mistake in setting up a card.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

II.—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
H. Shaw, Dukinfield, <i>Brewer, F.</i>	Dukinfield County Police Court, May 27.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1a	0 5 0	0 13 6
The Ashton-under-Lyne Cycle Co., Ltd., Market Avenue, Ashton, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Court, May 31.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 11 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding, &c.			
"Ashton Herald" Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Cross Street, Ashton, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Court, May 31.	2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1c	—	0 8 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Valley Mills Co., Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Mossley Borough Police Court, May 27.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	6	0 15 0	2 5 0
		S. Occupation.			
Bannerman Mills Co., Ltd., North End Mill, Stalybridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stalybridge Borough Police Court, November 8.	3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	0 5 0	1 1 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Joseph Lingard, Slate Lane, Audenshaw, <i>Cotton Wadding Manufacturer, F.</i>	Ashton County Police Court, October 13.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2d	6 0 0	1 6 0
Valley Mills Co., Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Mossley Borough Police Court, May 27.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	4	0 10 0	1 10 0
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
G. & E. Higginbottom, New Mills, <i>Chemical Manufacturers, F.</i>	New Mills County Police Court, February 17.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	2	3 0 0	0 19 0
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.			
§ John Wood & Brothers, Limited, Glossop, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glossop Borough Police Court, November 15.	1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	3e	5 0 0	0 15 0

XIX.—STOCKPORT DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Slack Mills Co., Ltd., Godley, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, May 13.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0

a.—Additionally ordered to conform within one month.

b.—The Bench made an order for the fencing to be completed within seven days, under a penalty of £1 per day thereafter.

c.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been done.

d.—H.M. Inspector was obstructed on entry.

e.—Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIX.—STOCKPORT DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Providence Mill, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, May 20.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 9 0
John Godwin, Athey St., Macclesfield, <i>Card Cutter, F.</i>	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 12 0
Crewe Co-operative Society, Ltd., Market St., Crewe, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Crewe Borough Police Court, May 18.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	—	0 4 6
* A. Heap & Co., Mill St., Nantwich, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Nantwich County Petty Sessions Court, December 20.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 5 6
Harry Sainter, Portwood, Stockport, <i>Saw-miller, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, November 12.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	—	0 12 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Wm. Watson & Co., Ltd., Handforth, near Stockport, <i>Calico Printers, F.</i>	Stockport County Petty Sessions, March 25.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
Gibraltar Mill Co., Ltd., Hyde, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Petty Sessions Court, September 16.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	—	0 10 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
* R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Providence Mill, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde County Police Court, February 11.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1b	0 5 0	2 8 0
Macqueen & Co., Bredbury, Stockport, <i>Hat Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockport County Petty Sessions, March 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Drey, Simpson & Co., Reddish, Stockport, <i>Fustian Cutters, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Coop & Co., Ltd., Camm St., Crewe, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Crewe Borough Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1c	—	0 4 6
Wilmot Eardley, Chesterbridge, Crewe, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1c	—	0 10 6
Macclesfield Fustian Cutting Society, Ltd., Macclesfield, <i>Fustian Cutters and Finishers, F.</i>	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, April 7.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Thos. Rivett, Ltd., Newton St. Mill, Stockport, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Rivett & Scott, Coronation St., Stockport, <i>Rope Spinners, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 5.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
The Slack Mills Co., Ltd., Godley, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 13 6
R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Providence Mill, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 18 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
* R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Providence Mill, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, May 20.	10. Employing child on successive Saturdays.	2	0 5 0	0 18 0

a.—As the non-fencing of the wheels appeared a pure oversight, and the firm agreed to pay the injured man a sum exceeding the maximum penalty, the case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—The Justices made an order on 1st October 1896 requiring defendants to limewash the factory within one month. The defendants washed the ceilings down with lime-water on 12th October 1896, and came before the Court claiming that the order had been obeyed—as a certain amount of lime was held in solution in the water which washed the ceilings. The Justices held that lime-water washing was not limewashing as required by the Act; they would however only inflict a small penalty, and on the remarks made by the defending solicitor said they would be willing to state a case if required for the High Court.

c.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIX.—STOCKPORT DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		M. Occupation.			
Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., India Mills, Stockport, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 14.	2 Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	2	0 5 0	1 6 0
T. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Meadow Mills, Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Petty Sessions Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
John Godwin, Athey St., Macclesfield, <i>Card Cutter, F.</i>	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, November 8.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 13 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Isaac Phillips, 4, Eryngo Street, Stockport, Operative Spinner for John Mellor, Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Petty Sessions January 29.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Robert Hulme, 39, Read St., Stockport, Operative Spinner for John Mellor, <i>F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
William Mathers, 19, Higher Hillgate, Stockport, Operative Spinner for John Mellor, <i>F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Battersby & Co., Offerton Lane, Stockport, <i>Hat Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, March 29.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	1 16 0
Walter Button, Borough Foundry, Crewe, <i>Iron-founder and Engineer, F.</i>	Crewe Borough Police Court May 18.	Do. do.	1	—	0 4 6
Hannah Carter, Prince Albert St., Crewe, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 6
Edward Rainbow Hill, Rainbow St., Crewe, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Crewe Borough Petty Sessions Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 15 7
W. T. Walker, 43, Milton Place, Stockport, Operative Cotton Twiner for S. Bunting & Co., <i>F.</i>	Stockport Borough Petty Sessions, January 29.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Samuel Platt, 15, Swaine St., Stockport, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 5.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
Solomon Isaacs, 17, Queen St. West, Stockport, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
Louis Solomons, Ann's Court, Queen St. West, Stockport, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Geo. Hamlett & Sons, Winsford, <i>Salt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Winsford County Petty Sessions, June 14.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 15 0	1 5 0
* The Palmer Mills Co., Ltd., Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Petty Sessions Court, December 22.	Do. do.	3a	1 0 0	0 19 0
H. Oram & Sons, Bridge St., Buxton, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Buxton County Police Court, September 4.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	8	4 0 0	5 2 0
The Vernon Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, August 16.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	4	1 0 0	2 10 0
The Palmer Mills Co., Ltd., Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	3 15 0
Isaac Pearson, Ltd., Churchgate, Stockport, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, November 12.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	2 2 0
H. & R. Lees, Godley, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Petty Sessions Court, November 25.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 4 0

a—Two cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XIX.—STOCKPORT DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—cont. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. —cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
H. Oram & Sons, Bridge St., Buxton, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Buxton County Police Court, September 4.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	4	2 0 0	3 4 0
Samuel Platt, 15, Swaine St., Stockport, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 5.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Solomon Isaacs, 17, Queen St. West, Stockport, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Harrison & Camm, Ltd., The Holmes, Rotherham, <i>Railway Wagon Builders, F.</i>	Rotherham Borough Petty Sessions Court, April 15.	1. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 1 0	0 8 6
* W. F. Brooke & Co., Millgate, Rotherham, <i>Electro Bronzers, F.</i>	Rotherham Borough Police Court, September 23.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 6
Geo. Binns, Moorhead, Sheffield, <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, November 8.	5. Failure to keep list of out-workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1a	0 6 0	0 6 0
Wm. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Charlotte St., Sheffield, <i>File Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	0 6 0	0 6 0
Allen & Darwin, Arundel Street, Sheffield, <i>Electroplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	0 6 0	0 6 0
Sybray Hall & Co., St. Mary's Road, Sheffield, <i>Electroplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, November 10.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 6 0
Gregory & Bramall, Arundel Lane, Sheffield, <i>File Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 6 0
W. & S. Sissons, St. Mary's Road, Sheffield, <i>Electroplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 6 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
S. Marsland, Shambles St., Barnsley, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Petty Sessions Court, June 10.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Tinsley, near Rotherham, <i>Iron and Steel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rotherham County Petty Sessions Court, February 1.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1b	—	0 6 0
Corden & Co., Barton-on-Humber, <i>Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Barton-on-Humber County Police Court, December 13.	Do. do.	1c	5 0 0	0 11 0
		II.—CHILDREN. K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Harrison & Camm, Ltd., The Holmes, Rotherham, <i>Railway Wagon Builders, F.</i>	Rotherham Borough Petty Sessions Court, April 15.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
Marsden & Sons, Backfields, Sheffield, <i>Brass-founders, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1d	—	0 7 0
H. G. Long & Co., Rockingham St., Sheffield, <i>Cutlery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 20.	Do. do.	1	1 11 6	0 10 6

a.—First cases of the kind heard in Sheffield. Nominal penalty only asked for.

b.—The relatives of the deceased having received £100 from an Insurance Society, and the firm having offered to add £50 to this as an acknowledgment that the machinery should have been fenced, the case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

c.—Small penalty, owing probably to the fact that proceedings are likely to be taken under the Employers' Liability Act

d.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
* W. F. Brooke & Co., Millgate, Rotherham, <i>Electro Bronzers, F.</i>	Rotherham Borough Court, September 23	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
Reddish & Co., Drakehouse, Blighton, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Eckington County Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	3	0 1 0	1 8 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Barrow Hill, Staveley, near Chesterfield, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, May 15.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
Clay Cross Coal & Iron Co., Clay Cross, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, July 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6
Mrs. Hydes, Eldon St. North, Barnsley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Petty Sessions Court, June 24.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 2 6	0 12 6
Elizabeth Evans, worker at Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Wheatbridge Mills, Chesterfield, <i>Paper Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chesterfield Borough Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 19 6
Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Barrow Hill, Staveley, near Chesterfield, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, May 15.	9. Employing child at night	2	0 5 0	1 3 0
M. A. Clayton, Eldon St., Barnsley, <i>Sugar Boiler, W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Petty Sessions Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Harrison & Camm, Ltd., The Holmes, Rotherham, <i>Railway Wagon Builders, F.</i>	Rotherham Borough Petty Sessions Court, April 15.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	3	0 3 0	1 17 6
Drewery & Harper, Eastgate, Grimsby, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	2	0 6 0	1 9 0
G. W. Mallinson, Summer Lane, Barnsley, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Barnsley Borough Petty Sessions Court, July 8.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
Hammond Creake & Co., St. Mary's Road, Sheffield, <i>Electro-plate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	3a	1 0 0	1 8 0
Alfred Beckett & Sons, Green Lane, Sheffield, <i>Steel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Marsden & Sons, Backfields, Sheffield, <i>Brass-founders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 9 6	0 10 6
Arthur Truelove, Oxford Road, Sheffield, <i>Tin Box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	1 11 0	0 9 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
New Plastic Brick Co., Wadsley Bridge, F...	Sheffield County Police Court, April 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1b	—	—
Kelham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Kelham Island, Sheffield, <i>Steel Rollers, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
J. A. Chapman, Woodside Lane, Sheffield, <i>Tool Manufacturer, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Petty Sessions Court, April 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Barrow Hill, Staveley, near Chesterfield, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, May 15.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 3 0
J. J. Kelly, Mona Foundry, Barnsley, <i>Iron-founder, F.</i>	Barnsley Borough Petty Sessions Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Albert Andrews, Manvers St., Worksop, Notts, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Worksop Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 14 6
Thos. Green, Greasborough Road, Rotherham, <i>Joiner, W.</i>	Rotherham Borough Petty Sessions Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 13 6
Clay Cross Coal & Iron Co., Clay Cross, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, July 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Wm. Cockshott, Hillfoot, Sheffield, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6

a.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs at the suggestion of the Bench.

b.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Richardson Chalmers, Bookbinding Manager for Independent Press Co., Ltd., Fargate, Sheffield, F.	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
George Bamford, Letterpress Manager for Independent Press Co., Ltd., Fargate, Sheffield, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Donoghue, 92, Division St., Sheffield, Baker, W.	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 6	0 9 6
C. H. Hattersley, Napier St., Sheffield, <i>Electro-plate Manufacturer, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Wm. Hill & Co., Hamilton St., Grimsby, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, August 19.	4. Employing young person beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 2 0	1 9 0
Gillott & Sons, Earldom St., Sheffield, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	2a	—	0 14 0
Mary Dalton, 355, Glossop Road, Sheffield, Baker, W.	Sheffield Borough Police Court, December 15.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Barrow Hill, Staveley, near Chesterfield, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, May 15.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
E. S. Annisson, New Holland, Brick and Tile Manufacturer, F.	Barton-on-Humber County Petty Sessions Court, August 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Alfred Beckett & Sons, Green Lane, Sheffield, <i>Steel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Gillott & Sons, Earldom St., Sheffield, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
S. Occupation.					
Enoch T. Bannister, Shuttlewood, Bolsover, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Petty Sessions Court, July 3.	1. Employing young person in a prohibited process.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
Moscow & Bloom, 44, Orwell St., Grimsby, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, August 19.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 0	1 9 0
Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Donoghue, 92, Division St., Baker, W.	Sheffield Borough Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 6	0 9 6
* Meeke Bros., Snig Hill, Sheffield, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, January 25.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Abraham Ososki, Scotland St., Sheffield, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Sheffield Borough Police Court, June 25.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 0 0
Moscow & Bloom, 44, Orwell St., Grimsby, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, August 19.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 6
Mary Dalton, 355, Glossop Road, Sheffield, Baker, W.	Sheffield Borough Police Court, December 15.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6

XXI.—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.					
Gilbert & Gabbitass, Waterway St., Nottingham, <i>Joiners and Builders, F.</i>	Nottingham Borough Police Court, March 31	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXI.—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Kempton & Browning, Ltd., Mount St., Nottingham, Cabinet Makers, F.	Nottingham Borough Police Court, February 22.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Henry Dobbs, Sandiacre, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Ilkeston Borough Petty Sessions, July 1.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
F. & S. Fletcher, Sandiacre, Lace Manufacturers, F.	Ilkeston Borough Petty Sessions, July 1.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
C. Harrison, Long Eaton, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Long Eaton County Police Court, February 2.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 10 0	1 2 0
W. H. Spencer, Pollard's Factory, Beeston, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Nottingham County Police Court, February 3.	Do. do.	1	—	0 10 6
S. Bestwick, Austin's Factory, Long Eaton, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Long Eaton County Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
†W. E. Meats & Co., Player's Factory, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturers, F.	Nottingham Borough Police Court, September 3.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
†George Baines, Gamble's Factory, Nottingham, Embroidery Manufacturer, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 8 0
†M. Faber & Co., Stoney St., Nottingham, Apron Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 8 0
Whiteley Stevens & Co., Stapleford, Lace Manufacturers, F.	Nottingham County Police Court, November 10.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
R. Mansfield, Roden St., Nottingham, Embroidery Manufacturer, F.	Nottingham Borough Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 8 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
John H. Gregory, Orchard's Factory, Long Eaton, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Long Eaton County Police Court, January 5.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
Wm. Jackson, Springfield Mills, Sandiacre, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Ilkeston Borough Police Court, March 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 6
H. & E. Longmire, Springfield Mills, Sandiacre, Lace Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 17 0
James Storer & Son, Whitehall's Factory, Nottingham, Hosiery Manufacturers, F.	Nottingham Borough Police Court, March 17.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 9 0
Miss Smith, 1, Wellington Circus, Nottingham, Dressmaker, W.	Nottingham Borough Police Court, July 9.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
†The "Mansfield Reporter" Co., Ltd., Church St., Mansfield, Letterpress Printers, F.	Mansfield Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Mrs. George Dales, Louth, Milliner, W.	Louth Borough Police Court, September 23.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 8 0
R. B. Earp & Son, Ltd., Goldsmith St., Nottingham, Lithographic Printers, F.	Nottingham Borough Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 8 0
Mrs. Mary Eley, Derby Road, Heanor, Lace Mender, F.	Heanor County Police Court, June 21.	2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6
†Samuel Joshua Rouse, Chamber St., Mansfield, Bootmaker, W.	Mansfield Borough Police Court, September 9.	9. Employing young person at night.	1a	—	—

a.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXI.—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Herbert Harriman, Austin's Factory, Long Eaton, <i>Lace Manufacturer, F.</i>	Long Eaton County Police Court, January 5.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
Hancock & Swain, Dakeyne St., Nottingham, <i>Lace Dressers, F.</i>	Nottingham Borough Police Court, January 6.	Do. do.	5	0 5 0	3 10 0
G. & W. N. Hicking, Queens Road, Nottingham, <i>Lace Dressers, F.</i>	Nottingham Borough Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	5a	0 5 0	3 2 6
H. Barker, Angel Row, Nottingham, <i>Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, W.</i>	Nottingham Borough Police Court, May 14.	Do. do.	6b	0 2 0	2 9 0
† Furley & Buttrum, Station Road, Nottingham, <i>Hosiery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Nottingham Borough Police Court, June 21.	2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	3	1 10 0	1 10 0
Mrs. Mary Eley, Derby Road, Heanor, <i>Lace Mender, F.</i>	Heanor County Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 7 0
Jessop & Son, King St., Nottingham, <i>Drapers and Dressmakers, W.</i>	Nottingham Borough Police Court, July 9.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	6	0 15 0	5 11 0

XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Powell & Hefford, Arbour Road, Belgrave, Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, June 4.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 14 6	0 5 6
Charles Redshaw, Canal St., South Wigston, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Leicester County Police Court, December 29.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 17 6
Abraham Simons, 9, Darwin Terrace, Derby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 14.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	2 0 0	0 12 0
Fergus Burdett & Son, 14½, Welford Road, Leicester, <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Sylvanus Hughes, 9, The Borough, Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Hinckley County Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Eleanor Farndon, 36, Castle St., Hinckley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
George Moon, 13, Castle St., Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
William Marshall, 15, Castle St., Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
W. H. Baldwin & Son, Syston Mills, Syston, <i>Leather Board Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester County Police Court, May 19.	8. Failure to send notice of accident	1	1 0 0	0 19 6
Powell & Hefford, Arbour Road, Belgrave, Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, June 4.	Do. do.	1	1 11 0	0 9 0
Cornelius W. Kilby, Norton St., Leicester, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	1 11 0	0 9 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
John Andrew Hobson, Amy St., Derby, <i>Ropemaker, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 14.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
W. Gare & Co., Sileby, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, W.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
A. Knight & Co., Sileby, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Robert Bust, Richmond Works, Stoke Golding, <i>Shoe Heel Manufacturer, F.</i>	Hinckley County Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 0

a.—The solicitor for the defence said that an alteration in the American Tariff came into force on this day, 1st April, and that the girls had been brought in early to get the work done and shipped that afternoon, whereby it would go under the old Tariff. The Magistrates looked upon this as a justification, and inflicted the nominal penalty of 1s. in each case.

b.—Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
† Eliza Ann Dando, 9, Bloomfield St., Derby, Dressmaker, W.	Derby Borough Police Court, July 20.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
† Ruth Johnson, 6, Crescent Avenue, Derby, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
Joseph Start, Hathern Road, Shepshed, Hosiery Manufacturer, F.	Loughborough County Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 9 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Tilley & Company, Sullington Road, Shepshed, Shoe Manufacturers, F.	Loughborough County Police Court, June 2.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 2 6	0 12 6
Thomas Haimes & Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Melbourne, Hosiery Manufacturers, F.	Melbourne County Police Court, July 7.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
John Andrew Hobson, Amy St., Derby, Rope-maker, W.	Derby Borough Police Court, January 14.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
Harriman & Chester, Kirkhill St., Shepshed, Needle Manufacturers, W.	Loughborough County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 12 6
W. H. Tomlinson & Co., Charnwood Road, Shepshed, Shoe Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	—
Bennett & Beeby, New St., Earl Shilton, Shoe Manufacturers, F.	Hinckley County Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Edwin Felce, Wood End, Earl Shilton, Shoe Heel Manufacturer, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Robert Bust, Richmond Works, Stoke Golding, Shoe Heel Manufacturer, F.	Hinckley County Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
Thomas Haimes & Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Melbourne, Hosiery Manufacturers, F.	Melbourne County Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
William Branston, The Green, Blaby, Shoe Manufacturer, W.	Leicester County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	3 12 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Cutting Brothers, Parliament St., Derby, Electrical Engineers, F.	Derby Borough Police Court, January 14.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Henry Smith, St. Luke St., Derby, Loom-maker, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 3 0
John Townsend, Willow St., Leicester, Shoe Manufacturer, F.	Leicester Borough Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
William Edward Lomas, 37, King St., Derby, Stone Mason, F.	Derby Borough Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Batty & Company, 74, Rutland St., Leicester, Printers, F.	Leicester Borough Police Court, May 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
W. H. Baldwin & Son, Syston Mills, Syston, Leather Board Manufacturers, F.	Leicester County Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 18 6
Robert Bust, Richmond Works, Stoke Golding, Shoe Heel Manufacturer, F.	Hinckley County Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
Thomas Haimes & Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Melbourn, <i>Hosiery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Melbourne County Police Court, July 7.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Charles Redshaw, Canal St., South Wigston, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Leicester County Police Court, December 29.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 17 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Fergus Burdett & Son, 14½, Welford Road, Leicester, <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, April 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	1 4 0
W. H. Tomlinson & Co., Charnwood Road, Shepshed, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Edwin Boothroyd, 33, St. Peters St., Derby, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 2 0
Robert Shaw, 28, Brandon St., Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 18 0
Toone & Black, South Wigston, near Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester County Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	3 10 0
William Marshall, 15, Castle St., Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Hinckley County Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 16 6
Wootton Brothers, Coalville, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Coalville Police Court, August 20.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 9 0
† Ruth Johnson, 6, Crescent Avenue, Derby, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, July 20.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 2 0	1 15 0
Simpson Lever Chain Company, Draycott, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Derby County Police Court, May 28.	7. Allowing young person to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 17 6
Edward Dutton, Charnwood Road, Shepshed, <i>Hosiery Manufacturer, F.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, September 29.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	—	0 11 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Abraham Simons, 9, Darwin Terrace, Derby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 14.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	5 0 0	0 16 0
J. & S. Harriman, Pick Street, Shepshed, <i>Hosiery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 16 0
Sylvanus Hughes, 9, The Borough, Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Hinckley County Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Eleanor Farndon, 36, Castle Street, Hinckley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
George Noon, 53, Castle Street, Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 16 0
William Marshall, 15, Castle Street, Hinckley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 6 0
John Henry Brown, 32 & 33, Market Place, Melton Mowbray, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Melton Mowbray County Police Court, November 30.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	1 3 0	0 17 0
Arthur Jarvis, 30, Market Place, Melton Mowbray, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 3 0	0 17 0
Jessie Warren, 175, Humberstone Road, Leicester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, June 4.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 12 0	0 18 0
Morris Solomon, 1½, William Street, Leicester, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 12 0	0 18 0
Jane Aldwinckle, 45, The Newarke, Leicester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 12 0	0 18 0
Abraham Simons, 9, Darwin Terrace, Derby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 14.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	2 0 0	0 11 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXIII.—STAFFORD DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† Henry Hogg & Sons, Davenshaw Mill, Buglawton, Congleton, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Congleton County Petty Sessions, December 22.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	5a	—	—
S. Greenberg, Tontine Square, Hanley, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Burslem County Police Court, June 15.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	3	—	1 19 0
S. F. Perry, Stone, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i> ..	Stone County Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
G. H. Plant, Leek, <i>Box Maker, F.</i>	Leek County Police Court, November 3.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 11 8
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
G. Goodwin & Sons, Cheddleton, Leek, <i>Flint Millers, F.</i>	Leek County Police Court, February 10.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1b	—	0 12 6
Jno. Bagnall, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Fenton County Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 18 10
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
† Henry Hogg & Sons, Davenshaw Mill, Buglawton, Congleton, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Congleton County Petty Sessions, December 22.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	3	0 12 0	0 13 0
Royal Art Pottery Co., Waterloo Works, Longton, <i>F.</i>	Fenton County Police Court, January 13.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
† Henry Hogg & Sons, Davenshaw Mill, Buglawton, Congleton, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Congleton County Petty Sessions, December 22.	Do. do.	3	0 8 6	0 7 10
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
A. Taverner, St. Paul St., Burslem, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Burslem County Police Court, June 15.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
G. H. Plant, Leek, <i>Box Maker, F.</i>	Leek County Police Court, November 3.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 11 6
Louisa Heath, Longton, Cup-handler, employed by Messrs. Bridgett & Bates, Longton, <i>China Manufacturers, F.</i>	Fenton County Police Court, January 13.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	—	0 5 0
† Grimwade Bros., Stoke Road, Shelton, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, May 17	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	1 7 8
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Royal Art Pottery Co., Waterloo Works, Longton, <i>F.</i>	Fenton County Police Court, January 13.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
Taylor & Co., Church St., Longton, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Longton County Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
† Grimwade Bros., Stoke Road, Shelton, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, May 17.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 15 4
† Henry Hogg & Sons, Davenshaw Mill, Buglawton, Congleton, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Congleton County Petty Sessions, December 22.	Do. do.	2	0 5 6	0 5 2
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Mrs. E. M. Hickson, Mill St., Congleton, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Congleton Borough Court, February 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	2 0 6

a.—Withdrawn, the Magistrates considering it desirable that other evidence besides H.M. Inspector's should have been brought forward, in face of the defendants' assertion that the entries shewn in the register had been made previous to H.M. Inspector's visit to the factory.

b.—Order made for fencing to be done within 7 days.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXIII.—STAFFORD DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS —cont. R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. —cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sarah Dayson, Furlong Lane, Burslem, Baker, W.	Burslem County Police Court, June 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1a	—	—
S. Greenberg, Tontine Square, Hanley, Tailor, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
S. Woodward, Saggar maker, employed by Benj. Robinson, Church Gresley, Earthenware Manufacturer, F.	Swadlincote County Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 0	0 11 6
† Barber & Southworth, 80, High St., Burton-on-Trent, Dressmakers, W.	Burton - on - Trent Borough Petty Sessions, July 16.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 10 0
Rhodes & Son, Liverpool Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Monumental Masons, F.	Newcastle Borough Court, August 23.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 1 0
S. F. Perry, Stone, Boot Manufacturer, F. ..	Stone County Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Hordley & Gell, Hanley, Iron-founders, F. ..	Hanley County Police Court, September 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
G. H. Plant, Leek, Box Maker, F.	Leek County Police Court, November 3.	Do. do.	3	0 1 6	0 14 6
† Barber & Southworth, 80, High St., Burton-on-Trent, Dressmakers, W.	Burton - on - Trent Borough Petty Sessions, July 16.	4. Employing young person beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	4	1 0 0	3 2 8
T. & W. Taylor, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Fustian Cutters, F.	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Court, March 10.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2	0 5 0	1 1 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Annie Clark, 9, Warburton St., Burslem, Operative Potter, employed by W. Clare, Burslem, Earthenware Manufacturer, F.	Burslem County Police Court, November 23.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1b	0 5 0	0 8 0
† Barber & Southworth, 80, High St., Burton-on-Trent, Dressmakers, W.	Burton - on - Trent Borough Petty Sessions, July 16.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 10 0	1 11 4
T. & W. Taylor, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Fustian Cutters, F.	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Court, March 10.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	2	0 5 0	1 1 0
Mrs. E. M. Hickson, Mill St., Congleton, Confectioner, W.	Congleton Borough Court, February 15.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	0 10 0	1 7 0
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
Geo. Williams, Operative Dipper, employed by J. & G. Meakin, Eagle Pottery, Hanley, Earthenware Manufacturers, F.	Hanley County Police Court, December 6.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
Jas. Powell, Operative Dipper, employed by J. & G. Meakin, Eagle Pottery, Hanley, Earthenware Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
Jas. Capewell, Operative Dipper, employed by J. & G. Meakin, Eagle Pottery, Hanley, Earthenware Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
Robinson & Son, Foley, Fenton, China Manufacturers, F.	Fenton County Police Court, January 13.	3. Neglecting to provide suitable washing convenience where any poisonous substance is used.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0

XXIV.—WALSALL DISTRICT.

		I. GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
* Leamore Brick Co., Green Lane, Walsall, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, March 29.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0

a—Dismissed.
b—Firm summoned woman as being actual offender.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXIV.—WALSALL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>			
Daniel Robinson & Sons, Albion Works, Foster Street, Darlaston, Nut and Bolt Manufacturers, F.	Wednesbury County Police Court, December 7.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
* Alice Cotton, 97, Bearwood Hill, Smethwick, Dressmaker, W.	Smethwick County Police Court, June 23.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
George Atkins, Halesowen St., Oldbury, Tailor, W.	Oldbury County Police Court, August 10.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 6
Thos. Edwin Young, 195, Soho Road, Hands- worth, Tailor, W.	Handsworth County Police Court, November 12.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Harwood & Co., Glebe Works, Glebe Street, Walsall, Saddle and Harness Makers, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, February 17.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
The Never-slip Horse-shoe Co., Charles St., Walsall, Horse-shoe Makers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 0
E. & H. Steventon, Phoenix Foundry, Phoenix St., West Bromwich, Iron-founders, F.	Wednesbury Borough Police Court, August 17.	Do do.	1a	—	—
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
E. & H. Steventon, Phoenix Foundry, Phoenix St., West Bromwich, Iron-founders, F.	Wednesbury Borough Police Court, August 17.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Abraham Burt, 33, Caldmore Road, Walsall, Tailor, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, June 30.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
John Thomas Gameson, 13a, Adam's Row, Walsall, Harness Furniture Manufacturer, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, March 15.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Josh. Noake & Son, 8, Freer St., Walsall, Harness Makers, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 6 6
George Bates, Hope Works, Selborne St., Walsall, Iron-founder, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Engineers, F...	Wednesbury County Police Court, January 19.	2. Penal compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Edwin Richards & Sons, Portway Works, Wednesbury, Coach Iron Works, F.	Wednesbury Borough Police Court, August 17.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	0 12 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Barton & Mold, Beehive Foundry, Birchills, Walsall, Iron-founders, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, September 22.	2. Employing child without certi- ficate of school attendance.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Wm. Hy. Bodin & Co., Market Place, Wednes- bury, Iron Tank Manufacturers, W.	Wednesbury Borough Police Court, February 16.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and after- noon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Benjamin Holland, Parent of child employed by W. H. Bodin & Co., Wednesbury, Iron Tank Manufacturers, W.	Wednesbury Borough Police Court, February 16.	1. Allowing child to be illegally employed.	1c	0 5 0	0 8 0

a.—Dismissed.

b.—Adjourned from June 30, to allow the engine to be properly fenced. This having been done, no penalty was inflicted.

c.—Defendant had been twice before fined by the school authorities with reference to this child; he pleaded great poverty as his excuse.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXIV.—WALSALL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
* Leamore Brick Co., Green Lane, Walsall, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, March 29.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	0 16 0
Henry Whyte, Groveland Works, Cleton St., Tipton, Engineer, F.	Wednesbury County Police Court, August 3.	Do. do	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
W. H. Holden & Co., 61, Caldmore Road, Walsall, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Joseph Tucker, Birchills Foundry, Walsall, Iron-founder, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Excelsior Steel & Iron Company, Ltd., Dial Lane, West Bromwich, Ironmasters, F.	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, October 18.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 6
Stanford Bros., Swan Inn Yard, Smethwick, Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.	Smethwick County Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
Josiah Wedge & Son, Intown Row, Lichfield St., Walsall, Harness Furniture Manufacturers, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, December 15.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Saml. Downing & Son, Richmond Iron Works, West Bromwich, Ironmasters, F.	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, March 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 1 0	1 2 0
J. & S. Roberts, Ltd., Swan Foundry, West Bromwich, Iron-founders, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
W. J. Smith, junr., Tildasley St., West Bromwich, Wheelwright, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
John Bagnall & Sons, Imperial Iron Works, Portway Road, Wednesbury, Ironmasters, F.	Wednesbury Borough Court, May 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
John Bradbury & Son, 13, Bradford St., Walsall, Harness Furniture Manufacturers, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
Alexr. Turner & Sons, Bradley, near Bilston, Earthenware Manufacturers, F.	Bilston County Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Holmes & Moss, 5, School St., Walsall, Ginger-beer Manufacturers, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Stephen Stringer, 1, Littleton St. West, Walsall, Bridle Cutter, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, September 1.	Do. do.	2a	1 0 0	0 16 6
Excelsior Steel & Iron Company, Ltd., Dial Lane, West Bromwich Ironmasters, F.	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, October 18.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
George Henry Hollier, back of 20, Lower Forster St., Walsall, Baker, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 12 6
Marinda Diana Butler, 171, High St., West Bromwich, Milliner, W.	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, January 25.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
Frederick Stevenson, 170, High St., West Bromwich, Milliner, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
James Wheatley, 237, High St., West Bromwich, Milliner, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
Amy Gill Lightbound, 223, High St., West Bromwich, Milliner, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
J. W. Danes, 218, High St., West Bromwich, Milliner, W.	West Bromwich Borough Petty Sessions, February 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
William Marklen Lester, Bradford Iron Works, Bridgeman St., Walsall, Iron-master, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 4 6
John & Jabez Whitehouse, Phoenix Foundry, Castle St., Tipton, Iron-founders, F.	Wednesbury County Police Court, October 26.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2	2 0 0	1 2 9
James Foundry Co., Bridgeman St., Walsall, Iron-founders, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, November 3.	Do. do.	3c	0 10 0	0 9 0
Daniel Robinson & Sons, Albion Works, Foster St., Darlaston, Nut and Bolt Manufacturers, F.	Wednesbury County Police Court, December 7.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 12 0
* George Howard, 103, Cooper Lane, Smethwick, Operative employed by Evered & Co., Smethwick, Brass Casters, F.	Smethwick County Police Court, March 31.	7. Allowing young person to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6

d.—Second case was at Magistrates' request withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—The question was raised by Magistrates' Clerk as to whether this would be a "second conviction" within the meaning of sec. 28, 1891 (see R 9). The case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

c.—Conviction in one case only. The other two were dismissed and costs remitted.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXIV.—WALSALL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. 1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
Abraham Burt, 33, Caldmore Road, Walsall, Tailor, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, June 30.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
The District Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Brick-house Works, Smethwick, Ironmasters, F.	Smethwick County Police Court, March 17.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 0	0 15 0
Saml. Downing & Son, Richmond Iron Works, West Bromwich, Ironmasters, F.	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, March 22.	Do. do.	1 ^a	—	—
* Alice Cottom, 97, Bearwood Hill, Smethwick, Dressmaker, W.	Smethwick County Police Court, June 23.	Do do	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
William Marklen Lester, Bradford Iron Works, Bridgeman Street, Walsall, Iron master, F.	Walsall Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Great Bridge Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., Great Bridge, Tipton, Ironmasters, F.	Wednesbury County Police Court, November 9.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 2 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Ernest Heath, Duncalfe St., Walsall, Saddlery Maker, W.	Walsall Borough Police Court, February 17.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Wm. Tench & Co., Church St., Kidderminster, Brass Finishers, F.	Kidderminster Borough Court, March 19.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Richard's Beau Ideal Cycle Co., Ltd., Frederick St., Heath Town, near Wolverhampton, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, May 26.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
T. J. Teece, 543, Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, Tailor, W.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Thos. Wesley & Sons, 74, High St., Cradley Heath, Tailors, W.	Old Hill Borough Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	1 2 6
Albert G. Aldridge, Secretary to Richard's Beau Ideal Cycle Co., Ltd., Heath Town, near Wolverhampton, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, May 26.	7. Making false entry in register or notice.	1	5 0 0	0 19 0
Wm. Edwards & Son, Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton, Edge Tool Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, February 24.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
The Haybridge Iron Co., Ltd., Haybridge, near Wellington, F.	Wellington County Police Court, March 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Clay Bros., Halesowen St., Blackheath, Rivet Manufacturers, F.	Old Hill Borough Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Jas. Birkett, Hoo Brook, near Kidderminster, Wool Spinner, F.	Kidderminster County Police Court, March 18.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 8
Mrs. Mary Ann Slater, 3, Union St., Nether-ton near Dudley, Dressmaker, W.	Dudley Borough Court, April 12.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 6

a.—Dismissed; the boy swore he was not at work before 6 a.m., although he had previously signed a declaration saying that he started at 5.30.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
T. J. Teece, 543, Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, Tailor, W.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		M. Occupation.			
T. & A. Naylor, Green St., Kidderminster, Worsted Spinners and Carpet Manufacturers, F.	Kidderminster Borough Court, August 16.	3. Allowing child to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Jackson, Beeston & Co., Globe Works, Green Lane, Wolverhampton, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, February 3.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
George Gill Mark, 23, High St., Kidderminster, Printer, F.	Kidderminster Borough Court, March 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Wm. Tench & Co., Church St., Kidderminster, Brass Finishers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 5 0
F. Postlethwaite & Co., High St., Blackheath, Screw Manufacturers, F.	Old Hill Borough Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Richard's Beau Ideal Cycle Co., Ltd., Frederick St., Heath Town, near Wolverhampton, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, May 26.	Do. do.	3	6 0 0	1 5 6
Clement Dalley & Co., Park Butts, Kidderminster, Corn Millers, F.	Kidderminster Borough Court, July 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
The Dudley Electrical Co., King St., Dudley, Electrical Engineers, F.	Dudley Borough Court, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
The Cleveland Iron Co., off Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton, Iron Rollers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, October 13.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 12 6
Wm. Travers, St. James' Square, Wolverhampton, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
James Slater, King Street, Dudley, Boot Manufacturer, F.	Dudley Borough Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
Wm. Griffiths & Sons, The Wharf, Ellesmere, Builders and Contractors, F.	Ellesmere County Police Court, November 1.	Do. do.	1 ^a	0 5 0	—
Isaiah Woodall, Porters Fields, Dudley, Fire Iron Manufacturer, F.	Dudley Borough Court, November 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
John Sheffield, East Hamlet, Ludlow, Brick Manufacturer, F.	Ludlow County Police Court, December 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Wm. Sage & Son, 540, Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, Tailor, W.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Samuel Mucklow, Newtown St., Old Hill, Rivet Manufacturer, F.	Old Hill Borough Police Court, March 10.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 18 6
The Halesowen Perambulator & Carriage Co., Ltd., Spring Hill, Halesowen, Perambulator Manufacturers, F.	Halesowen Borough Police Court, March 16.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 10 0
The Horsehay Company, Horsehay, near Wellington, Girder Manufacturers, F.	Wellington County Police Court, March 29.	Do. do.	3	0 5 0	1 6 0
Thos. Wesley & Sons, 74, High St., Cradley Heath, Tailors, W.	Old Hill Borough Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
Samuel Davies, 6, Willow St., Oswestry, Dress-maker, W.	Oswestry Borough Court, June 25.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 7 0
Wm. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Northgate, Bridgnorth, Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.	Bridgnorth Borough Court, July 5.	Do. do.	3	1 2 6	1 18 6

^a.—Costs remitted.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
Mountford & Co., Dog Pole, Shrewsbury, Coachbuilders, W.	Shrewsbury Borough Court, July 29.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
John Whitridge, Coney Green, Oswestry, Letterpress Printer, F.	Oswestry Borough Court, July 30.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
G. Williams, Welsh Walls, Oswestry, Mineral Water Manufacturer, F.	Oswestry Borough Court, September 24.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Adshead & Smellie, Cellini Art Metal Works, Halesowen, F.	Halesowen Borough Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 6 8
Enoch Pinson & Co., The Dale, Willenhall, Lock Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
Mrs. Mary Ann Slater, 3, Union St., Netherton, near Dudley, Dressmaker, W.	Dudley Borough Court, April 12.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 6 6
Francis Moses Hipkiss, 52, Enville St., Stourbridge, Baker, W.	Stourbridge Borough Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Jas. Moore, 38, Haden Hill, Wolverhampton, Tailor, W.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
		S. Occupation.			
James Bates, Ettingshall Road, near Wolverhampton, Brick Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, June 30.	1. Employing young person in a prohibited process.	1	0 10 0	0 12 5
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
E. J. Hickin & Son, Poultney St., Wolverhampton, Latch Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
Whitehouse Bros., Priorsfield, Deepfields, near Wolverhampton, Brick Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, July 21.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 2 0
*Herbert H. Green, Herrick St., Wolverhampton, Latch Manufacturer, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, August 4.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 19 0
Wm. Hudson, The Square, Ellesmere, Dressmaker, W.	Ellesmere County Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	—
Adshead & Smellie, Cellini Art Metal Works, Halesowen, F.	Halesowen Borough Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 13 4
Mrs. Jemima Guest, 7b, Bull St., Gornal Wood, near Dudley, Tailor, W.	Sedgeley Borough Police Court, March 1.	2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop, when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1b	—	—
Enoch Pinson & Co., The Dale, Willenhall, Lock Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, January 6.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Wm. Mobberley, Victoria Brick Works, Cann Lane, Deepfields, near Wolverhampton, Brick Manufacturer, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, June 16.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	1 0 0	0 10 11
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
Ellen Sunderland, Brusher, employed at works of The Chromographic Enamel Co., Ltd., Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, Enamelled Plate Manufacturers, F.	Wolverhampton Borough Court, April 1.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 6 8

a.—Dismissed. The boy (son of occupier) admitted that he was at work at the time of H.M. Inspector's visit, but said he had come to the works to show some friends over, and his father had told him not to do any work.

b.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beatrice Pollitt, Brusher, employed at works of The Chromographic Enamel Co., Ltd., Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, <i>Enamelled Plate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Court, April 1.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 6 8
Louie Turley, Brusher, employed at works of The Chromographic Enamel Co., Ltd., Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, <i>Enamelled Plate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 8

XXVI.—NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Alice Source (trading as Alice Lovett), 10 Watkin Terrace, Northampton, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Northampton Borough Petty Sessions Court, November 26.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	—	0 4 0
Thomas Ashwell, High St., Banbury, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Banbury Petty Sessions Court, August 16 ..	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6
		III. YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
The Rover Cycle Co., West Orchard, Coventry, <i>F.</i>	Coventry Petty Sessions Court, February 11.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	—	0 10 6
Carry Clements, 80, Abington St., Northampton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Northampton Borough Petty Sessions Court, July 9.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Sarah Matthews, 73, Sheep St., Northampton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Northampton Borough Petty Sessions Court, July 10.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Alice Source (trading as Alice Lovett), 10, Watkin Terrace, Northampton, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Northampton Borough Petty Sessions Court, November 26.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Thomas Ashwell, High St., Banbury, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Banbury Petty Sessions Court August 16.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Emily Andrews, 9, Windsor St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed &c.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
W. B. Hill & Co., Albert St., Birmingham, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
A. E. Butler, Holland Road, Aston, <i>Nail Maker, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
William Andrews, 9, Windsor St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
The Wood Carving Co., 310, Windsor St., Birmingham, <i>Wood Carvers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
W. Peakman, 13, Catherine St., Aston, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
W. Mason, 80, Emily St., Birmingham, <i>Bolt Maker, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
		—cont.			
Powell, Ltd., Pitney St., Birmingham, <i>Metal Rivet and Nail Manufacturer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 6.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Richard Affleck, 63½, Coleshill St., Birmingham, <i>Brewer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
WOWB Powell, Ltd., Pitney St., Birmingham, <i>Metal Rivet and Nail Manufacturer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
McNamara & Co., 125, Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham, <i>Brass-founders, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 1.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Richard Affleck, 63½, Coleshill St., Birmingham, <i>Brewer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
The Aston Chemical Co., Lichfield Road, Aston, <i>Chemical Manufacturers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, January 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
Mrs. Susannah Mostin, 150, Hockley St., Birmingham, <i>Chain Maker, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, April 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
William Leonard, 58, Burbury St., Birmingham, <i>Tin Plate Worker, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, April 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
Howard Davis, 200, Holliday St., Birmingham, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 18.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
Fanny Hanlon, Woodfield Road, Birmingham, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
William Pratt, 136, High St., Bordesley, Birmingham, <i>Bamboo Furniture Maker, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, July 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Solomon Rich, 288, Great Colmore St., Birmingham, <i>Tailor W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Hyman Cohen, 15, Great Colmore St., Birmingham, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Vale Bros., 146½, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, <i>Cycle Lubricator Manufacturers, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Mary Ryan, 70, Hatchett St., Birmingham, <i>Tailoress, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Wm. Andrews, 9, Windsor St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
W. Hounsell, 88½, Bath St., Birmingham, <i>Gun Action Filer, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 19.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Wm. Trobridge, 178, Aston Road, Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Henry Morris, Wood Worker, employed by Parkers, Ltd., Conybere St., Birmingham, <i>F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1a	0 10 0	0 14 0
The Albion Mills Saddlery Co., Harford St., Birmingham, <i>Saddlers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 4.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
W. Heath & Co., 58, Aston Road, Birmingham, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 8.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
Climax Weldless Tube Co., Ltd., Catherine St., Aston, <i>Tube Manufacturers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Eagle Manufacturing Co., Upper Portland St., Aston, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, October 29.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 11 6
Ryland & Alder, 40, Moland St., Birmingham, <i>Brass-founders, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 26.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., 135, Great Colmore St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Saddlers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 10 6
J. Inshaw & Sons, Cheston Road, Aston, Birmingham, <i>Paper Manufacturers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Chas. Cooper & Co., Ltd., 188, Corporation St., Birmingham, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0

a.—The Bench stated "that they would inflict a much larger penalty in future, in cases of workmen who did not maintain the fencing supplied for their safety."

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
W. B. Hill & Co., Albert St., Birmingham, Printers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Wm. Andrews, 9, Windsor St., Birmingham, Brass Caster, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 22.	Do. do.	1	—	0 10 6
Wm. Trobridge, 178, Aston Road, Birmingham, Brass Caster, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 3.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Geo. Rathbone, Grosvenor St., Birmingham, Iron-founder, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 6.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Geo. Rathbone, Grosvenor St., Birmingham, Iron-founder, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 6.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Henry Hitch. Parent of child employed by Geo. Rathbone, Grosvenor St., Birmingham, Ironfounder, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 6.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
W. Canning & Co., 5, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham, Polishers' Outfitters, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 1.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 5 0	1 4 0
W. B. Hill & Co., Albert St., Birmingham, Printers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Alfred Hughes, Dale End, Birmingham, Baker, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
Emily Andrews, 9, Windsor St., Birmingham, Brass Caster, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Jno. Beardmore, 36, Lennox St., Birmingham, Stamper and Piercer, F.	Aston County Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
The Bard Cycle Co., Barn St., Birmingham, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, May 21.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 12 6
E. A. Allen & Co., 67 & 68, Mott St., Birmingham, Electro-platers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 11.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0
* W. Canning & Co., 5, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham, Varnish Manufacturers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, July 2.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 8 0
Alf. Andrews, 14, Lupin St., Birmingham, Brass-founder, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Edward Potterton, 55, Henry St., Birmingham, Coppersmith, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Leo Timmins, 83½, Coleshill St., Birmingham, Brass Caster, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
W. E. Butler, Holland Road, Aston, Nail-maker, F.	Aston County Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 6 6
W. Andrews, 9, Windsor St., Birmingham, Brass Caster, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 22.	Do. do.	2	—	1 0 0
The Wood Carving Co., 310, Windsor St., Birmingham, Wood Carvers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	3	—	1 10 6
W. Peakman, 13, Catherine St., Aston, Brass Caster, F.	Aston County Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
W. Mason, 80, Emily St., Birmingham, Bolt Maker, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 26.	Do. do.	2	—	0 16 6
W. H. & A. Bateman, 270, Moseley St., Birmingham, Cabinet Makers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Morgan Bros., Allcock St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Chain Makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, March 19.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Preston & Beck, Ltd., William St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Thomas Reece, 123½, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, <i>Cycle Maker, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Shutt & Ganderton, Suffolk St., Birmingham, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
J. Ewins & Co., Schofield St., Birmingham, <i>Gas Engineers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
John Stanton, employed as Manager by C. Cooper & Co., Ltd., 188, Corporation St., Birmingham, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 12.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 3
William Massingham, employed as Shop Foreman by C. Cooper & Co., Ltd., 188, Corporation St., Birmingham, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 3
Perry & Co., Ltd., Lancaster St., Birmingham, <i>Penmakers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, March 26.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 4 0	0 10 6
Hy. Lunn & Co., Coleshill St., Birmingham, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, March 19.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Hearl & Tonks, Ltd., Sampson Road North, Birmingham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, May 21.	Do. do.	8	5 0 0	2 19 6
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
Preston & Beck, Ltd., William St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, March 19.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Chas. Webb & Son, Ltd., William St., Lozells Road, Aston, <i>Weavers' Mail Makers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 10 0
Edward Bach, 15½, Coleshill St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, July 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
M. Perks & Co., 78½, Coleshill St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Casters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
Emma Williams, 223, Ladypool Road, Birmingham, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, July 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Herbert Elliot, 102, Lozells Road, Aston, Birmingham, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Aston County Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
H. Cohen, 15, Great Colmore St., Birmingham, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, October 1.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
The Birmingham Advertising Co., Ltd., Sampson Road North, Birmingham, <i>Iron Tablet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday, or day substituted.	2	—	1 1 6
Perry & Co., Ltd., Lancaster St., Birmingham, <i>Penmakers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, March 26.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	9	1 16 0	4 14 6
Albert Mieke, 65, Hurst St., Birmingham, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 26.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 8 0
The Birmingham Advertising Co., Ltd., Sampson Road North, Birmingham, <i>Iron Tablet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	9. Employing woman at night ..	4	5 0 0	1 9 6
Do. do.	Do.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	6	—	2 2 6

XXVIII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT.

I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.					
Henry Boucher, 166, Tennant St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Finisher, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, February 12.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	—	0 10 0
Kobabe & Kuphal, 42, Summer Row, Birmingham, <i>Bird Cage Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXVIII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>			
Edwards & Barnes, Lion Works, Broad St., Birmingham, <i>Stampers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 11.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Green & Co., Warstone Lane, Birmingham, <i>Button Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 12.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 6
Reeves & Co., Cambridge St., Birmingham, <i>Stampers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 11.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
J. L. Allday, Edmund St., Birmingham, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, April 9.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Reeves & Co., Cambridge St., Birmingham, <i>Stampers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 11.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
James Shuter, Rosebery Road, Cape Hill, Smethwick, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Smethwick County Police Court, December 15.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
J. & T. Waite, Morville Street, Birmingham, <i>Iron and Steel Wire Drawers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, April 9.	2. Penal compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1b	—	0 6 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Kobabe & Kuphal, 42, Summer Row, Birmingham, <i>Bird Cage Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, February 12.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	2	1 0 0	1 0 6
Edwards & Barnes, Lion Works, Broad St., Birmingham, <i>Stampers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, June 11.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Reynolds & Westwood, 44, Vyse Street, Birmingham, <i>Gilt Jewellers, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 20.	7. Employing child beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 13 4	0 14 0
Green & Co., Warstone Lane, Birmingham, <i>Button Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, November 12.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Henry Boucher, 166, Tennant St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Finisher, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, February 12.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Kobabe & Kuphal, 42, Summer Row, Birmingham, <i>Bird Cage Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, February 12.	Do. do.	1	—	0 10 0
J. L. Allday, Edmund St., Birmingham, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, April 9.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 0 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
T. J. Howes, 37, Augustus St., Birmingham, <i>Gem Setter, W.</i>	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 8.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
George Caden, back 65, Kenyon St., Birmingham, <i>Pearl Cutter, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0

a.—Dismissed.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, the firm having offered the injured boy £40 and his full wages until recovery and then re-employment.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXVIII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
James Potter, 47, Carver St., Birmingham, Spectacle Maker, W.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, March 28.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Francis Howes, 50, Tenby St. North, Cycle Fittings Manufacturer, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
Davis Bros., Livery St., Birmingham, Letterpress Printers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, April 23.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 14 0
† Frederick Laughton, 73, Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Retail Baker, W.	Handsworth County Police Court, April 30.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
Herbert Bushell, 11, Tenby St., Birmingham, Silversmith, W.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 3.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
Mrs. Mary Ann Law, 64a, Bull St., Birmingham, Dressmaker, W.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Reynolds & Westwood, 44, Vyse St., Birmingham, Gilt Jewellers, W.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 20.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 13 4	0 14 10
Carl F. Herold, 52, Frederick St., Birmingham, Electro-plater, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, February 19.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Mrs. Mary Ann Law, 64a, Bull St., Birmingham, Dressmaker, W.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, December 16.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	—	1 11 10
Reynolds & Westwood, 44, Vyse St., Birmingham, Gilt Jewellers, W.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, August 20.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 13 4	0 14 0
Carl F. Herold, 52, Frederick St., Birmingham, Electro-plater, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, February 19.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
Messenger & Sons, Broad St., Birmingham, Chandelier Makers, F.	Birmingham City Petty Sessions, January 29.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6

XXIX.—WORCESTER DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
H. A. Morgret, Bristol Road, Gloucester, Baker, W.	Gloucester City Police Court, October 1.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 6 0
F. G. May, 22, Barton St., Gloucester, Baker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 10
Harry White, 3, Hare Lane, Gloucester, Baker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 10
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Peake & Co., Cambridge, Gloucestershire Sawmillers, F.	Dursley County Police Court, October 18.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	2a	0 12 0	—

a.—Costs remitted.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXIX.—WORCESTER DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Mortimer, Ebley, near Stroud, Saw-miller, F.	Stonehouse County Police Court, May 26.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	3	0 16 6	0 13 6

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Baglan Bay Engineering Co., Ltd., Baglan, near Briton Ferry, F.	Neath County Petty Sessions, April 9.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Gower Brothers, Building Yard, Briton Ferry, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Samuel Vickers, Shotton, Flint, Brick Manufacturer, F.	Hawarden County Petty Sessions April 8.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	—	0 9 0
E. Fowler & Son, Pontypool, Milliners, W. ..	Pontypool. County Petty Sessions, May 1.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 15 0	0 5 0
S. Farmer & Co., 12, Castle Road, Cardiff, Tailors, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, May 4.	5. Failure to keep list of out-workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
T. Davies, 7, Queen St., Cardiff, Tailor, W. ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Woolf Phillips, trading as "The West End Tailors," Duke St., Cardiff, Tailor, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
J. Jacobus, 96, St. Mary St., Cardiff, Tailor, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
E. J. Baker, 33, Queen St., Cardiff, Tailor, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Jotham & Sons, 25 & 27, St. Mary St., Cardiff, Tailors, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, October 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Daniel Davies & Co., 47, St. Mary St., Cardiff, Tailors, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Christopher Rowland, 17, Somerset Place, Swansea, Stevedore, F.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, March 11.	8. Failure to send notice of accident	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
D. Jones, Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Dowlais, Cake Manufacturers, F.	Merthyr County Petty Sessions, April 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0
The Briton Ferry Chemical & Manure Co., Ltd., Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, F.	Neath County Petty Sessions, November 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	1 1 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Frances Williams, Swansea, Dress and Mantle Maker, W.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, April 29.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Mrs. E. A. Jones, Bailey St., Newport, Mon., Dressmaker, W.	Newport Mon., Borough Sessions, July 5.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
Mrs. Porter, Bailey St., Newport, Mon., Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
Mrs. Strode, St. Mary St., Newport, Mon., Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
S. Marquiss, Oxford St., Swansea, Painter and Decorator, W.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Mrs. Anne Thomas, Risca, Dressmaker, W. ..	Newport County Petty Sessions, August 21.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
Woolf Lawrence, 1, Windsor Road, Cardiff, Tailor, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, August 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Miss P. Roberts, 15, Woodville Road, Cardiff, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Miss E. Williams, 7, Woodville Road, Cardiff, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
William Jerkins, 54, Bridge St., Cardigan, Tailor, W.	Cardigan Borough Petty Sessions, September 9.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cause. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
Daniel Lloyd, Priory St., Cardigan, Saddler, W.	Cardigan Borough Petty Sessions, September 9.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 7 6
T. Havard & Co., Mineral Water Factory, Cardigan, F.	Cardigan Borough Petty Sessions, October 30.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 6
Evan Morgan Hughes, Ammanford, R.S.O., Tailor, W.	Llandilo County Petty Sessions, November 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ebenezer Bowen, Cross Square, St. Davids, Blacksmith, W.	Mathry County Petty Sessions, November 12.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
S. A. Rowlands, Cross Square, St. Davids, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
Templeton Dinas Silica Brick & Cement Co., Ltd., near Narberth, F.	Narberth County Petty Sessions, April 1.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
The Baglan Bay Engineering Co., Ltd., Baglan, near Briton Ferry, F.	Neath County Petty Sessions, April 9.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
Thos. Jenkins, Merthyr, Brick Manufacturer, F.	Merthyr County Petty Sessions, April 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
The Welsh Cycle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangor St., Carnarvon, F.	Carnarvon Borough Petty Sessions, July 5.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Jas. Tucker, Ltd., Bute Dock, Cardiff, Flour Millers, F.	Cardiff Borough Sessions, September 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
David Lewis, Old Foundry, Bridgend, Glamorgan, F.	Bridgend County Petty Sessions, October 23.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 7 0
T. Havard & Co., Mineral Water Factory, Cardigan, F.	Cardigan Borough Petty Sessions, October 30.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 6
The Cwmfelin Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Cwmfein, near Swansea, Steel and Tinplate Manufacturers, F.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, October 7.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	8 18 0	1 2 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Templeton Dinas Silica Brick & Cement Co., Ltd., near Narberth, F.	Narberth County Petty Sessions, April 1.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Templeton Dinas Silica Brick & Cement Co., Ltd., near Narberth, F.	Narberth County Petty Sessions, April 1.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
M. Jones & Sons, Llainfald, Velindre, Flannel Weavers, W.	Newcastle Emlyn County Petty Sessions, October 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 17 0
G. P. Elkington, 121, Cairnes St., Cardiff, Firewood Manufacturer, F.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, December 17.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Septimus Williams, 1, Castle St., Hay, Tailor, W.	Hay County Petty Sessions, December 20.	9. Employing child at night	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Andrew Renwick, Ship Repairer, Lower How Grange, Cardiff, Parent of child employed at Mount Stuart Dry Dock, Cardiff, F.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, December 22.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6

a.—The penalty has been applied for the benefit of the injured person.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXX—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Western Joinery Co., Ltd., Tudor Lane, Cardiff, F.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, March 10.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Rowlands & Williams, Buckley, Iron-founders, F.	Bistre, Buckley County Petty Sessions, April 1.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 13 6
Samuel Vickers, Shotton, Flint, Brick Manufacturer, F.	Harwarden County Sessions, April 8.	Do. do.	2	—	0 12 0
A. W. Dawson, Bridge St., Newport, Mon., Letterpress Printer and Bookbinder, F.	Newport, Mon., Borough Petty Sessions, April 26.	Do. do.	1	0 2 0	0 8 0
The Welsh Bacon Curing Co., Llandaff, Sausage Manufacturers, F.	Llandaff County Petty Sessions, August 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
The Cwmfelin Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Cwmfelin, near Swansea, Steel and Tinplate Manufacturers, F.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, October 7.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 9 6
William Davies, Dolbantan, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Woollen Manufacturer, F.	Llandyssil County Petty Sessions, November 24.	Do. do.	1	0 11 0	0 9 0
C. P. Elkington, 121, Cairnes St., Cardiff, Firewood Manufacturer, F.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, December 17.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
M. E. Doxsey, 3, Rhondda Road, Pontypridd, Dressmaker, W.	Pontypridd County Petty Sessions, March 17.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 0	0 18 0
F. S. Williams, Manchester House, Porth, Dressmaker, W.	Porth County Petty Sessions, March 18.	Do. do.	5	0 5 0	2 0 0
G. S. Tunks, Albany Road, Cardiff, Baker, W.	Cardiff Borough Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
The Patent Nut & Bolt Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon., F.	Caerleon County Petty Sessions, March 25.	Do. do.	5	3 15 0	1 5 0
Hughes & Son, "Griffin Press," Pontypool, Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders, F.	Pontypool County Petty Sessions, May 1.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 5 0
William Owen, Menai Iron Works, Hiracl, Bangor, Iron-founder, F.	Bangor Borough Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 6
Dd. Jenkins, Lower Frogmore St., Tenby, Tailor, W.	Tenby Borough Police Court, May 31.	Do. do.	2a	—	—
Stephen Buckland, Barry Dock, Dressmaker, W.	Barry Dock County Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	5	0 15 0	1 15 0
Madame Marie, High St. Arcade, Cardiff, Milliner, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, July 2.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Sidney George Phillips, Bridge St., Haverfordwest, Tailor, W.	Haverfordwest Borough Sessions, September 6.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
D. I. Morgan, Ship Repairing Works, Barry Dock, F.	Barry Dock County Police Court, September 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
Taff Shipbuilding, Engineering, & Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Commercial Dry Dock, Roath Basin, Cardiff, F.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, October 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
E. Evans, Ebbw Vale, Letterpress Printer, F. ...	Ebbw Vale County Petty Sessions, May 6.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 5 6	0 4 6
James Evans, Cwerchyn Villa Woollen Mills, Aberbank, near Llandyssul, F.	Penrhiwpal County Petty Sessions, January 26.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
William Michael, Rhosmaen St., Llandilo, Saddler, W.	Llandilo County Petty Sessions, January 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Edwin Sirrel, Castle Road, Cardiff, Baker, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, March 10.	Do. do.	2d	1 0 0	0 6 6

a.—Dismissed. The two young persons signed declarations that they started work at 6.0 a.m., but when called as witnesses they swore that they did not start before the legal hour, i.e., 8.0 a.m.

b.—Dismissed, no order made as to costs.

c.—The employment at 7.55 p.m. was admitted by the defendant: but, as the foreman stated in evidence that he had ordered the young person to leave off working at 7.0 p.m., the Bench dismissed the case.

d.—At the request of the Stipendiary one case was withdrawn.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
David H. Evans, 24, Bridge St., Lampeter, Cabinet Maker, W.	Lampeter County Petty Sessions, November 26.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1a	—	0 5 0
William Benjamin, Superintendent of Tin House at Tinplate Works, Foxhole, Llan-samlet, F.	Swansea County Petty Sessions, January 27.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 11 6	0 8 6
Trustees of The Landore Tinplate Co., Landore, Tinplate Manufacturers, F.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, February 4.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 5 6
T. Griffiths & Co., St. Thomas, Swansea, Bakers, W.	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, April 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
F. Fear, Ebbw Vale, Baker, W.	Ebbw Vale County Petty Sessions, May 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 4 6
Lewis Gloss Davies, Castle Square, Carnarvon, Confectioner, W.	Carnarvon Borough Petty Sessions, May 10.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 5 3
Griffith Williams, Snowdon St., Carnarvon, Baker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 1 0	0 10 6
Lewis Lloyd, Pontypridd, Dressmaker, W. . .	Pontypridd County Petty Sessions, June 30.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 0
Clarke & Rendle, Queen St., Cardiff, Milliners, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, July 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
L. E. Thomas, Neath Road, Briton Ferry, Milliner, W.	Neath County Petty Sessions, July 2.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 6 6
Christmas Lawrence, Austin Iron Foundry, Caerphilly, F.	Caerphilly County Petty Sessions, August 31.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	1 1 6
Nettlefolds, Ltd., Castle Works, Tydu, near Newport, Steel Manufacturers, F.	Newport County Petty Sessions, October 9.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 0
Ernest H. Ward, Old Market St., Neath, Boot Repairer, W.	Neath Borough Petty Sessions, October 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
David Morgan, Pier St., Aberystwyth, Dressmaker, W.	Aberystwyth Borough Petty Sessions, October 20.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 6
Margaret Jane Rees, 5, Northgate St., Aberystwyth, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
Mrs. H. Thomas, Caerleon Road, Newport, Aerated Water Manufacturer, W.	Newport Borough Petty Sessions, August 25.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	3	1 4 0	1 1 0
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
The West End Tailors, Duke St., Cardiff, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, July 2.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	2 0 0	0 6 6
D. W. Davies & Co., Ltd., Ton-y-pandy, Milliners, W.	Porth County Petty Sessions, March 18.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Mrs. Emily Griffiths, Abersychan, Milliner, W.	Pontypool County Police Court, May 29.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
B. H. Cooke, Blaenavon, Milliner, W. . . .	Blaenavon County Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 6 0
Joseph Strawson, Abergavenny, Milliner, W.	Abergavenny County Petty Sessions, July 7.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 4 0
Roger Edwards, Abertillery, Milliner, W. . .	Blaina County Petty Sessions, September 3.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Blaina Industrial & Co-operative Society, Ltd., Abertillery, Milliners, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 0
Powell & Jones, Abertillery, Milliners, W. . .	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Mrs. Annie Bowen, 101, Castle Road, Cardiff, Dressmaker, W.	Cardiff Borough Petty Sessions, August 24.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, H.M. Inspector being prevented from attending the Court by indisposition.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stephen Buckland, Barry Dock, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Barry Dock County Police Court, June 21.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 3 0	0 7 0.
Morgan & Hughes, Pontycymmer, near Bridgend, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Bridgend County Petty Sessions, January 9.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 1 0	0 9 0.
Trustees of The Landore Tinplate Co., Landore, <i>Tinplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Swansea Borough Petty Sessions, February 4.	Do. do.	12a	11 0 0	4 13 6.
Lewis Gloss Davies, Castle Square, Carnarvon, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Carnarvon Borough Petty Sessions, May 18.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 5 3.
Mrs. Rachel Fowler, Blaenavon, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Blaenavon County Police Court, June 1	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 6 0.
Phillips & Co., Commercial St., Newport, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Newport Borough Police Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 7 0.
Pritchard & Co., Commercial St., Newport, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 0	0 8 0.
Griffiths & Sons, Commercial Road, Newport, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0.
Stephen Buckland, Barry Dock, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Barry Dock, June 21 ..	Do. do.	2	0 6 0	0 14 0.
Miss M. A. Williams, London House, Blaenavon, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Blaenavon County Petty Sessions, June 29.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0.
* Mrs. K. Macintosh, Pontypridd, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Pontypridd County Petty Sessions, June 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0.
Lewis Lloyd, Pontypridd, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 16 0.
W. Francis Harvey, Commercial Road, Tredegar, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Tredegar County Petty Sessions, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 8 0.
* Beveridge & Co., Abergavenny, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Abergavenny County Petty Sessions, July 7.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0.
Hugh Williams, Castle Square, Llangollen, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Llangollen County Petty Sessions, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8
Morris & Hughes, Castle St., Llangollen, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 10 0.
Mrs. J. E. Evans, Abercarne, <i>Milliner, W.</i> ..	Abercarne County Petty Sessions, September 2.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 6 0.
Edward Thomas, Abercarne, <i>Milliner, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 6 0.
E. Williams & Co., Abertillery, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Blaina County Petty Sessions, September 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0.
Mrs. Wm. Davies, London House, Tredegar, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Tredegar County Petty Sessions, October 5.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 0.
John Price, Manchester House, Llandilo, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Llandilo County Petty Sessions, December 4.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6

XXXI.—PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† John Cave & Sons, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellingborough Borough Police Court, November 12.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	2	0 5 0	0 12 0.
† Ebenezer Claridge & Sons, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 12 0.
† Cunnington Brothers, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 0.
† Wm. Shelton & Sons, Wollaston, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellingborough Borough Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	6	0 15 0	1 6 0.
† W. & J. Smith, Irchester, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	0 8 0.

a.—One case dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXI.—PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
† John Cave & Sons, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellingborough Borough Police Court, November 12. Do.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	3	0 7 6	1 1 0
† Ebenezer Claridge & Sons, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 14 0
† Cunningham Brothers, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
† W. & J. Smith, Irchester, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellingborough Borough Police Court, December 10. Do.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 8 6
† John Spenser, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 18 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
† John Cave & Sons, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellingborough Borough Police Court, November 12.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	3	0 7 6	1 1 0
† Ebenezer Claridge & Sons, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
† Cunningham Brothers, Rushden, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
† William Shelton & Sons, Wollaston, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellingborough Borough Police Court, December 10. Do.	Do. do.	7	1 15 0	3 6 6
† W. & J. Smith, Irchester, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 0
† John Spenser, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
† Hayward Tyler & Howards, Crawley Green Road, Luton, <i>Brass-founders, F.</i>	Luton Borough Police Court, March 24.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	8	0 8 0	3 8 0
† Joseph Coleman, 85, Wenlock St., Luton, <i>Straw Hat Manufacturer, W.</i>	Luton Borough Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	1 6 6
Herbert Howkins, Duck Mill Lane, Bedford, <i>Sawmill Occupier, F.</i>	Bedford Borough Police Court, November 1.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 12 6
The Misses Andrews, 65, Harpur St., Bedford, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
		IV.—WOMEN:			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
The Misses Andrews, 65, Harpur St., Bedford, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Bedford Borough Police Court, November 1.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 10 0	1 6 0
J. W. Griffin, 37, High Street, Bedford, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Josiah Charles Scarlett, Roaches Court, Elm Hill, Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 13.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	—	0 4 6
James Gray, King's Lynn, <i>Confectioner, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, April 12.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. —<i>cont.</i>			
F. P. Potter, Purfleet Quay, King's Lynn, <i>Gate Maker, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, April 26	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
John Howes & Sons, Cambridge, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Cambridge Borough Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 0
N. Adlard & Co., Crown St., Ipswich, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Chambers & Colby, Lowestoft, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	1	0 13 0	0 7 0
Davis & Co., Ltd., Gorleston, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Great Yarmouth Borough Police Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 18 0
Sarah Ann Bloomfield, Gable House, Beccles, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Beccles Borough Police Court, January 1.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2a	—	—
J. H. Bobby & Son, St. Nicholas St., Diss, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Diss County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lilian Mary Hostler, Rosemary Lane, Halstead, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Halstead County Police Court, December 7.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 0
Annie Graves, Forewoman to English & Son, 13, London St., Norwich, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 11.	7. Making false entry in register or notice.	1b	—	—
Flint Wharf Corn & Malting Co., Ipswich, <i>Maltsters, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, May 20.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	3 0 0	0 13 0
John Ashby, Mill Road, Lowestoft, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0
Wm. Wilkin, Norwich, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, July 31.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
David Stoneman, Bramford Road, Ipswich, <i>Wheelwright, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, January 14.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	—	0 8 6
George Harry Field, Crescent Bakery, St. Helen's St., Ipswich, <i>W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, March 4.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Frederick Barnes Fisher, Yoxford, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Saxmundham County Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
F. P. Potter, Purfleet Quay, King's Lynn, <i>Gate Maker, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	1d	—	0 3 0
Edmund Bennett Freeman, Row 66, Great Yarmouth, <i>Picture Framer, W.</i>	Yarmouth Borough Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
Martha D. Palmer, Lynn Road, Wisbech, <i>Cycle Repairer, W.</i>	Wisbech Borough Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
Henry Cooke, 54, Mancroft St., Norwich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	—
Amos Barber, Bridge St., Downham Market, <i>Tinsmith, W.</i>	Downham Market County Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
Mundesley-on-Sea Brick Manufacturing Co., Mundesley-on-Sea, <i>W.</i>	Cromer County Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
G. W. Mallinson, Ltd., Colchester, <i>Mineral Water Makers, F.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
George William Smith, Chapel St., Colchester, <i>Blacksmith, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, September 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 13 6
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Edmund Wilkinson, East Carleton, <i>Wheelwright, W.</i>	Swainsthorpe County Police Court, May 21.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	0 5 0	1 0 6

a.—Dismissed, as the woman who was found working overtime said she was not told to do so by defendant.
b.—Dismissed. The Bench considered defendant erred through inadvertence.
c.—Dismissed.
d.—Withdrawn on payment of costs at the suggestion of Bench.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant, (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Chambers & Colby, Lowestoft, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Police Court, July 22.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 8 0	0 12 0
Fowell & Sons, St. Ives, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	St. Ives, Hunts, Borough Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1	1 7 0	0 3 0
Flint Wharf Corn & Malting Co., Ipswich, <i>Maltsters, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, May 20.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1	5 0 0	0 10 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Frederic Powsey, Ipswich, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, January 14.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	3 0 0	0 9 0
Fowell & Sons, St. Ives, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	St. Ives, Hunts, Borough Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 2 0
		I. Temperature.			
Wilbur & Son, King's Lynn, <i>Cocoa Fibre Manufacturers, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, May 3.	Neglecting to maintain reasonable temperature.	1a	—	0 4 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Hewitt & Co., Ltd., Gorleston, <i>Rope Makers, W.</i>	Great Yarmouth Borough Police Court, August 13.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
Eliza Popham, The Gravel, Coggeshall, <i>Apron Manufacturer, W.</i>	Witham Borough Police Court, March 30.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Frederick Barnes Fisher, Yoxford, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Saxmundham County Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Martha D. Palmer, Lynn Road, Wisbech, <i>Cycle Repairer, W.</i>	Wisbech Borough Police Court, May 19.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
Hewitt & Co., Ltd., Gorleston, <i>Rope Makers, W.</i>	Great Yarmouth Borough Police Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
George Whittle, Long Melford, Suffolk, <i>Cocoa Fibre Manufacturer, W.</i>	Long Melford County Police Court September 10.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
Davies & Cross, Little Cormard, Sudbury, <i>Brickmakers, W.</i>	Long Melford County Police Court, October 8.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 19 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
James Gray, King's Lynn, <i>Confectioner, F.</i> ..	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, April 12.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Wilbur & Son, King's Lynn, <i>Cocoa Fibre Manufacturers, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 0
John Howes & Sons, Cambridge, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Cambridge Borough Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 10 6
Jewson & Son, Great Yarmouth, <i>Saw-millers, F.</i>	Great Yarmouth Borough Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 9 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs. The Corporation own the property and will see it is put in proper repair.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> Q. Fitness, &c.—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. Adlard & Co., Crown St., Ipswich, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, July 5.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	2	1 1 0	1 1 0
John Ashby, Mill Road, Lowestoft, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Court, July 12.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
Chambers & Colby, Lowestoft, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Court, July 22.	Do. do.	3a	0 9 0	1 1 0
Wright & Son, Woolpit, <i>Brickmakers, F.</i> ..	Bury St. Edmunds County Police Court, September 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
John Seaman, St. Paul's Square, Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, January 13.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
George Harry Field, Crescent Bakery, St. Helen's St., Ipswich, W.	Ipswich Borough Police Court, March 4.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Josiah Charles Scarlett, Roache's Court, Elm Hill, Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 13.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Eliza Carman, 3, Macdonough Terrace, Harwich, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Harwich Borough Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	3c	—	1 7 0
Garland & Sons, London St., Norwich, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 2 0
Elizabeth Youngs, 67, St. George's Middle Street, Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 29.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 2 0
J. & A. Howling, Norwich, <i>Boot Manufac- turers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, June 12.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 19 0
J. W. Brooke, Lowestoft, <i>Engineer, F.</i> ..	Lowestoft Borough Court, June 17.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 11 6
William Allen, School Lane, Sprowston, <i>Brickmaker, W.</i>	Norwich County Police Court, July 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
* John Seaman, St. Paul's Square, Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Emma Earle, Theatre St., Norwich, <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 0
John Wyatt, Garden Place Norwich, <i>Boot- maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Albert Henry Walpole, 35, Cowgate St., Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Chas. Garner, Manager to Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chatteris County Police Court, August 3.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
William Finch New, High St., Chatteris, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 13 0
John Clarke, St. Margarets, Ipswich, <i>Mineral Water Maker, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, August 9.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 19 0
Denmark Hurn, 121, Magdalen St., Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	2	0 12 0	0 19 0
Henry Burt, High St., Cromer, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Cromer County Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 2 0
Adelaide Dent, West St., Cromer, <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 2 0
James Bower, Church St., Cromer, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 2 0
Thomas Charles Tracey, Osborne St., Col- chester, <i>Cycle Repairer, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Court September 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
George William Smith, Chapel St., Colchester, <i>Blacksmith, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 13 6
Edward Strange, High St., Colchester, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
Dennis Williams Curtis, Debenham, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Framlingham County Police Court, No- vember 27.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 15 0
George William Smith, Chapel St., Col- chester, <i>Blacksmith, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0

a.—One case dismissed.

b.—Dismissed.

c.—Withdrawn on payment of costs

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ann Artis, Distillery St., Norwich, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, January 13.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 12 0	0 17 0
Herbert Richard Downes, London St., Norwich, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 10 6
George Loftus Lambert, Old Palace Road, Norwich, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Caroline Lincoln, 65, Essex St., Norwich, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
David Stoneman, Bramford Road, Ipswich, <i>Wheelwright, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, January 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Samuel Thomas Townshend, 13, Charing Cross, Norwich, <i>Picture Framer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 13.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
H. J. Debney & Son, South Green, Southwold, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Southwold County Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 6
Edmund Bennett Freeman, Row 66, Great Yarmouth, <i>Picture Framer, W.</i>	Yarmouth Borough Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
English & Son, London St., Norwich, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 11.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	2 0 6
Chas. Garner, Manager to Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chatteris County Police Court, August 3.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 6 0
John Clarke, St. Margarets, Ipswich, <i>Mineral Water Maker, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, August 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
G. W. Mallinson, Ltd., Colchester, <i>Mineral Water Makers, F.</i>	Colchester Borough Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
East Anglian Cycle Works, Carr St., Ipswich, <i>Cycle Makers, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, October 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
David Woor, Attleborough, Norfolk, <i>Wheelwright, W.</i>	East Harling County Police Court, October 18.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
John Symonds, Wickham Market, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Woodbridge County Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	2	0 1 0	1 2 6
†Lowestoft Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., <i>F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Police Court, October 7.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	1	0 9 6	0 10 6
Gardiner & Co., Wisbech, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Wisbech Borough Court, March 17.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	4	1 0 0	3 6 0
Do. do.	Do.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Herbert Carley, Magdalen St., Cambridge, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Cambridge Borough Court, December 23.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
George Joseph Marfleet, Castle St., Cambridge, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
N. Adlard & Co., Ipswich, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, January 14.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	0 8 6	0 11 6
John Clarke, St. Margarets, Ipswich, <i>Mineral Water Maker, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, August 9.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Frederick Mills, Parent of young person employed by George Webster, Great Yarmouth, <i>Fish-curer, W.</i>	Yarmouth Borough Court, November 24.	T. Parental Obligations. Parent allowing young person to be illegally employed.	1	—	0 10 0
Elias Wicks, Parent of young person employed by Davies & Cross, Little Cornard, Sudbury, <i>Brickmakers, W.</i>	Long Melford County Police Court, October 8.	U. Personation. Connivance at personation of young person.	1a	—	—

a.—Dismissed. The Bench did not consider the evidence sufficient.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IV.—WOMEN.					
W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
Albert Henry Walpole, 35, Cowgate St., Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, July 6.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2a	—	0 14 0
Agnes Bulmer, Long Melford, Suffolk, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Long Melford County Police Court, September 10.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 13 6
Ann Artis, Distillery St., Norwich, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, January 13.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	0 18 0	1 6 6
J. Hepworth & Son, London St., Norwich, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 11 6
Harriett Martha Lincoln, 134, Dereham Road, Norwich, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court April 13.	Do. do.	3	0 1 0	0 15 0
H. J. Debney & Sons, South Green, Southwold, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Southwold County Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	3	—	1 5 6
English & Son, London St., Norwich, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court May 11.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 11 6
J. H. Bobby & Son, St. Nicholas St., Diss, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Diss County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 5 0
Mary Ann Sargent, Crown St., Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Court, July 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Chas. Garner, Manager to Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chatteris County Police Court, August 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Edward Strange, High St., Colchester, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
R. Bantoft & Sons, Queen St., Ipswich, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Court, December 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
† Lowestoft Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., <i>F.</i>	Lowestoft Borough Police Court, October 7.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	1	0 3 6	0 11 6
Martha Nicholls, Gloucester St., Cambridge, <i>Laundress, W.</i>	Cambridge Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	2	0 15 0	1 4 0
English & Son, London St., Norwich, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 11.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	2	0 5 0	1 1 0
William H. Mitchell, Boreham Road, Great Yarmouth, <i>Fish-curer, W.</i>	Yarmouth Borough Court, November 24.	9. Employing woman at night ..	3	0 15 0	2 3 6
XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.					
Walter Fenn, Beccles, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Beccles Borough Court, December 31.	Prosecutions undertaken by H.M. Inspector in default of local authority.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.					
Mark Harris, Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Linton County Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	6b	10 0 0	4 4 0
Alfred Haldinstitute, Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, F.</i> ..	Norwich City Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	12	6 1 0	4 12 0

XXXIII.—EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.					
Marks Cohen, 12, Colchester St. E., <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, March 3.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Morris Cohen, 71, New Road, E., <i>Tailor W.</i> ..	Thames Police Court, August 5.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	2 0 0	0 8 0

a.—Withdrawn on defendant paying costs.
b.—Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs at suggestion of the Bench.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXIII.—EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
Woolf Cohen, 46, Mansell St., E., <i>Furrier, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, September 15.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	5 0 0	0 4 0
A. Billing, 62, Settles St., E., <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	2	5 0 0	0 6 0
Barnett Bernstein, 24, Newbold St., E., <i>Furrier, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 4 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Barnett Praeger, 34, Colchester St., <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, January 20.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Simon Goldstein, 33, Little Turner St., E., <i>Machinist, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Samuel Green, 20, Cannon Street Road, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, February 9.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Burbeck Levy, 10, Cotton St., E., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Barnett Levy, 1, Nottingham Place, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Abraham Bernstein, 27, Greenfield St., E., <i>Tailor W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
B. Magnus, 46, Welclose Square, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
A. Twaddell, 765, Commercial Road, E., <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 0
Nathanson & Israel, 209, St. George's St., E., <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Woolf Barnett, 21, Lower Chapman St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 2 0
Henry Dichl, 62, Richard St., E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 2 0
Lewis Lynes, 18, Walden St., E., <i>Machinist, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Joseph Balofsky, 6, Coke St., E., <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
M. Benjamin, 142, St. George's St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, November 26.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 2 0
A. Rosenfeld, 2, William St., E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
John Winter, 30, Plummer's Row, White- chapel, E., <i>Rag Sorter, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Morris Miller, 51, Stepney Green, E., <i>Boot Machinist, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
D. Husband, 99, Cable St., E., <i>Shoemaker, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
H. Monks, 45, Union St., E., <i>Furrier, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
M. Saglowitz, 29, Fieldgate St. E., <i>Rag Sorter, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
		C. Obstruction or Person- ation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Joseph Cohen, 30, New Road, E., <i>Tailor, W. ...</i>	Thames Police Court, November 26.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	3 0 0	0 2 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Redpath & Paris, Church Row, Limehouse, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Thames Police Court, April 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	4 0 0	0 8 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXIII.—EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Israel Himmelspring, 65, Ellen St., E., <i>Boot Machinist, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, April 13.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
The Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex, <i>Electric Lamp Makers, F.</i>	Edmonton County Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 7 0
Woolf Cohen, 46, Mansell St., E., <i>Furrier, W...</i>	Thames Police Court, September 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
† Honourable Ronald Leigh, Forest and Victoria Laundry, Fairland Road, Stratford, <i>Laundry Occupier, F.</i>	West Ham Borough Police Court, November 3.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	4	8 0 0	4 0 0
J. Goldstein 87, Nelson St., E., <i>Boot Laster, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, August 5.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2	4 0 0	0 8 0
Joseph Cohen, 30, New Road, E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Thames Police Court, November 26.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 8 0
A. Rosenfeld, 2, William St., E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 12 0
A. Pearlman, 32, Cannon Street Road, E., <i>Cane-worker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 4 0
Hearn, Wright & Co., Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, N.E., <i>Glass Manufacturers, F.</i>	North London Police Court, January 21.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	2 0 0	0 4 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Barnett Goodman, 28, James St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, January 20.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	2 5 0	0 2 0
Barnett Abrahams, 237, Commercial Road, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 8 0
Simon Marks, 14, Berner St., E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Thames Police Court, January 20.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	3	3 0 0	0 12 0
Jacob Gluckstein, 2, New Buildings, Tenter St. E. <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, February 9.	Do. do.	3	3 10 0	0 12 0
Solomon Cohen, 1, Turners Road, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 12 0
A. Simmonds, 25, Great Prescott St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	6	7 0 0	1 4 0
Solomon Levy, 51, Great Prescott St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	0 16 0
N. Morris, 9, Varden St., E., <i>Tailor W. ..</i>	Thames Police Court, September 15.	Do. do.	3 {1a	7 0 0	0 12 0
H. Bourne, 66, Great Prescott St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	0 16 0
Joseph Cohen, 30, New Road, E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Thames Police Court, November 26.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 12 0
A. Rosenfeld, 2, William St., E. <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
D. Sagar, 44, Lucas St., E., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 12 0
S. Levy, 132, Commercial Road, E., <i>Tailor, W...</i>	Thames Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 4 0
J. Levy, 117, Back Church Lane, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, December 10.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	1 7 0	0 8 0

a.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXIV.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
H. Baldwin & Co., 15, Blossom St., Norton Folgate, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 28.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Wright & Pincott, 31, Fann St., Golden Lane, E.C., <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	2 2 0	0 8 0
Perry Gardner & Co., Foresters Hall Court, Clerkenwell Road, <i>Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
W. Matthews & Co., 103, Worship St., Finsbury, E.C., <i>Shirt Finishers, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Thos. Norman & Son, 75-7, Paul St., Finsbury, E.C., <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 8 0
London Printing Alliance Co., North Road, Holloway, N., <i>Letterpress Printers and Lithographers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, August 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Knuth Brothers, 13, Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C., <i>Fancy Basket Manufacturers, W.</i>	Guildhall Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
The Kilburn Forage Co., 25, Rochford St., Haverstock Hill, N., <i>F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, February 8.	8. Failure to send notice of accident	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
May Roberts & Co., 9-11, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., <i>Warehousemen, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Simon Goldwater, 43, Dunk St., Spitalfields, E., <i>Coat Makers, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, December 9.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
P. A. Greenwood, 11, Church Row, Bethnal Green Road, <i>Owner of Tenement Factories, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 28.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
T. H. Nott & Co., 13, Kirkwood Road, Crogsland Road, Chalk Farm, <i>Piano Action Manufacturers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Fordham & Co., 9, Lensden Place, Golden Lane, E.C., <i>Letterpress Printers and Photo Mount Manufacturers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 19.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	5 0 0	0 2 0
B. Dellagana & Co., Ltd., 14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile St., E.C., <i>Electro and Stereotypers, F.</i>	Guildhall Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 2 0
Lion Lion & Son, 28-32, Chiswell St., E.C., <i>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, June 19.	4. Allowing factory to be overcrowded, &c.	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
† Misses Turner & Tucker, 5, The Triangle, New Barnet, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	High Barnet Borough Police Court, August 9.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
William Wilson, Charles St., N.E., <i>Iron-founder, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, June 3.	Do. do.	1	1 17 0	0 5 0
Richard Pye & Co., 15-16, Nelson St., E.C., <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, June 19.	Do. do.	6	3 5 0	1 10 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXIV.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Samuel Straker & Sons, 8, Northumberland Alley, E.C., <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Mansion House Police Court, February 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	2 0 0	0 12 0
Tom Broad, 76-8, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., <i>Lithographic Printer, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
H. Baldwin & Co., 15, Blossom St., Norton Folgate, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 7 0
Cuffe, Gouge, & Brindley, 16, Playhouse Yard, E.C., <i>Fancy Box Manufacturers, W.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	6	6 0 0	1 10 0
Wright & Pincott, 31, Fann St., E.C., <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 2 0	0 5 0
James Pottinger, 4, Elizabeth Place, Shore-ditch, <i>Cabinet Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, May 12.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 10 0
Marks Rosen, 30, Steward St., Spitalfields, <i>Fancy Box Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Wm. Matthews & Co., 103, Worship St., E.C., <i>Shirt Finishers, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Weiner & Beck, 39, Gun St., Spitalfields, <i>Coat Makers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
† H. Rogers, London House, New Barnet, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	High Barnet Borough Police Court, August 9.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 11 0
London Printing Alliance Co., North Road, Holloway, N., <i>Letterpress Printers and Lithographers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, August 17.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Herman Jacobs, 23, Green Dragon Place, Whitechapel, <i>Coat Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 5 0
The Watford Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., The Rookery, Watford, F.	Watford Borough Police Court, August 10.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	1 10 0	0 10 0
The Hygienic Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., 10a, Church St., Stoke Newington, N., F.	North London Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Charles Harbour, 2, Davis Terrace, Whitechapel, <i>Coat Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, November 18.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	3 0 0	0 4 0
John Wright, 17, Satchwell St., Bethnal Green, <i>Cabinet Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, November 25.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
David Still, 14, Ducal St., E., <i>Chair Manufacturer, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Marks Rosen, 30, Steward St., Spitalfields, <i>Fancy Box Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, May 12.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Richard Joseph Langley, 19, Bath St., E.C., <i>Collar and Cuff Finisher, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	6	4 0 0	1 7 0
Abraham Solosky, 16, Gun St., Spitalfields, <i>Coat Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Herman Jacobs, 23, Green Dragon Place, Whitechapel, <i>Coat Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 5 0
Kaufmann & Jagert, 9, Red Lion St., E.C., <i>Fancy Goods Manufacturers, W.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 19.	4. Employing woman beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	2 0 0	0 7 0
The Watford Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., The Rookery, Watford, F.	Watford Borough Police Court, August 10.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	2	1 10 0	0 10 0
Arthur Brydon Crockford, Kinnings Laundry, 40 Wedmore St., N., <i>Laundry Occupier, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 4 0
The Hygienic Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., 10a Church St., N., F.	North London Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	0 14 0
Solomon Miller & Marks Swartz, 32, Davis Avenue, Whitechapel, <i>Coat Makers, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, May 12.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	2	4 0 0	0 10 0
Charles Harbour, 2, Davis Terrace, Whitechapel, <i>Coat Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, November 18.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	6 0 0	0 11 0
Kaufmann & Jagert, 9, Red Lion St., E.C., <i>Fancy Goods Manufacturers, W.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 19.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	2	6 0 0	0 7 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† Miss Clara Atkins, 13, Old Quebec St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, July 29.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or work- shop.	1a	—	—
North London Tinware Co., 50, Crondall St., N., <i>Tin Box Makers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 15.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Mme. Beddoes, 11, Henrietta St., W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
Eva Austin, 8, Scarsdale Terrace, W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 4 0
Fullar & Richard, 44, Charing Cross Road, W.C., <i>Manufacturing Stationers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Madame Auguste, 27, Wellington St., W.C., <i>Costumier, W.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, January 22.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	5 0 0	0 7 0
Wm. Batley, 5, St. George's Road, S.W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, July 28.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
Odile Deligny, 49, Beauchamp Place, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	2b	—	0 7 0
Fullar & Richard, 44, Charing Cross Road, W.C., <i>Manufacturing Stationers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, August 20.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	2	4 0 0	0 6 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
London Catering Co., Ltd., 28, Upper Ogle St., W., <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, January 27.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Louis Silberston, 2, Regent Place, W., <i>Helmet Maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, March 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
North London Tinware Co., 50, Crondall St., N., <i>Tin Box Makers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 0
Mary Ann King, 79, Church St., Kensington, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 0
† Mrs. Kate Southern, 7, Harrington Road, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
Harris Kreiger, 40, Great Pulteney St., W., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Eva Austin, 8, Scarsdale Terrace, W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 4 0
† Miss Clara Atkins, 13, Old Quebec St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Mme. Sears, 5, Old Bond St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, Decem- ber 10.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 0
Eva Austin, 8, Scarsdale Terrace, W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, July 27.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	0 4 0	0 4 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
London Catering Co., Ltd., 28, Upper Ogle St., W., <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, January 27.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 6 0
Weiners, Ltd., Wybert St., N.W., <i>Litho- graphic Printers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 6
Edwards & Son, 251, Upper St., N., <i>Chaff Cutters, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 6.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
J. R. Pearce, 76, White Lion St., N., <i>Wood Planer and Moulder, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Ogden, Smale & Co., 30, Great Saffron Hill, E.C., <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, December 11.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1c	—	—

a.—Magistrate advised withdrawal of this summons as exception was taken to the form of information.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

c.—Dismissed on the ground that "the injured child did not suffer bodily injury in consequence of absence of fencing, but because of his own neglect to obey orders given to him and wilfully playing with the machine." The Magistrate thought the machinery should be fenced; and granted a case for the Higher Court on the point of law above indicated.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Fullar & Richard, 44, Charing Cross Road, W.C., <i>Manufacturing Stationers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, August 20.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 3 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Ogden, Smale & Co., 30, Great Saffron Hill, E.C., <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, December 11.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
† G. Knibb & Bros., 17, Crow St., E., <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 30.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	3 0 0	0 8 0
† William Perraton, 28, Kirby St., E., <i>Bookbinder, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 12 0
† James Burn & Co., Ltd., Kirby St., Hatton Garden, E., <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, February 27.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 2 0
North London Tinware Co., 50, Crondall St., N., <i>Tin Box Makers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
George Russell & Co., 2, Stanhope St., N.W., <i>Pianoforte Makers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Jenkinson & Co., 47½, Hampstead Road, N.W., <i>Organ Makers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Vincent, Brooks, Day & Son, Gate St., W.C., <i>Printers and Lithographers, F.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, January 22.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	4 0 0	0 10 0
Madame Auguste, 27, Wellington St., W.C., <i>Costumier, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 3 6
Fredk. Norman, 185, North End Road, S.W., <i>Baker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, January 23.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 7
Rhea Fibre Treatment Co., East Row, Kensal Road, W., <i>Fibre Manufacturers, F.</i>	West London Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 5 0
† Mme. Beddoes, 11, Henrietta St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	3	2 5 0	0 15 0
Gabrielle Jinks, 7, Market Place, W., <i>Embroiderer, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	3	2 0 0	0 15 0
Harris Levy, 8, Bolton Road, W., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	West London Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
Wm. Batley, 5, St. George's Road, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, July 28.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 10 0
Eliza Anderton, 2, Addiscombe Villas, Hampton Hill, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Teddington County Police Court, January 25.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 0	0 6 0
Arthur Streeter, 12, Silver St., W., <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, October 7.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
† Felix Boher, French Laundry, British Grove, Chiswick, <i>Steam Laundry Proprietor, F.</i>	West London Police Court, January 20.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	5 0 0	0 15 0
† John Ware, Caledonian Laundry, Yeldham Road, Hammersmith, <i>Steam Laundry Proprietor, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	4 0 0	0 15 0
Johnstone & Benjamin, 3, Wenlock Road, N., <i>Wire-workers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 8
Weiners, Ltd., Wybert St., N.W., <i>Lithographic Printers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, October 14.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 10 0	0 3 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Samuel May, 31, Catherine St., W.C., <i>Costumier W.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, January 22.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	4 0 0	1 0 0
Madame Auguste, 27, Wellington St., W.C., <i>Costumier, W.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, January 22.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 3 6
Louis Silberston, 2, Regent Place, W., <i>Helmet Maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, March 5.	Do. do.	8	8 0 0	2 0 0
Solomon Palestine, 134, Wardour St., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 15 0
Jacob Silver, 45, Broad St., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
† Mrs. Sarah Bannister, 35, Baker St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	5	1 12 0	0 10 0
* Mesdames Fox & Myers, 14, Finchley Road, N., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 15 0
Gabrielle Jinks, 7, Market Place, W., <i>Embroiderer, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 15.	2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	4	0 10 0	1 0 0
Eliza Anderton, 2, Addiscombe Villas, Hampton Hill, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Teddington County Police Court, January 25.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	4	0 8 0	1 4 0
† Miss Mary Pursey, 48, Kensington Gardens Square, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 15 0
Mary Ann King, 79, Church St., Kensington, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
Jean Stehr, 235, Oxford St., W., <i>Wig Maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, May 7.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Madame Hirschfield, 17, George St., Portman Square, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	1 2 0
M. E. Humble, 19, Conduit St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 9 0
Mrs. Pulling, 17, Conduit St., W., <i>Vest Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Mme. de Brie, 80, Gloucester Road, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, October 7.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	1 5 0
John Simmons & Sons, 35, Haymarket, S.W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	2	5 0 0	0 10 0
Elizabeth Tarplit, 197, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, January 15.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	1 10 0	0 15 0
Johnstone & Benjamin, 3, Wenlock Road, N., <i>Wire Workers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 13 4
† The Misses L. & M. Moody, 8, Princes St., Cavendish Square, W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, May 24.	9. Employing woman at night ..	3	2 0 0	0 15 0
† Mrs. Kate Southern, 7, Harrington Road, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 4 0
Colley's Patents, Ltd., Great Saffron Hill, E.C., <i>Makers of Paper Coils, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, July 3.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	0 14 0
Carriek & Coles, High St., Uxbridge, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Uxbridge County Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	6	0 15 0	2 5 0
Kate Reily, 12, Dover St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	8	26 0 0	2 0 0
M. E. Humble, 19, Conduit St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Margaret Fox, 14, Finchley Road, N.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	4	0 19 0	1 0 0
Weiners, Ltd., Wybert St., N.W., <i>Lithographic Printers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	4	6 10 0	0 14 0
Abraham Offenbergl, 10, Portland St., Soho, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, January 27.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Fuller's, Ltd., 68, Wardour St., Soho, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	10	5 10 0	2 10 0
† Mme. Hannah Fusedale, 87, Wigmore St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, July 29.	11. Employing woman on statutory holiday.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVI.—BRISTOL DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Benjamin Harris, Little Lane, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, December 2.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
Edward Vere Walwyn, "Bath and Cheltenham Gazette" Office, 21, Bridewell Lane, Bath, <i>Newspaper Printer, F.</i>	Bath City Police Court, February 5.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 7 6
Stephens, Bastow & Co., Ltd., Bath Buildings, Bristol, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, March 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 10
Puddy & Cox, Lark Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, November 11.	Do do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
*George Cook, Anchor Factory, Hanham, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	1 11 6	0 8 6
Frank D. Allen, Pembroke St., Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, November 12.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Robert Moon, Temple Back, Bristol, <i>Tinware Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, November 12.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Welsh & Clark, 84, Wellington Road, Bridgewater, <i>Shirt Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bridgewater Borough Petty Sessions, April 12.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	7	0 8 0	4 8 6
Misses L. S. & A. S. Hiscock, 24, Church St., Trowbridge, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Trowbridge Borough Police Court, July 28.	Do do.	1	—	0 8 0
Mrs. Edith Fanny Powell, 20, Gloucester Road, Trowbridge, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	—	0 10 0
F. Maggs, Blackburn Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, November 11.	Do do.	1	0 5 0	0 17 6
Benjamin Harris, Little Lane, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, December 2.	Do do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
John Browning, Northload St., Glastonbury, Somerset, <i>Glove Making Contractor.</i>	Glastonbury County Police Court, December 6.	5. Failure to keep list of out-workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1	0 5 0	0 6 0
Charles Gauntlett & Co., Union St., Trowbridge, <i>Wire Mattress Makers, F.</i>	Trowbridge Borough Court, May 10.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 7 0	0 13 0
John L. Harbour & Co., 109, Thomas St., Bristol, <i>Packing Case Makers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, September 21.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 5
W. G. Vowles, St. James' Square, Bristol, <i>Organ Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, November 12.	Do do.	1	2 0 0	1 2 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
† Miss Ellen Flay, 2, Vineyards, Bath, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bath Borough Court, June 16.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	2 0 0	0 17 10
Saunders Bros., Downend Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, W.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, December 2.	Do do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Henry Mitchell, 19, Gloucester Road, Bristol, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, December 3.	Do do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 6
George Coulsting, 9, Milk St., Bristol, <i>Tinware Manufacturer, W.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, December 3.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
*George Cook, Anchor Factory, Hanham, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, November 11.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	3 17 6	1 2 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.			
George John Widgery, Three Queens Lane, Bristol, <i>Dry Soap Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol Borough Police Court, January 18.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 7 0
John L. Harbour & Co., 109, Thomas St., Bristol, <i>Packing Case Makers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, September 21.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 5

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVI.—BRISTOL DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
A. K. Cook & Co., The Mount, Taunton, <i>Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Taunton Borough Court, March 10	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 2 6	0 5 0
Somerset Manufacturing Co., South St., Taunton, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Edward Vere Walwyn, "Bath and Cheltenham Gazette" Office, 21, Bridewell Lane, Bath, <i>Newspaper Printer, F.</i>	Bath City Police Court, February 5.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	3	0 15 0	1 2 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Edward Vere Walwyn, "Bath and Cheltenham Gazette" Office, 21, Bridewell Lane, Bath, <i>Newspaper Printer, F.</i>	Bath City Police Court, February 5.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	1 2 6
E. Goodman & Son, 8, North St., Taunton, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Taunton Borough Court, August 11.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 5 11
A. K. Cook & Co., The Mount, Taunton, <i>Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Taunton Borough Court, March 10.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
		N. Parental Obligations.			
William Bailey, Parent of child employed by A. K. Cook & Co., The Mount, Taunton, <i>Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Taunton Borough Court, March 10.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
George John Widgery, Three Queens Lane, Bristol, <i>Dry Soap Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol Borough Police Court, January 18.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 10 0	1 2 6
Somerset Manufacturing Co., South St., Taunton, <i>Shirt Manufacturers, F.</i>	Taunton Borough Court, March 10	Do. do.	6	1 0 0	1 12 6
A. K. Cook & Co., The Mount, Taunton, <i>Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
Stephens, Bastow & Co., Ltd., Bath Buildings, Bristol, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, March 15.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	0 19 8
John L. Harbour & Co., 109, Thomas St., Bristol, <i>Packing Case Makers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, September 21.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 17 2
* George Cook, Anchor Factory, Hanham, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol County Petty Sessions, November 11.	Do. do.	1	1 7 6	0 12 6
Puddy & Cox, Lark Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 6
Robert Moon, Temple Back, Bristol, <i>Timware Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, November 12.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
Frank D. Allen, Pembroke St., Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Derham Bros., Warmley Tower, Warmley, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 15 0
S. J. Stone & Co., Lypprott Road, Redfield, Bristol, <i>Boot Makers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, December 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
E. C. & F. Bishop, 28, Newfoundland St., St. Pauls, Bristol, <i>Boot Makers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, March 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	7	1 0 0	3 1 6
Misses L. S. & A. S. Hiscock, 24, Church St., Trowbridge, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Trowbridge Borough Court, July 28.	Do. do.	2	0 7 0	1 3 0
E. Goodman & Son, 8, North St., Taunton, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Taunton Borough Court, August 11.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 17 3
F. Maggs, Blackburn Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 17 6

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVI.—BRISTOL DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS —cont. R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. —cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saunders Bros., Downend Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, W.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, December 2.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	1 8 0
Derham Bros., Warmley Tower, Warmley, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	—	0 7 6
S. J. Stone & Co., Lypprott Road, Redfield, Bristol, <i>Boot Makers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, December 3.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 0 6
David Pavord, Wood St., Calne, Wilts, <i>Coach-builder, W.</i>	Calne Borough Court, October 6.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	0 3 0	1 11 6
Henry Mitchell, 19, Gloucester Road, Bristol, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, December 3.	9. Employing young person at night.	1a	—	—
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
Bees, Green & Co., High St., Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Petty Sessions, November 11.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
James & Short, 27 & 28, College Green, Bristol, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, April 30.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	8	0 10 0	3 13 0
† Miss Ellen Flay, 2, Vineyards, Bath, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Bath Borough Court, June 16.	Do. do.	2	3 0 0	0 15 8
† Bath Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Twerton-on-Avon, Bath, <i>F.</i>	Twerton - on - Avon Western Police Court, June 19.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	6	6 0 0	1 10 0
† Wm. Kendal, Weston-super-Mare, Worle, Somersetshire, <i>Laundry Occupier, F.</i>	Axbridge County Petty Sessions, August 23.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 17 6
Davis Alexander, 49, Montague St., St. James, Bristol, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, December 3.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	1 0 0	1 1 0

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† C. H. Holliday, 124, Camberwell New Road, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, September 16.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Wake & Dean, 111, London Road, S.E., <i>Furniture Works, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 31.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	1 7 0
W. Norris, Barron's Buildings, Waterloo Road, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
C. H. Glover & Co., Clack St., Rotherhithe, S.E., <i>Box Maker, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 9
Patent Deep Stamping Co., Ltd., Dockley Road, S.E., <i>Tin Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
A. D. Leman, 4, Old Town, Clapham, S.W., <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, March 4.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Madame de Witt, George St., Croydon, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Law & General Printing Co., 264, Camberwell Road, S.E., <i>F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Whellens, Ltd., 138-148, High Road, Balham, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
† J. B. Stevens, 39-41-43, High St., Battersea, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6

a.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
† Ranger & Burrows, Bowers Mills, Burpham, near Guildford, <i>Flour Millers, F.</i>	Guildford County Sessions, October 2.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
McMurray's Royal Paper Mills, Ltd., South St., Wandsworth, <i>F.</i>	South Western Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 6 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Whittinghame & Co., Bendon Valley, S.W., <i>Pianoforte Manufacturers, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, January 7.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Mrs. Burman, Anglo-Swiss Laundry, Bendon Valley, S.W., <i>W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 5 6
The Misses Brown, 11, Farm Avenue, Streatham, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
E. Ainsworth, 19, Victoria Avenue, Surbiton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Kingston County Ses- sions, January 14.	Do. do.	1	1 3 6	0 16 6
J. Lighter, 30, Lower Marsh, S.E., <i>Jeweller, W.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
J. Burges, 88, Norman Road, Wimbledon, <i>Builder, W.</i>	Wimbledon County Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
B. Tanner, The Crescent, Putney, <i>Baker, W...</i>	South Western Police Court, March 4.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
J. Taylor, 189, Westminster Bridge Road, S.W., <i>Baker, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, March 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
W. Temlett, 44, Southwark Bridge Road, <i>Banjo Maker, W.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
H. Hill, 82, Kingston Road, Merton, S.W., <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Wimbledon County Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 5 0
J. Gossling, 6, Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6
D. Rintoul, 53, High St., Wandsworth, <i>Baker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, April 17.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
Arthur Maynard, Streatham Common, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
French & Sons, 13, Bank Parade, Streatham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
Isaac Niemann, 19, York Road, S.W., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
C. Moon, 338, Wandsworth Road, <i>Laundress, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
J. Berry, 519, York Road, Wandsworth, <i>Baker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
J. Sullivan, Croft St., S.E., <i>Firewood Dealer, W.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, July 17.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
Dennis Bros., Maple Road, Surbiton, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, W.</i>	Kingston County Ses- sions, July 22.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 12 6
† N. Birost, 46, St. John's Road, S.W., <i>Baker and Confectioner, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
W. Shepherd, Mallings, <i>Blacksmith, W. . .</i>	Mallings County Petty Sessions, October 11.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
A. Baker, Hale, Farnham, <i>Brickmaker, W. . .</i>	Farnham County Petty Sessions, October 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
† William Smith, 4, Tabard St., Bermondsey, <i>Brushmaker, W.</i>	Southwark Police Court, October 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
J. Martin, 19, Coleman St., Woolwich, <i>Firewood Dealer, W.</i>	Woolwich Police Court, November 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 9
D. L. Whittell, High St., Kingston-on-Thames, <i>Saddler, W.</i>	Kingston Borough Ses- sions, December 1.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 15 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Dismissed, owing to H.M. Inspector having mistaken the date of adjournment.

c.—Withdrawn.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*(For General Notes see *p.* 271.)XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
J. Plaws, Clifford Laundry, Sancerott St., S.E., <i>W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, April 14.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Moore's Presto Cycle Works, Ltd., North End, Croydon, <i>F.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
C. Bamberger, 285, Battersea Park Road, S.W., Baker, <i>W.</i>	South Western Police Court, May 19	Do. do.	1	0 11 3	0 3 9
E. French, 15, Falcon Road, S.W., Boot-maker, <i>W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 11 6	0 3 9
J. Wood, Corbett's Lane, S.E., Ropemaker, <i>F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, July 10.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 5 6
H. A. Dupree, 101, Harbut Road, S.W., Blind Maker, <i>W.</i>	South Western Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 9
J. Webb, 90, Bedford Hill, Balham, Baker, <i>W.</i>	South Western Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	1 ^a	—	0 2 0
Mills & Knight, Nelson Dock, Rotherhithe St., Shipbuilders, <i>F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
C. H. Glover & Co., Clack St., Rotherhithe, S.E., Box Makers, <i>F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 9
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
A. Hambleton, 100, Kennington Park Road, Dressmaker, <i>W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, November 12.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1 ^b	—	—
Mrs. Lauranson, wife of P. Lauranson, 238, Blackfriars Road, Capsule Maker, <i>W.</i>	Southwark Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 0
		D. Fencing ; Dangerous Machinery.			
Ethel Hackney, Park St., Croydon, Printer, <i>F.</i>	Croydon Borough Petty Sessions, January 6.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 5 0	0 4 0
E. & H. Hora, Ltd., 36a, Peckham Road, S.E., Coachbuilders, <i>F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, February 11.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 2 0
Deptford Dry Docks Co., Ltd., Deptford, Ship Repairers, <i>F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, October 16.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 3 9
MacEvoy & Holt, Swanscombe, Northfleet, Cement Manufacturers, <i>F.</i>	Dartford County Petty Sessions, October 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0.	0 10 0
Callender's Cable Construction Co., Erith Marshes, <i>F.</i>	Dartford County Police Court, November 13.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	1 0 0
Hirst & Co., St. Michael's Road, Croydon, Engineers, <i>F.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 0
W. Norris, Barron's Buildings, Waterloo Road, Engineer, <i>F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Glover & Co., Ormside St., S.E., Box Makers, <i>F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, January 9.	2. Penal Compensation : Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1 ^b	—	—
London & South Western Railway Co., Hemans Street, S.W., Engineering Works, <i>F.</i>	South Western Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 14 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
W. Pullen, Vauxhall Walk, Firewood Dealer, <i>W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, May 11.	3. Employing child beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
† Geo. Stubbs, 49, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, S.E., Firewood Cutter, <i>W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, September 16.	5. Employing child at meal times	1	0 3 0	0 2 0

^a—Withdrawn on payment of costs.^b—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Q. Fitness, &c.					
Jenkins & Co., Union St., S.E., <i>Brass-founders, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 3.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1a	—	0 5 8
Richards & Co., Rothsay St., Bermondsey, <i>Cork Cutters, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 18.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 11 0
J. Hathway, Glengall Road, S.E., <i>Blind Maker, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, March 19.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 7 6
Wake & Dean, 111, London Road, S.E., <i>Furniture Manufacturers, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 12 0
F. T. Johnson, Knott St., Deptford, <i>Firewood Dealer, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, May 7.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
R. W. Shonfield, Upper Grange Road, S.E., <i>Bootmaker, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 0
J. L. Walters, South Bermondsey Station, <i>Box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, July 10.	Do. do.	2	3 0 0	0 11 0
Rennie & Co., Thames St., Greenwich, <i>Barge Builders, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, July 17.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
Cooper & Co., Coburg Road, S.E., <i>Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, October 15.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Deptford Dry Docks Co., Ltd., Deptford, <i>Ship Repairs, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, October 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 9
Hirst & Co., St. Michael's Road, Croydon, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Ellis & Co., Sylvan Grove, S.E., <i>Brass Workers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
McMurray's Royal Paper Mills, Ltd., South St., Wandsworth, <i>F.</i>	South Western Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.					
Ethel Hackney, Park St., Croydon, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Croydon Borough Petty Sessions, January 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
J. Elmes, 116, Disraeli Road, Putney, <i>Boot-maker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, March 4.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
N. Stern, London Road, Borough, <i>Watch Maker, W.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 18.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
J. Hathway, Glengall Road, S.E., <i>Blind Maker, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, March 19.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 7 6
Walter Savage, Glengall Road, S.E., <i>Wood Box Maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
W. Brosnan, Crossfield Lane, Deptford, <i>Firewood Dealer, W.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, March 24.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 0
W. Austin, 98, Kennington Park Road, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, March 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
A. Benwell, 45, Camberwell Road, S.E., <i>Cycle Maker, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 8
Battersea Confectionery Co., 393, Wandsworth Road, <i>W.</i>	South Western Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
W. Tyrrell, 78, High Road, Streatham, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 5 8
Mrs. Verrall, 1, Wellesley Road, Croydon, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Madame de Witt, George St., Croydon, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Lemmon & Sons, 42, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, June 11.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 8
J. Berry, 519, York Road, Wandsworth, <i>Baker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
J. Hathway, Bianca Road, Camberwell, <i>Wood Turner, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Kimber & Son, Rotherhithe New Road, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, July 10.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 5 8
Bland & Philips, High St., Deptford, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	0 11 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mrs. Dunlevy , Petersham Road, Richmond, Dressmaker, W.	Richmond Borough Police Court, July 15	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 6 0
Mrs. Griffin , 67, Rectory Grove, S.W., Dressmaker, W.	South Western Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
H. A. Dupree , 101, Harbut Road, Blind Maker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 9
John Shrosbery , Malling, Dressmaker, W. ..	Malling Borough Petty Sessions, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
† Geo. Allen , 17, Bestwood St., Rotherhithe, S.E., Firewood Cutter, W.	Greenwich Police Court, September 4.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
† N. Buss , 119, Clapham Park Road, Baker, W.	Lambeth Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
J. Martin , 19, Coleman St., Woolwich, Firewood Dealer, W.	Woolwich Police Court, November 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 9
Mills & Knight , Nelson Dock, Rotherhithe St., Shipbuilders, F.	Greenwich Police Court, December 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
The London Metallic Capsule Co. , 392, Rotherhithe St., S.E., F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
C. H. Glover & Co. , Clack St., Rotherhithe S.E., Box Makers F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 7 6
McMurray's Royal Paper Mills Ltd. , South St., Wandsworth, F.	South Western Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 6 0
Lynn & Son , 10, Camberwell Road, Printers, F.	Lambeth Police Court, December 24.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 5 6
E. French , 15, Falcon Road, S.W., Bootmaker, W.	South Western Police Court, May 19.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 11 6	0 3 9
W. Buck , Vassall Road, Brixton, Tailor, W. ..	Lambeth Police Court, January 1.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted. *	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Merritt & Hatcher , Blackheath Road, S.E., Printers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, January 16.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
George Fry , 3, Plumstead Road, Confectioner, W.	Woolwich Police Court, January 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
W. S. Shove , Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, Baker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, February 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
H. Hill , 82, Kingston Road, Merton, S.W., Bootmaker, W.	Wimbledon County Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6
Free Press Printing Co. , 429, Brixton Road, Letterpress Printers, F.	Lambeth Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
T. Thomas , 153, Lambeth Walk, Milliner, W.	Do	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
C. Bamberger , 285, Battersea Park Road, S.W., Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	0 11 3	0 3 9
A. Tootill , 203, Lavender Hill, S.W., Milliner, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 0
Wm. Ambler , North End, Croydon, Milliner, W.	Croydon Borough Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Ellen Lack , 14, Rushey Green, Dressmaker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, June 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
G. W. Rice , Victoria Pavement, Surbiton, Cycle Manufacturer, W.	Kingston County Sessions, July 22.	Do. do.	2	0 1 0	1 5 0
R. S. Taylor , 17, Edith Terrace, East Greenwich, Bootmaker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, October 9.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Rogers & Sons , Farnham, Bakers, W. ...	Farnham County Petty Sessions, October 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 0
W. Bourdon , Bromley, S.E., Cycle Manufacturer, W.	Bromley County Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
J. Webb , 90, Bedford Hill, Balham, Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 5 6
A. J. Carpenter , 4, Pavement, Clapham, Baker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 5 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, owing to pressure of business at Court.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. — <i>cont.</i>			
† The Farley-Cartman Co., 25, Mile St., South Lambeth Road, <i>Steam Laundry Proprietors, F.</i>	South Western Police Court, July 27.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	0 12 0	0 8 0
† Samuel Chambers, 61, Old Town, Clapham, Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, September 20.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
E. C. Boers, 37, Gordon Road, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, January 1.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
Drummond Works, Ltd., Drummond Road, S.E., <i>Furniture Manufacturers, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Abr. Raphael, 717, Wandsworth Road, Tailor, W.	South Western Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	3	0 13 6	0 16 6
Battersea Confectionery Co., 393, Wandsworth Road, W.	South Western Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Mrs. Griffin, 67, Rectory Grove, S.W. <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
John Shrosbery, Malling, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Malling County Petty Sessions, July 26.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 0
Pannett & Neden, Stewart's Road, Battersea, <i>Artificial Flower Makers, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	3a	—	0 16 6
F. H. Coombs, 21, Church St., Camberwell, Milliner, W.	Lambeth Police Court, May 18.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
H. Oakshette, 23, Walworth Road, Milliner, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
Jane Locke, 14, Eckstein Road, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, January 7.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
W. Goff, Sutton, Milliner, W.	Epsom County Police Court, May 17.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 0 6
Box & Co., 21, Camberwell Road, Milliners, W.	Lambeth Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
H. Gill, 42, High Road, Streatham, Milliner, W.	South Western Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
A. Caiger & Co., George Street, Richmond, Tailors, W.	Richmond Borough Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 0
N. D. Roberts, 86, St. John's Road, Battersea, Milliner, W.	South Western Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Wm. Ambler, North End, Croydon, Milliner, W.	Croydon Borough Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Randall & Spicely, Springfield Parade, Wandsworth Road, Milliners, W.	South Western Police Court, June 9.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
Milner & Carter, Springfield Parade, Wandsworth Road, Milliners, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
E. Chapman, Imperial Buildings, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
J. C. Hammond, Union St., S.E., Milliner, W.	Southwark Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
E. Tench, South Western Laundry, Balham, F.	South Western Police Court, January 7.	5. Employing woman beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
J. Plaws, Clifford Laundry, Sanicroft St., S.E., W.	Lambeth Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
J. Moon, 33, Hackford Road, Brixton, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
* A. J. Plaws, Sanicroft St., Kennington, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, June 15.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
† The Farley-Cartman Co., 25, Mile St., South Lambeth Road, <i>Steam Laundry Proprietor, F.</i>	South Western Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 4 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, owing to pressure of business at Court,

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c. <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pannett & Neden, Stewart's Road, Battersea, Artificial Flower Makers, W.	South Western Police Court, December 10.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1a	—	0 2 0
† J. Stacey, Pitch Place, Stoke, near Guildford, Bedding Manufacturer, W.	Guildford County Sessions, October 2.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1b	—	—
		V.—UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.			
I. E. S. Accumulator Co., Ltd., Accumulator Works, Woking, F.	Guildford County Petty Sessions, February 20.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 3 0	0 17 0

XXXVIIa.—BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

	Nil.				
--	------	--	--	--	--

XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
James Douglas Morant, Southsea, Dressmaker, W.	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, July 28.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 1 0	0 12 0
Chandler & Co., The Maltings, Northgate St. Devizes, Maltsters, F.	Devizes Borough Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Frederick Symons, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Dressmaker, W.	Bournemouth County Police Court, January 18.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	3c	0 5 0	1 7 6
Henry Steward, Park Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Dressmaker, W.	Ryde Borough Police Court, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 11 0
Abraham Granerd, Landport, Tailor, W. ..	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, July 28.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	1 16 0
Wolfe Bernstock, Landport, Tailor, W. ..	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 4 0
W. E. Line & Co., Reading, Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.	Reading Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	0 19 0
*Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot, Letterpress Printers, F.	Aldershot County Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	6	6 0 0	4 10 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
W. H. Wallis, 47, Russell St., Portsmouth, Confectioner, W.	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, November 23.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, owing to pressure of business at Court.

b.—Dismissed. Although it was proved and admitted that the woman worked on Sunday, the defendant stated that it was entirely without his knowledge, instructions, or consent.

c.—Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing ; Dangerous Machinery.			
Jones Brothers, Reading, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, January 16.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	3 0 0	0 10 6
Walter Parsons, Aldermaston, <i>Flour Miller, F.</i>	Reading County Police Court, February 20.	Do. do.	1	1 2 9	0 17 3
John Henry & Co., Colthrop Mills, Thatcham, <i>Paper Makers, F.</i>	Newbury County Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	1	1 4 0	0 18 0
George & Co., King St., Reading, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, May 1.	2. Penal Compensation: Failure to fence machinery whereby injury or death has been caused.	1a	75 0 0	0 12 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
*S. H. Knight, Langport, <i>Miller, F.</i>	Langport County Police Court, April 26.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Abraham Bernstein, Southsea, <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, July 28.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 15 0	0 14 0
		N. Parental Obligations.			
William H. Bartlett, Parent of child employed by E. Underwood, Hazlehurst Road, Bournemouth, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Bournemouth County Police Court, January 18.	2. Parent neglecting to cause a child to attend school.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
H. Blacknell, Fleet, Hants, <i>Steam Sawmiller, F.</i>	Odiham County Police Court, May 25.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 18 6
Hooper & Co., Chandler's Ford, Southampton, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Southampton County Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	2 2 0
Whitehall & Measor, High St., Southampton, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Southampton Borough Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	3b	0 10 0	1 4 6
Henry Steward, Park Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ryde Borough Police Court, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 17 0
James Douglas Morant, Southsea, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, July 28.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 19 6
Warminster New Shirt Dressing Co., Ltd., Pound St., Warminster, <i>F.</i>	Warminster County Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
J. P. Hall, Portsmouth, <i>Brickmaker, W.</i> ..	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, September 7.	Do. do.	2	—	1 3 0
Charles Dye, Portsmouth, <i>Brickmaker, F.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
W. O. Smith, Fareham, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Fareham County Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	—	0 13 6
A. & D. H. Cooper, Bournemouth, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Bournemouth County Police Court, May 24.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 15 0
Standard Bakery Co., Reading, <i>Bakers, W...</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1	0 8 0	0 12 0
W. H. Wallis, 47, Russell St., Portsmouth, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chandler & Co., The Maltings, Northgate St., Devizes, <i>Maltsters, F.</i>	Devizes Borough Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Albert Meaby, Reading, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, August 18.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 8 0	0 12 0
George Greenwood, Derby Road, Southampton, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Southampton Borough Police Court, November 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 17 6

a.—The penalty is being applied for the benefit of the widow of deceased.

b.—Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

c.—Dismissed.

APPENDIX 21.—Prosecutions in 1897 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 271.)

XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
W. Chappell, Landport, Tailor, W.	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, January 29.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 3 0	1 17 0
W. E. Line & Co., Reading, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	5	2 5 6	2 14 6
Warminster New Shirt Dressing Co., Ltd., Pound St., Warminster, F.	Warminster County Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	6	0 3 0	2 17 0
A. & D. H. Cooper, Bournemouth, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Bournemouth County Police Court, May 24.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	0 7 6	2 5 0
Whitehall & Measor, High St., Southampton, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Southampton Borough Police Court, July 23.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2a	0 5 0	0 17 6

XXXIX.—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† Frank R. Bradbeer, Exe Bridge, Exeter, <i>Brush Manufacturer, F.</i>	Exeter County Police Court, June 1.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
† Frank R. Bradbeer, Exe Bridge, Exeter, <i>Brush Manufacturer, F.</i>	Exeter County Police Court, June 1.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	1 6 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times and Periods, &c.			
† Samuel Pimm, 37, Strand, Exmouth, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Exmouth County Police Court, May 10.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1b	—	—
Do. do.	Do.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	0 4 0	0 16 0

REPORTS of Conviction of three Occupiers in the BURNLEY DISTRICT were inadvertently not forwarded to the Home Office in time for inclusion in this and the preceding Prosecution Appendices. The Particulars of these Prosecutions are :—

		I. GENERAL. D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Witham Bros., Finsley Gate, Burnley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, August 11.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Thos. Crabtree & Co. Railway Street, Colne, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Colne County Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	4	2 10 0	1 19 0
		II.—CHILDREN. E. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Wm. Barker Limited, Mayroyd, Hebden Bridge, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Todmorton County Police Court, November 18.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	0 13 0

a.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Dismissed, the witness having departed from her statement given at the time of H.M. Inspector's visit.

